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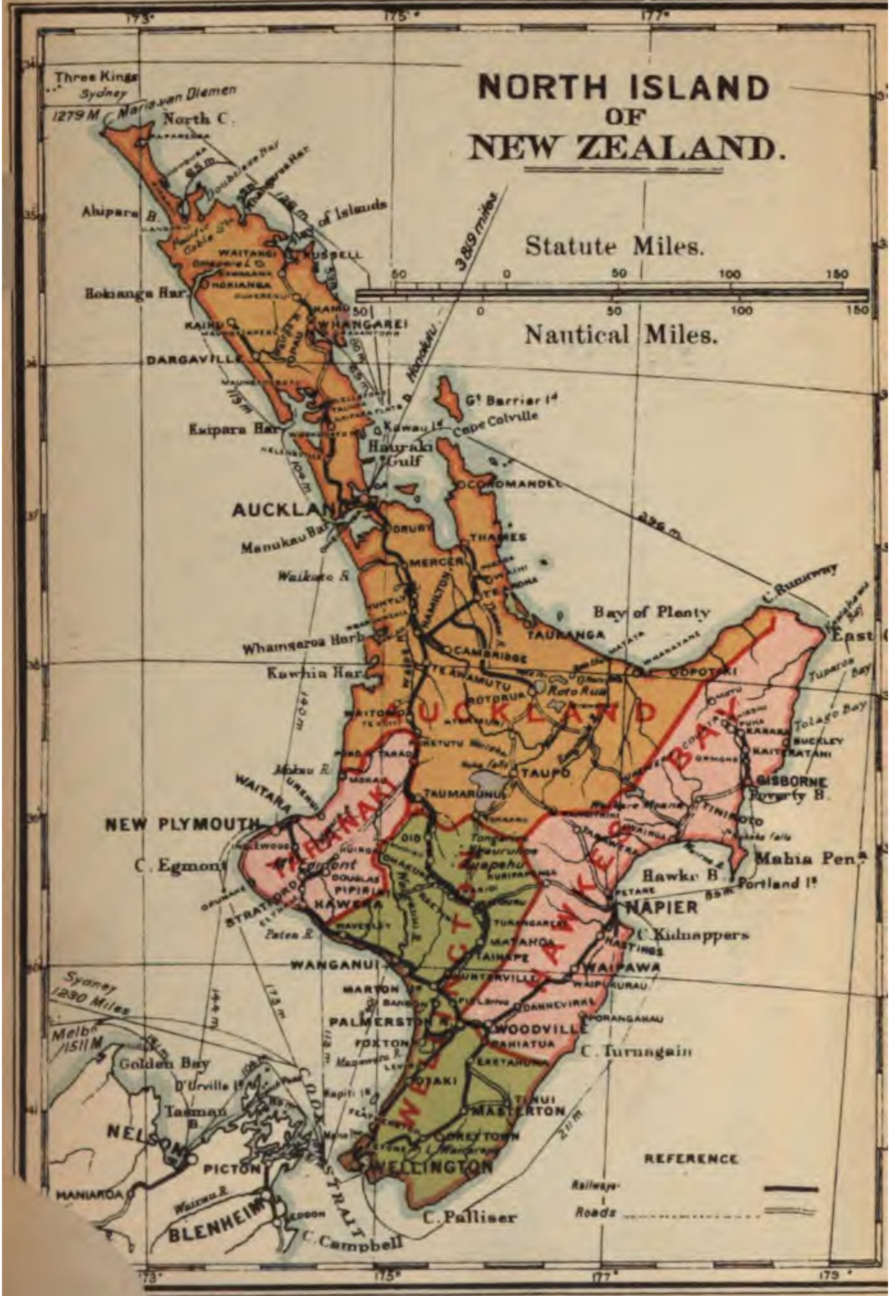

NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND SHOWING LAND DISTRICTS.

(See Part IV.)

THE

NEW ZEALAND

OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK,

1908.

(SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. G. WARD, P.C., K.C.M.G.,
PRIME MINISTER,

BY

E. J. VON DADELSZEN,
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

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PREFACE.

In Part I of this work the Customs Tariff of 1907 will now be found conveniently arranged. And the changes effected by the new land legislation of last year, which it was found impossible to introduce in the previous issue, are referred to in Part III. Further information as to land and income assessment, the graduated tax, &c., is also afforded in Part III.

In the statistical portion of the book—Part II—the latest figures have been brought on, and a quantity of new matter inserted.

Much of the printing having been done before the consolidation of the laws of the Dominion was effected this year, the Statutes are often referred to throughout the work as before the passing of the Act.

This is the seventeenth issue of the Year-book.

Any reader detecting errors that may have crept in is requested to report such with a view to their correction in future issues.

E. J. VON DADELSZEN.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, N.Z., 5th October, 1908.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

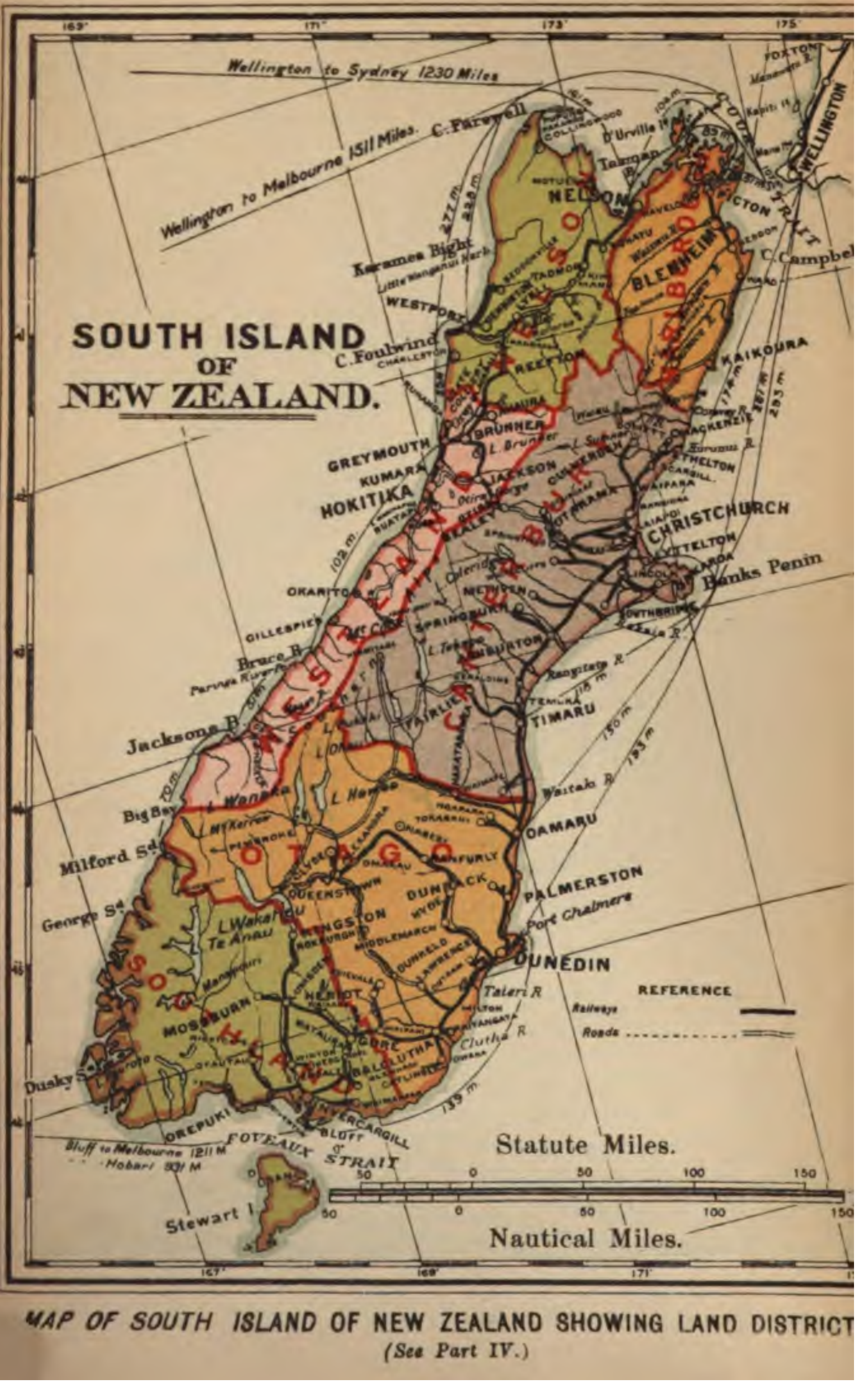
PAGE 35.—Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council: Hon. R. H. J. Reeves; Hon. Henry Feldwick, deceased.

Page 39.—Secretary to Public Service Superannuation Board and the Public Service Classification Board: A. M. Smith.

Page 160.—"Chinese Immigrants Act, 1907," assented to by His Majesty the King 16th July, 1908; Act to come into force 23rd October, 1908.

Page 171.—Population Dargaville, census 1906, 613 persons; now constituted a borough.

Page 604.—Capital value, Whangamomona County, 31st March, 1908, should be £239,805.



MAP OF SOUTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND SHOWING LAND DISTRICT

(See Part IV.)

THE

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK.

1908.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY: OFFICIAL.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, formerly a colony, has, since September, 1907, by Royal Proclamation, been granted the designation of "Dominion," and is referred to accordingly for the first time in this book. It consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The main islands, known as the North, the South, and Stewart Islands, have a coastline 4,330 miles in length: North Island, 2,200 miles; South Island, 2,000 miles; and Stewart Island, 130 miles. Other islands included within the Dominion are the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, and Kermadec Islands. The annexation of the Cook and sundry other islands has necessitated an enlargement of the boundaries of the Dominion, which will be specially treated of further on.

New Zealand is mountainous in many parts, but has, nevertheless, large plains in both North and South Islands. In the North Island, which is highly volcanic, is situated the famous Thermal-Springs District, of which a special account will be given. The South Island is remarkable for its lofty mountains, with their magnificent glaciers, and for the deep sounds or fiords on the western coast.

New Zealand is firstly a pastoral and secondly an agricultural country. Sown grasses are grown almost everywhere, the extent of land laid down being nearly thirteen millions and a half of acres. The soil is admirably adapted for receiving these grasses, and, after the bush has been burnt off, is mostly sown over without previous ploughing. In the South Island a large area is covered with native grasses, all used for grazing purposes. The large extent of good grazing-land has made the Dominion a great wool, meat, and dairy-produce country; while its agricultural capabilities are, speaking generally, very considerable. The abundance of water and the quantity of valuable timber are other natural advantages.

New Zealand is, besides, a mining country. Large deposits of coal are met with, chiefly on the west coast of the South Island. Gold, alluvial and in quartz, is found in both Islands, the yield having been over seventy-one millions and a half sterling in value to the present time. Full statistical information on this subject is given further on, compiled up to the latest dates.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first authentic account of the discovery of New Zealand is that given by Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator. He left Batavia on the 14th August, 1642, in the yacht "Heemskirk," accompanied by the "Zeehaen" (or "Sea-hen") fly-boat. After having visited Mauritius, and discovered Tasmania, named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of Anthony van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, he steered eastward, and on the 13th December of the same year sighted the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand, described by him as "a high mountainous country, which is at present marked in the charts as New Zealand."

Tasman, under the belief that the land he saw belonged to a great polar continent, and was part of the country discovered some years before by Schouten and Le Maire, to which the name of Staaten Land had been given, gave the same name of Staaten Land to New Zealand; but within about three months afterwards Schouten's "Staaten Land" was found to be merely an inconsiderable island. Upon this discovery being announced, the country that Tasman had called Staaten Land received again the name of "New Zealand," by which it has ever since been known. Tasman sailed along the coast to a bay, where he anchored. To this he gave the name of Murderers (since termed Massacre or Golden) Bay, on account of an unprovoked attack on a boat's crew by the Natives, and the massacre of four white men. Thence he steered along the west coast of the North Island, and gave the name of Cape Maria van Diemen to the north-western extremity thereof. After sighting the islands of the Three Kings he finally departed, not having set foot in the country.

There is no record of any visit to New Zealand after Tasman's departure until the time of Captain Cook, who, after leaving the Society Islands, sailed in search of a southern continent then believed to exist. He sighted land on the 6th October, 1769, at Young Nick's Head, and on the 8th of that month cast anchor in Poverty Bay. After having coasted round the North Island and the South and Stewart Islands—which last he mistook for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia. He visited New Zealand again in 1773, in 1774, and in 1777.

M. de Surville, a French officer in command of the vessel "Saint Jean Baptiste," while on a voyage of discovery, sighted the north-east coast of New Zealand on the 12th December, 1769, and remained for a short time. A visit was soon after paid by another French officer, M. Marion du Fresne, who arrived on the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand on the 24th March, 1772, but was, on the 12th June following, treacherously murdered at the Bay of Islands by the Natives.

In 1793 the "Dædalus," under the command of Lieutenant Hanson, was sent by the Government of New South Wales to New Zealand, and two chiefs were taken thence to Norfolk Island. There was after this an occasional intercourse between the islands of New Zealand and the English settlements in New South Wales.

In 1814 the first missionaries arrived in New Zealand—Messrs. Hall and Kendall—who had been sent as forerunners by Mr. Marsden, chaplain to the New South Wales Government. After a short stay they returned to New South Wales, and on the 19th November of that year again embarked in company with Mr. Marsden, who preached his first sermon in New Zealand on Christmas Day, 1814. He returned to Sydney on the 23rd March, 1815, leaving Messrs. Hall and Kendall, who formed the first mission station at Rangihoua, Bay of Islands, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. Six years later, in 1821, the work of evangelization was put on a more durable basis; but the first station of the Wesleyan mission, established by Mr. Leigh and his wife, at the valley of the Kaeo, Whangaroa, was not taken possession of until the 10th June, 1823.

COLONISATION

The first attempt at colonisation was made in 1825 by a company formed in London. An expedition was sent out under the command of Captain Herd, who bought two islands in the Hauraki Gulf and a strip of land at Hokianga. The attempt, however, was a failure, owing to the savage character of the inhabitants. In consequence of frequent visits of whaling-vessels to the Bay of Islands, a settlement grew up at Kororareka—now called Russell—and in 1833 Mr. Busby was appointed British Resident there. A number of Europeans gradually settled in different parts of the country, and married Native women.

In 1838 a colonisation company, known as the New Zealand Company, was formed to establish settlement on systematic principles. A preliminary expedition, under the command of Colonel William Wakefield, was despatched from England on the 12th May, 1839, and arrived in New Zealand in the following August. Having purchased land from the Natives, Colonel Wakefield selected the shore of Port Nicholson, in Cook Strait, as the site of the first settlement. On the 22nd January, 1840, the first body of immigrants arrived, and founded the town of Wellington. About the same time

—namely, on the 29th January, 1840—Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands, empowered, with the consent of the Natives, to proclaim the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the Islands of New Zealand, and to assume the government thereof. A compact called the Treaty of Waitangi, to which in less than six months five hundred and twelve names were affixed, was entered into, whereby all rights and powers of sovereignty were ceded to the Queen, all territorial rights being secured to the chiefs and their tribes. New Zealand was then constituted a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales, but on the 3rd May, 1841, was proclaimed a separate colony. The seat of Government had been previously established at Waitemata (Auckland), round which a settlement was formed.

The New Zealand Company having decided to form another settlement, to which the name of "Nelson" was to be given, despatched a preliminary expedition from England in April, 1841, for the purpose of selecting a site. The spot chosen was the head of Blind Bay, where a settlement was established. About the same time a number of pioneers arrived in Taranaki, despatched thither by the New Plymouth Company, a colonising society which had been formed in England, and had bought 50,000 acres of land from the New Zealand Company.

The next important event in the progress of colonisation was the arrival at Port Chalmers, on the 23rd March, 1848, of the first of two emigrant ships sent out by the Otago Association for the foundation of a settlement by persons belonging to or in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland.

In 1849 the "Canterbury Association for founding a Settlement in New Zealand" was incorporated. On the 16th December, 1850, the first emigrant ship despatched by the association arrived at Port Cooper, and the work of opening up the adjoining country was set about in a systematic fashion, the intention of the promoters being to establish a settlement complete in itself, and composed entirely of members of the then United Church of England and Ireland.

THE MAORIS.

Prior to the colonisation of New Zealand by Europeans, the earliest navigators and explorers found a race of people already inhabiting both Islands. Papers written in 1874 by Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Fox and Sir Donald McLean (then Native Minister) state that at what time the discovery of these Islands was made by the Maoris, or from what place they came, are matters of tradition only, and that much has been lost in the obscurity enveloping the history of a people without letters. Nor is there anything on record respecting the origin of the Maori people themselves, beyond the general tradition of the Polynesian race, which seems to show a series of successive migrations from west to east, probably by way of Malaysia to the Pacific. Little more can now be gathered from their traditions than that they were immigrants, and that they probably found inhabitants on the east coast of the North Island belonging to the same race as themselves—the descendants of a prior migration, whose history is lost. The tradition runs that, generations ago, the Maoris dwelt in a country named Hawaiki, and that one of their chiefs, after a long voyage, reached the northern island of New Zealand. Returning to his home with a flattering description of the country he had discovered, this chief, it is said, persuaded a number of his kinsfolk and friends, who were much harassed by war, to set out with a fleet of double canoes for the new land. The names of most of the canoes are still remembered, and each tribe agrees in its account of the doings of the people of the principal canoes after their arrival in New Zealand; and from these traditional accounts the descent of the numerous tribes has been traced. Calculations, based on the genealogical staves kept by the *tohungas*, or priests, and on the well-authenticated traditions of the people, indicate that about twenty-one generations have passed since the migration, which may therefore be assumed to have taken place about five hundred and twenty-five years ago. The position of the legendary Hawaiki is unknown, but many places in the South Seas have been thus named in memory of the motherland. The Maoris speak a very pure dialect of the Polynesian language, the common tongue, with more or less variation, in all the eastern Pacific islands. When Captain Cook first visited New Zealand he availed himself of the services of a Native from Tahiti, whose speech was easily understood by the Maoris. In this way much information respecting the early history of the country and its inhabitants was obtained which could not have otherwise been had.

For results of recent researches as to probable origin and present numbers of the Maoris, see Year-books for 1901 and 1907.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The Proclamation of Captain Hobson on the 30th January, 1840, gave as the boundaries of what was then the colony the following degrees of latitude and longitude: On the north, 34° 30′ S. lat.; on the south, 47° 10′ S. lat.; on the east, 179° 0′ E. long.; on the west, 166° 5′ E. long. These limits excluded small portions of the extreme north of the North Island and of the extreme south of Stewart Island.

In April, 1842, by Royal Letters Patent, and again by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vict., c. 23 (1863), the boundaries were altered so as to extend from 33° to 53° of south latitude and from 162° of east longitude to 173° of west longitude. By Proclamation bearing date the 21st July, 1887, the Kermadec Islands, lying between the 29th and 32nd degrees of south latitude and the 177th and 180th degrees of west longitude, were declared to be annexed to and to become part of the then Colony of New Zealand.

By Proclamation bearing date the 10th June, 1901, the Cook Group of islands, and all the other islands and territories situate within the boundary-lines mentioned in the following Schedule, were included:—

A line commencing at a point at the intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich, and proceeding due north to the point of intersection of the eighth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due west to the point of intersection of the eighth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-sixty-seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south to the point of intersection of the seventeenth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-sixty-seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due west to the point of intersection of the seventeenth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-seventieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south to the point of intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-seventieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; and thence due east to the point of intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

The following now constitute the Dominion of New Zealand:—

1. The island commonly known as the North Island, with its adjacent islets, having an aggregate area of 44,468 square miles, or 28,459,520 acres.

2. The island known as the South Island, with adjacent islets, having an aggregate area of 58,525 square miles, or 37,456,000 acres.

3. Stewart Island, and adjacent islets, having an area of 665 square miles, or 425,390 acres.

4. The Chatham Islands, situate 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton in the South Island, with an area of 375 square miles, or 239,920 acres.

5. The Auckland Islands, about 200 miles south of Stewart Island, extending about 30 miles from north to south, and nearly 15 from east to west, the area being 210,650 acres.

6. The Campbell Islands, in latitude 52° 33′ south, and longitude 169° 8′ west, about 30 miles in circumference, with an area of 45,440 acres.

7. The Antipodes Islands, about 458 miles in a south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers, in the South Island. These are detached rocky islands, and extend over a distance of between 4 and 5 miles from north to south. Area, 12,960 acres.

8. The Bounty Islands, a small group of islets, thirteen in number, lying north of the Antipodes Islands, and about 415 miles in an east-south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers. Area, 3,300 acres.

9. The Kermadec Islands, a group lying about 614 miles to the north-east of Russell, in the Bay of Islands. Raoul, or Sunday Island, the largest of these, is about 20 miles in circuit. The next in size is Macaulay Island, about 3 miles round. Area of the group, *8,208* acres.

10. Islands forming the Cook Group:—

Rarotonga.—Distance from Auckland, 1,638 miles; circumference, 20 miles; height, 2,920 ft.

Mangaia. — Distance from Rarotonga, 116 miles; circumference, 30 miles; height, 656 ft.

Atiu.—Distance from Rarotonga, 116 miles: circumference, 20 miles; height, 374 ft.

Aitutaki. — Distance from Rarotonga, 140 miles; circumference, 12 miles: height, 366 ft.

Mauke.—Distance from Rarotonga, 150 miles; circumference, 6 miles; height, about 60 ft.

Mitiaro.—Distance from Rarotonga, 140 miles; circumference, 5 miles; height, about 50 ft.

Takutea.—Distant from Rarotonga, 125 miles.

The Herveys (*Manuae* and *Aoutu*).—Distant from Rarotonga, 120 miles;

Total area of above Group, 150 square miles.

11. Islands outside the Cook Group:—

Savage or Niue.—Distance from Rarotonga, 580 miles; circumference, 40 miles; height, 200 ft.; area, about 100 square miles.

Palmerston.—Distance from Rarotonga, 273 miles; an atoll, 4 miles by 2 miles.

Penrhyn, or *Tongareva.*—Distance 735 miles from Rarotonga; an atoll, 12 miles by 7 miles.

Humphrey, or *Manahiki.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 650 miles; an atoll, 6 miles by 5 miles.

Rierson, or *Rakaanga.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 670 miles; an atoll, 3 miles by 3 miles.

Danger, or *Pukapuka.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 700 miles; an atoll, 3 miles by 3 miles.

Suwarrow.—Distance from Rarotonga, 530 miles; an atoll.

Total area of islands outside the Cook Group, 130 square miles.

The total area of the Dominion is thus about 104,751 square miles, of which the aggregate area of the outlying groups of islands that are practically useless for settlement amounts to about 498 square miles.

Area of the Commonwealth States of Australia.

The areas of the several Australian States, as stated by different authorities, vary considerably. The total area of the Australian Continent is given as 2,944,628 square miles, according to a computation made by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. J. A. Skene, from a map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction; but the following areas are taken from the latest official records of each State:—

	Square Miles.
Queensland	668,497
New South Wales	310,700
Victoria	87,884
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	975,920
Total, Continent of Australia	2,946,691
Tasmania	26,215
Total, Commonwealth of Australia	2,972,906

The size of these States (with New Zealand) may be better realised by comparison of their areas with those of European countries. The areas of the following countries—Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Spain, Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily), Switzerland, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, and Turkey in Europe—containing on the whole rather less than 1,600,000 square miles, amount to little more than half the extent of the Australian Continent. If the area of Russia in Europe be added to those of the other countries the total would be about one-seventh larger than the Australian Continent, and about one-twelfth larger than the Australian States, with New Zealand.

Area of the Dominion of New Zealand.

The area of the Dominion of New Zealand is about one-seventh less than the area of Great Britain and Ireland, the South Island of New Zealand being a little larger than the combined areas of England and Wales.

United Kingdom.	Area in Square Miles.
England and Wales	58,311
Scotland	30,463
Ireland	32,531
Total	121,305

New Zealand.	Area in Square Miles.
North Island	44,468
South Island	58,525
Stewart Island	665
Chatham Islands	375
Other islands	718
Total	104,751

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH ISLAND.

The North Island extends over a little more than seven degrees of latitude, a distance in a direct line from north to south of 430 geographical or 498 statute miles; but, as the northern portion of the Dominion, which covers more than three degrees of latitude, trends to the westward, the distance in a straight line from the North Cape to Cape Palliser, the extreme northerly and southerly points of the island, is about 515 statute miles.

This Island is, as a whole, hilly, and in parts mountainous in character, but there are large areas of plain or comparatively level country that are, or by clearing may be made, available for agricultural purposes. Of these, the principal are the plains in Hawke's Bay on the east coast, the Wairarapa Plain in the Wellington District, and a strip of country along the west coast, about 250 miles in length, extending from a point about thirty miles from the City of Wellington to a little north of New Plymouth. The largest plain in the North Island, Kaingaroa, extends from the shore of

Lake Taupo in a north-north-easterly direction to the sea-coast in the Bay of Plenty; but a great part of it is covered with pumice-sand, and is unfit for tillage or pasture. There are several smaller plains and numerous valleys suitable for agriculture. The level or undulating country in this Island fit, or capable of being made fit, for agriculture has been roughly estimated at 13,000,000 acres. This includes lands now covered with standing forest and swamps that can be drained; also large areas of clay-marl and pumice-covered land. The clay-marl in its natural state is cold and uninviting to the farmer, but under proper drainage and cultivation it can be brought to a high state of productiveness. This kind of land is generally neglected at the present time, as settlers prefer soils more rapidly remunerative and less costly to work. The larger portion of the North Island was originally covered with forest. Although the area of bush land is still very great, yet year by year the amount is being reduced, chiefly to meet the requirements of settlement, the trees being cut down and burnt, and grass-seed sown on the ashes to create pasture. Hilly as the country is, yet from the nature of the climate it is especially suited for the growth of English grasses, which will flourish wherever there is any soil, however steep the land may be; once laid down in grass very little of the land is too poor to supply food for cattle and sheep. The area of land in the North Island deemed purely pastoral or capable of being made so, while too steep for agricultural purposes, is estimated at 14,200,000 acres. In the centre of the Island is a lake, about twenty miles across either way, called Taupo. A large area adjacent to the lake is pumice country. The Waikato River, the largest in the North Island, flows out of the north-eastern corner of this lake, and runs thence north-westward until it enters the ocean a little distance south of the Manukau Harbour. This river is navigable for small steamers for about a hundred miles from its mouth. The Maori King-country, occupied by Natives who for several years isolated themselves from Europeans, lies between Lake Taupo and the western coast. The River Thames, or Waihou, having its sources north of Lake Taupo, flows northward into the Firth of Thames. It is navigable for about fifty miles, but only for small steamers. The other navigable rivers in this island are the Wairoa (Kaipara), the Wanganui, and the Manawatu, the two last of which flow towards the south-west into Cook Strait.

The mountains in the North Island are estimated to occupy about one-tenth of the surface, and do not exceed 4,000 ft. in height, with the exception of a few volcanic mountains that are more lofty. Of these, the three following are the most important:—

1. The Tongariro Mountain, situated to the southward of Lake Taupo. It consists of a group of distinct volcanic cones, the lava-streams from which have so overlapped in their descent as to form one compact mountain-mass at the base. The highest of these cones is called Ngauruhoe, and attains an elevation of

7,515 ft. The craters of Ngauruhoe, the Red Crater (6,140 ft.), and Te Mari (4,990 ft.) are the three vents from which the latest discharges of lava have taken place, the most recent having occurred in 1868. These craters are still active, steam and vapour issuing from them with considerable force and noise, the vapours, charged with pungent gases and acids, making it dangerous to approach too near the crater-lips.

2. Ruapehu. This mountain lies to the south of Ngauruhoe and Tongariro. It is a volcanic cone in the solfatara stage, and reaches the height of 9,008 ft., being in part considerably above the line of perpetual snow. The most remarkable feature of this mountain is the crater lake on its summit, which is subject to slight and intermittent eruptions, giving rise to vast quantities of steam. In March, 1895, such an eruption took place, forming a few hot springs on the margin of the lake, and increasing the heat in the lake itself. This lake lies at the bottom of a funnel-shaped crater, the steep sides of which are mantled with ice and snow. The water occupies a circular basin about 500 ft. in diameter, some 300 ft. below the enclosing peaks, and is quite inaccessible except by the use of ropes. This lake, and the three craters previously mentioned on Tongariro, are all in one straight line, which, if produced, would pass through the boiling springs at Tokaanu on the southern margin of Lake Taupo, the volcanic country north-east of that lake, and White Island, an active volcano in the Bay of Plenty, situated about twenty-seven miles from the mainland.

3. Mount Egmont. This is an extinct volcanic cone, rising to a height of 8,260 ft. The upper part is always covered with snow. This mountain is situated close to New Plymouth, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile districts in New Zealand. Rising from the plains in solitary grandeur, it is an object of extreme beauty, the cone being one of the most perfect in the world.

It is estimated that the area of mountain-tops and barren country at too high an altitude for sheep, and therefore worthless for pastoral purposes, amounts, in the North Island, to 300,000 acres.

Without a doubt the hot springs form the most remarkable feature of the North Island. They are found over a large area, extending from Tongariro, south of Lake Taupo, to Ohaeawai, in the extreme north—a distance of some 300 miles; but the principal seat of hydrothermal action appears to be in the neighbourhood of Lake Rotorua, about forty miles north-north-east from Lake Taupo. By the destruction of the famed Pink and White Terraces and of Lake Rotomahana during the eruption of Mount Tarawera on the 10th June, 1886, the neighbourhood has been deprived of attractions unique in character and of unrivalled beauty; but the natural features of the country—the numerous lakes, geysers, and hot springs, some of which possess remarkable curative properties in certain complaints—are still very attractive to tourists and invalids. The world-wide importance of conserving this region as a sanatorium for all time has been recognised by the Government, and it is dedicated by Act of Parliament to that purpose.

Notwithstanding the length of coast-line, good harbours in the North Island are not numerous. Those on the west coast north of New Plymouth are bar harbours, unsuitable for large vessels. The principal harbours are the Waitemata Harbour, on which Auckland is situated—this is rather a deep estuary than a harbour; several excellent havens in the northern peninsula; and Port Nicholson, on the borders of which Wellington is situated. This is a land-locked harbour, about six miles across, having a comparatively narrow but deep entrance from the ocean. The water is deep nearly throughout.

The Cape Colville Peninsula contains gold-bearing quartz, and at the southern end rich gold is being found in the Ohinemuri County got from the famous Waihi Mine.

Cook Strait.

Cook Strait separates the North and South Islands. It is some sixteen miles across at its narrowest part, but in the widest about ninety. The strait is invaluable for the purpose of traffic between different parts of the Dominion.

Physical Features of the South Island.

The extreme length of the South Island, from Jackson's Head, in Cook Strait, to Puysegur Point, at the extreme south-west, is about 525 statute miles; the greatest distance across at any point is in Otago (the southernmost) District, about 180 miles.

The South Island is intersected along almost its entire length by a range of mountains known as the Southern Alps. Some of the summits reach a height of from 10,000 ft. to 12,000 ft., Mount Cook, the highest peak, rising to 12,349 ft.

In the south, in the neighbourhood of the sounds and Lake Te Anau, there are many magnificent peaks, which, though not of great height, are, owing to their latitude, nearly all crowned with perpetual ice and snow. Further north the mountains increase in height—Mount Earnslaw, at Lake Wakatipu; and Mount Aspiring, which has been aptly termed the New Zealand Matterhorn, 9,949 ft. in height, at Lake Wanaka. Northward of this again are Mount Cook (or Aorangi), Mount Sefton, and other magnificent peaks.

For beauty and grandeur of scenery the Southern Alps of New Zealand may worthily compare with, while in point of variety they are said actually to surpass, the Alps of Switzerland. In New Zealand few of the mountains have been scaled; many of the peaks and most of the glaciers are as yet unnamed; and there is still, in parts of the South Island, a fine field for exploration and discovery—geographical, geological, and botanical. The wonders of the Southern Alps are only beginning to be known; but the more they are known the more they are appreciated. The snow-line in New Zealand being so much lower than in Switzerland, the scenery, though the mountains are not quite so high, is of surpassing grandeur.

There are extensive glaciers on both sides of the range, those on the west being of exceptional beauty, as, from the greater abruptness of the mountain-slopes on that side, they descend to within about 700ft. of the sea-level, and into the midst of the evergreen forest. The largest glaciers on either side of the range are easily accessible.

The following gives the sizes of some of the glaciers on the eastern slope :—

Name.	Area of Glacier.	Length of Glacier.		Greatest Width.		Average Width.	
	Acres.	Miles	ch.	Miles	ch.	Miles	ch.
Tasman	13,664	18	0	2	14	1	15
Murchison	5,800	10	70	1	5	0	66
Godley	5,312	8	0	1	55	1	3
Mueller	3,200	8	0	0	61	0	50
Hooker	2,416	7	25	0	54	0	41

The Alletsch Glacier in Switzerland, according to Ball, in the "Alpine Guide," has an average width of one mile. It is in length and width inferior to the Tasman Glacier.

Numerous sounds or fiords penetrate the south-western coast. They are long, narrow, and deep (the depth of water at the upper part of Milford Sound is 1,270 ft., although at the entrance only 130 ft.), surrounded by giant mountains clothed with foliage to the snow-line, with waterfalls, glaciers, and snowfields at every turn. Some of the mountains rise almost precipitously from the water's edge to 5,000 ft. and 6,000 ft. above the sea. Near Milford, the finest of these sounds, is the great Sutherland Waterfall, 1,904 ft. high.

The general surface of the northern portion of the South Island, comprising the Provincial Districts of Nelson and Marlborough, is mountainous, but the greater part is suitable for grazing purposes. There are some fine valleys and small plains suitable for agriculture, of which the Wairau Valley or Plain is the largest. Deep sounds, extending for many miles, break the coast-line abutting on Cook Strait. The City of Nelson is situated at the head of Blind Bay, which has a depth inwards from Cook Strait of about forty statute miles.

The Provincial District of Canterbury lies to the south of the Marlborough District, and on the eastern side of the Island. Towards the north the land is undulating; then there is a stretch of almost perfectly level country extending towards the south-west 160 miles, after which, on the south, the country is undulating as far as the borders of the Otago District. On the east a block of hill country rises abruptly from the plain and extends for some miles seaward. This is Banks Peninsula, containing several good harbours, the principal being Port Cooper, on the north, on which is situated Lyttelton, the chief port of the district: the harbour of Akaroa, one of the finest in the Dominion, is on the southern coast of this peninsula.

The District of Otago is, on the whole, mountainous, but has many fine plains and valleys suitable for tillage. The mountains, except towards the west coast, are generally destitute of timber, and suitable for grazing sheep. There are goldfields of considerable extent in the interior of this district. The inland lakes are also very remarkable features. Lake Wakatipu extends over fifty-four miles in length, but its greatest width is not more than four miles, and its area only 114 square miles. It is 1,070 ft. above sea-level, and has a depth varying from 1,170 ft. to 1,296 ft. Te Anau Lake is somewhat larger, having an area of 132 square miles. These lakes are bounded on the west by broken, mountainous, and wooded country, extending to the ocean.

The chief harbours in Otago are Port Chalmers, at the head of which Dunedin is situated, and the Bluff Harbour, at the extreme south.

The District of Westland, extending along the west coast of the South Island, abreast of Canterbury, is more or less auriferous throughout. The western slopes of the central range of mountains are clothed with forest trees to the snow-line; but on the eastern side timber is scarce, natural grasses covering the ground.

The rivers in the South Island are for the most part mountain-torrents, fed by glaciers in the principal mountain-ranges. When the snow melts they rise in flood, forming, where not confined by rocky walls, beds of considerable width, generally covered by enormous deposits of shingle. The largest river in the Dominion as regards volume of water is the Clutha. It is 154 miles in length, but is only navigable for boats or small river-steamers for about thirty miles. The Rivers Buller, Grey, and Hokitika, on the west coast, are navigable for a short distance from their mouths. They form the only ports in the Nelson South-west and Westland Districts. In their unimproved state they admitted, owing to the bars at their mouths, none but vessels of small draught; but, in consequence of the importance of the Grey and Buller Rivers as the sole ports available for the coal-export trade, large harbour-works have been undertaken, resulting in the deepening of the beds of these rivers, and giving a depth up to 26 ft. of water on the bars.

The area of level or undulating land in the South Island available for agriculture is estimated at about 15,000,000 acres. About 13,000,000 are suitable for pastoral purposes only, or may become so when cleared of forest and sown with grass-seed. The area of barren land and mountain-tops is estimated at about 9,000,000 acres.

STEWART ISLAND.

Foveaux Strait separates the South from Stewart Island. This last island has an area of only 425,390 acres.

Stewart Island is a great tourist resort during the summer months, and is easily reached by steamer from the Bluff, distant about 25 miles.

The principal peak is Mount Anglem, 3,200 ft. above sea-level, which has an extinct crater at its summit. Most of the island is rugged and forest-clad; the climate is mild, frost being seldom experienced; and the soil, when cleared of bush, is fertile.

The chief attractions are the numerous bays and fiords. Paterson Inlet is a magnificent sheet of water, about ten miles by four miles, situated close to Half-moon Bay, the principal port, where over two hundred people live. Horseshoe Bay and Port William are within easy reach of Half-moon Bay. Port Pegasus, a land-locked sheet of water about eight miles by a mile and a half, is a very fine harbour. At "The Neck" (Paterson Inlet) there is a Native settlement of Maoris and half-castes. The bush is generally very dense, with thick undergrowth. Rata, black-pine, white-pine, miro, and totara are the principal timber trees. Fish are to be had in great abundance and variety; oysters form an important industry. Wild pigeons, ducks, and mutton-birds are plentiful.

THE OUTLYING ISLANDS.

The outlying group of the CHATHAM ISLANDS, 480 statute miles east-south-east from Wellington, and 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, consists of two principal islands and several unimportant islets. The largest island contains about 222,490 acres, of which an irregular-shaped lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. About one-quarter of the surface of the land is covered with forest, the rest with fern or grass. The hills nowhere rise to a great height. Pitt Island is the next in size; the area is 15,330 acres. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep.

The KERMADEC GROUP of islands, four in number, is situated between 29° 10′ and 31° 30′ south latitude, and between 177° 45′ and 179° west longitude. They are named Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance or French Rock. The principal island, Sunday, is 600 miles distant from Auckland. The islands are volcanic, and in two of them signs of activity are still to be seen. The rainfall is plentiful, but not excessive. The climate is mild and equable, and slightly warmer than the north of New Zealand. The following are the areas of the islands and islets of the group: Sunday Island, 7,200 acres; Herald group of islets, 85 acres; Macaulay Island, 764 acres; Curtis Islands, 128 acres and 19 acres; L'Espérance, 12 acres: total, 8,208 acres. Sunday Island is twenty miles in circumference, roughly triangular in shape, and at the highest point 1,723 ft. above the sea-level. It is rugged and broken over a very large extent of its surface, and,

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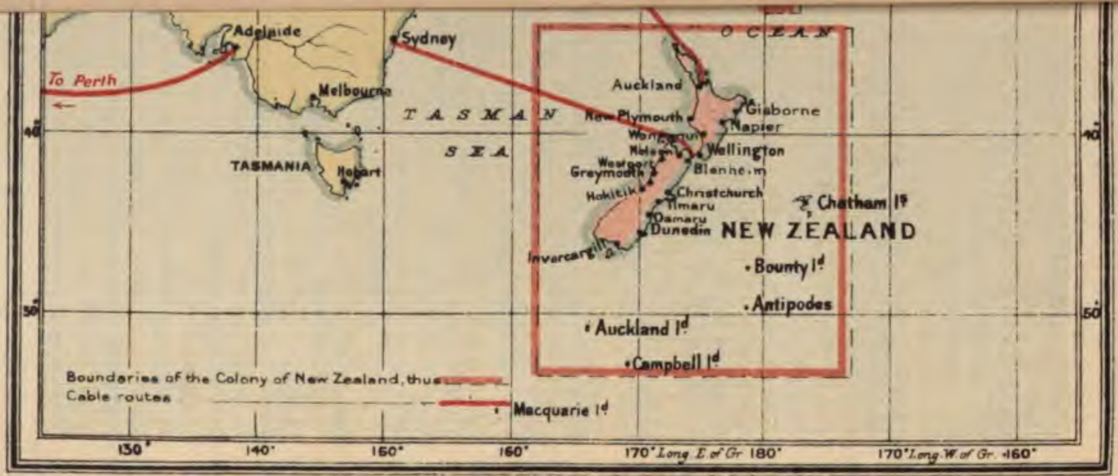

MAP SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF NEW ZEALAND WITH THE ANNEXED PACIFIC ISLANDS.

except in a few places, covered with forest. The soil everywhere on the island is very rich, being formed by the decomposition of a dark-coloured pumiceous tuff and a black andesitic lava, with which is closely mixed a fine vegetable mould. The great luxuriance and richness of the vegetation bear witness to the excellence of the soil, which is everywhere—except where destroyed by eruptions, and on the steep cliffs—the same rich loam. Want of water is one of the drawbacks. Three of the four lakes on the island are fresh, but so difficult of approach as to be practically useless.

The AUCKLAND ISLANDS are about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, their position being given on the Admiralty chart as latitude 50° 31′ 29″ S., and longitude 166° 19′ 12″ E. They have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, was described by the eminent French commander, D'Urville, as one of the best harbours of refuge in the known world. At the southern end of the island there is a through passage extending from the east to the west coast. It has been variously named Adams Strait and Carnley Harbour, and forms a splendid sheet of water. The largest of the islands is about 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad, and is very mountainous, the highest part being about 2,000 ft. above the sea. The west coast is bold and precipitous, but the east coast has several inlets. The wood on the island is, owing to the strong prevailing wind, scrubby in character. The New Zealand Government maintains at this island a depot of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners.

The COOK ISLANDS, with others now included within the extended boundaries of the Dominion, are as under:*—

RAROTONGA (Cook Group): A magnificent island, rising to a height of 3,000 ft., clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation. It has abundant streams, considerable tracts of sloping land, and rich alluvial valleys. The two harbours are poor.

MANGAIA, the south-easternmost of the Cook Group, is of volcanic origin, and about thirty miles in circumference. The productions, which are numerous and cheap, are obtained by assiduous labour.

ATIU (Cook Group) resembles Mangaia in appearance and extent. It is a mere bank of coral, 10 ft. or 12 ft. high, steep and rugged, except where there are small sandy beaches and some clefts, where the ascent is gradual.

AITUTAKI (Cook Group) presents a most fruitful appearance, its shores being bordered by flat land, on which are innumerable cocoanut and other trees, the higher ground being beautifully interspersed with lawns. It is eighteen miles in circuit.

MAUKE or Parry Island (Cook Group) is a low island; it is about two miles in diameter, well wooded, and inhabited.

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* See Part IV, "Notes on Annexed Islands" following descriptions of land districts.

Mitiaro (Cook Group) is a low island, from three to four miles long and one mile wide.

Hervey Islands (Cook Group): This group consists of two islands, surrounded by a reef, which may be 10½ miles in circumference.

Niue, or Savage Island, lying east of the Friendly Islands, is a coral island, thirty-six miles in circumference, rising to a height of 200 ft. It has the usual tropical productions.

Palmerston Island, lying about 500 miles east of Niue and about 220 from the nearest island of the Cook Group (Aitutaki), is remarkable as the "San Pablo" of Magellan, the first island discovered in the South Sea. It has no harbour. The soil is fairly fertile, and there is some good hardwood timber.

Penrhyn Island (Tongareva) lies about 300 miles north-east of Manahiki. It is one of the most famous pearl islands in the Pacific, and there is a splendid harbour, a lagoon with two entrances, fit for ships of any size.

Manahiki, lying about 400 miles eastward of Danger Island, is an atoll, about thirty miles in circumference, valuable from the extent of the cocoanut groves. The interior lagoon contains a vast deposit of pearl-shell.

Rakaanga is an atoll, three miles in length and of equal breadth.

Danger Island (Pukapuka): Next to the 10th parallel, but rather north of the latitude of the Navigators, and east of them are a number of small atolls. Of these, the nearest to the Samoan Group—about 300 miles—is Danger Island, bearing north-west of Suwarrow about 250 miles.

Suwarrow Island has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. It lies about 500 miles east of Apia, the capital of the Samoan Group. It is a coral atoll, of a triangular form, fifty miles in circumference, the reef having an average width of half a mile across, enclosing a land-locked lagoon twelve miles by eight, which forms an excellent harbour. The entrance is half a mile wide, and the accommodation permits of ships riding in safety in all weathers, with depths of from three to thirty fathoms. It is out of the track of hurricanes, uninhabited, but capable by its fertility of supporting a small population. As a depot for the collection of trade from the various islands it ought to be very valuable.

CONSTITUTION.

ty was proclaimed over New Zealand in January, ry became a dependency of New South Wales 841, when it was made a separate colony. The was at Auckland, and the Executive included the Governor, and three gentlemen holding office as Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Colonial Treasurer.

The successors of these gentlemen, appointed in August, 1841, May, 1842, and January, 1844, respectively, continued in office until the establishment of Responsible Government on the 7th May, 1856. Only one of them—Mr. Swainson, the Attorney-General—sat as a member of the first General Assembly, opened on the 27th May, 1854. During the session of that year there were associated with the permanent members of the Executive Council certain members of the General Assembly. These latter held no portfolios.

The Government of the colony was at first vested in the Governor, who was responsible only to the Crown; but in 1852 an Act granting representative institutions to the colony was passed by the Imperial Legislature. Under it the constitution of a General Assembly for the whole colony was provided for, to consist of a Legislative Council, the members of which were to be nominated by the Governor, and of an elective House of Representatives. The first session of the General Assembly was opened on the 27th May, 1854, but the members of the Executive were not responsible to Parliament. The first Ministers under a system of Responsible Government were appointed in the year 1856. By the Act of 1852 the colony was divided into six provinces, each to be presided over by an elective Superintendent, and to have an elective Provincial Council, empowered to legislate, except on certain specified subjects. The franchise amounted practically to household suffrage. In each case the election was for four years, but a dissolution of the Provincial Council by the Governor could take place at any time, necessitating a fresh election both of the Council and of the Superintendent. The Superintendent was chosen by the whole body of electors of the province; each member of the Provincial Council by the electors of a district. The Provincial Governments, afterwards increased to nine, remained as integral parts of the Constitution of the colony until the 1st November, 1876, when they were abolished by an Act of the General Assembly, that body having been vested with the power of altering the Constitution Act. On the same day an Act of the General Assembly which subdivided the colony (exclusive of the areas included within municipalities) into counties, and established a system of local county government, came into force.

By resolutions passed by the House of Representatives on the 12th July, 1907, and by the Legislative Council on the 16th July, 1907, addresses were forwarded to His Majesty the King respectfully requesting that the necessary steps might be taken to change the designation of New Zealand from the Colony of New Zealand to the Dominion of New Zealand; and His Majesty the King, by Order in Council dated 9th September, 1907, and by Proclamation issued 10th September, 1907, was graciously pleased to change the style and designation of the Colony of New Zealand to "The Dominion of New Zealand"; such change taking effect from Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1907.

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CONSTITUTION.

British sovereignty was proclaimed ove [illegible] l in January, 1840, and the country became a [illegible] h Wales until the 3rd May, 1841, wher [illegible] y. The seat of Government was at [illegible] included

GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is appointed by the King. His salary is £5,000 a year, with an annual allowance of £1,500 on account of his establishment, and of £500 for travelling-expenses, provided by the Dominion.

Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats under writs of summons from the Governor. Till the year 1891 the appointments were for life; but in September of that year an Act was passed making appointments after that time tenable for seven years only, though Councillors may be reappointed. In either case seats may be vacated by resignation or extended absence. Two members of the Council are aboriginal Native chiefs.

The members of the House of Representatives (now designated M.P. under statute of 1907) are elected for three years from the time of each general election; but at any time a dissolution of Parliament by the Governor may render a general election necessary. Four of the members are representatives of Native constituencies. For the purposes of European representation the Dominion is divided into seventy-six electoral districts, each returning one member. The full number of members composing the House of Representatives is thus eighty. Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the votes of the electors in every electoral district appointed for that purpose. No person who, being a bankrupt within the meaning of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," has not obtained an order of discharge under that Act shall be qualified to be nominated as a candidate for election, or to be elected, or to take his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, anything in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1889 an amendment of the Representation Act was passed, which contained a provision prohibiting any elector from giving his vote in respect of more than one electorate at any election. "The Electoral Act, 1893," extended to women of both races the right to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives. The qualification for registration is the same for both sexes. No person is entitled to be registered on more than one electoral roll within the Dominion. Women are not qualified to be elected as members of the House of Representatives. The electoral laws are the subject of special comment further on in this work. Every man registered as an elector, and not specially excepted by the Electoral Act now in force, is qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives for any electoral district. For European representation every adult person, if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector. Freehold property of the value of £25 held for six months preceding the day of registration until 1896 entitled a man or woman to register, if not previously gistered under the residential qualification; but the Amendment t of 1896 abolished the property qualification (except in case of existing registrations), and residence alone now entitles a man or woman to have his or her name placed upon an electoral roll. For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district (of which there are four only in the Dominion) can vote. Registration is not required in Native districts. [The above provisions are now incorporated in "The Electoral Act, 1905," which consolidates the electoral laws, with such amendments as were found necessary.]

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Up to the year 1865 the seat of Government of New Zealand was at Auckland. Several attempts were made by members of Parliament, by motions in the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, to have it removed to some more central place; but it was not until November, 1863, that Mr. Domett (the then ex-Premier) was successful in carrying resolutions in the House of Representatives that steps should be taken for appointing some place in Cook Strait as the permanent seat of Government. The resolutions adopted were: "(1.) That it has become necessary that the seat of Government in the colony should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait. (2.) That, in order to promote the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable that the selection of the particular site in Cook Strait should be left to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal. (3.) That, with this view, a Bill should be introduced to give effect to the above resolutions." On the 25th November an address was presented to the Governor, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by the Commons of New Zealand, requesting that the Governors of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, might each be asked to appoint one Commissioner for the purpose of determining the best site in Cook Strait. Accordingly, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., New South Wales; the Hon. Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Victoria; and R. C. Gunn, Esq., Tasmania, were appointed Commissioners.

These gentlemen, having made a personal inspection of all suitable places, arrived at the unanimous decision "that Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was the site upon the shores of Cook Strait which presented the greatest advantages for the administration of the government of the colony."

The seat of Government was, therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, removed to Wellington in February, 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Nearly all the public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government of the Dominion, and in the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement. In 1870, however, a great impetus was given to the progress of the whole country by the inauguration of the "Public Works and Immigration Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement. Railways, roads, and water-races were constructed, and immigration was conducted on a large scale. As a consequence, the population increased from 267,000 in 1871 to 501,000 in 1881, and to 929,484 in December, 1907; besides whom there were 47,731 Maoris, and also 12,340 persons residing in the Cook and other Pacific Islands within the extended boundaries of the Dominion.

SUCCESSIVE GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF NEW ZEALAND, AND THE DATES ON WHICH THEY ASSUMED AND RETIRED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Captain William Hobson, R.N., from Jan., 1840, to 10 Sept., 1842.

[British sovereignty was proclaimed by Captain Hobson in January, 1840, and New Zealand became a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales until 3rd May, 1841, at which date it was proclaimed a separate colony. From January, 1840, to May, 1841, Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, and from May, 1841, Governor of New Zealand; the seat of Government being at Auckland, where he died in September, 1842. From the time of Governor Hobson's death, in September, 1842, until the arrival of Governor Fitzroy, in December, 1843, the Government was carried on by the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant Shortland.]

Lieutenant Shortland, Administrator, from 10 Sept., 1842, to 26 Dec., 1843.

Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., from 26 Dec., 1843, to 17 Nov., 1845.

Captain Grey (became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848), from 18 Nov., 1845, to 31 Dec., 1853.

[Captain Grey held the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony until the 1st January, 1848, when he was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, and as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster. After the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, Sir George Grey was, on the 13th September, 1852, appointed Governor of the colony, the duties of which office he assumed on the 7th March, 1853. In August, 1847, Mr. E. J. Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster: he was sworn in, 28th January, 1848. On 3rd January, 1848, Major-General George Dean Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster: he was sworn in, 14th February, 1848; died, 8th January, 1851; and was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, appointed 14th April, 1851; sworn in, 26th April, 1851. The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor ceased on the assumption by Sir George Grey of the office of Governor, on the 7th March, 1853.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Administrator, from 3 Jan., 1854, to 6 Sept., 1855.

Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from 6 Sept., 1855, to 2 Oct., 1861.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Administrator, from 3 Oct., 1861; Governor, from 4 Dec., 1861, to 5 Feb., 1868.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from 5 Feb., 1868, to 19 Mar., 1873.

Sir George Alfred Arney, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Mar. to 14 June, 1873.

Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, P.C., from 14 June, 1873, to 3 Dec., 1874.

The Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 3 Dec., 1874; Governor, from 9 Jan., 1875, to 21 Feb., 1879.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Feb. to 27 Mar., 1879.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 27 Mar., 1879; Governor, from 17 April, 1879, to 8 Sept., 1880.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 9 Sept. to 29 Nov., 1880.

The Honourable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., from 29 Nov., 1880, to 23 June, 1882.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 24 June, 1882, to 20 Jan., 1883.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from 20 Jan., 1883, to 22 Mar., 1889.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 23 Mar. to 2 May, 1889.

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., from 2 May, 1889, to 24 Feb., 1892.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 25 Feb., to 6 June, 1892.

The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., from 7 June, 1892, to 6 Feb., 1897.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 8 Feb., 1897, to 9 Aug., 1897.

The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., from 10 Aug., 1897, to 19 June, 1904.

The Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., from 20 June, 1904.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES, PAST AND PRESENT, WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT, AND OF RESIGNATION OR DEATH.

Sir W. Martin, appointed Chief Justice, 10 Jan., 1842. Resigned, 12 June, 1857.

H. S. Chapman, appointed, 26 Dec., 1843. Held office until March, 1852. Reappointed, 23 Mar., 1864. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.

S. Stephen, appointed, 30 July, 1850. Appointed Acting Chief Justice, 20 Oct., 1855. Died, 13 Jan., 1858.

Daniel Wakefield, appointed, Oct., 1855. Died, Oct., 1857.

Hon. H. B. Gresson, appointed temporarily, 8 Dec., 1857. Permanently, 1 July, 1862. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.

Sir G. A. Arney, appointed Chief Justice, 1 Mar., 1858. Resigned 31 Mar., 1875.

A. J. Johnston, appointed, 2 Nov., 1858. Died, 1 June, 1888.

C. W. Richmond, appointed, 20 Oct., 1862. Died, 3 Aug., 1895.

J. S. Moore, appointed temporarily, 15 May, 1866. Relieved, 30 June, 1868.

C. D. R. Ward, appointed temporarily, 1 Oct., 1868. Relieved, May, 1870. Appointed temporarily, 21 Sept., 1886. Relieved, 12 Feb., 1889.

Sir J. Prendergast, appointed Chief Justice, 1 April, 1875. Resigned, 25 May, 1899.

T. B. Gillies, appointed, 3 Mar., 1875. Died, 26 July, 1889.

J. S. Williams, appointed, 3 Mar., 1875.

J. E. Denniston, appointed, 11 Feb., 1889.

E. T. Conolly, appointed, 19 Aug., 1889. Resigned, 9 Sept., 1903.

Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., appointed, 20 Dec., 1895. Died, 18 May, 1896.

W. B. Edwards, appointed, 11 July, 1896.

F. W. Pennefather, appointed temporarily, 25 April, 1898. Resigned, 24 April, 1899.

Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice, 22 June, 1899.

J. C. Martin, Acting Judge, appointed, 12 April, 1900. Resigned, 4 Dec., 1900.

Theophilus Cooper, appointed, 21 Feb., 1901.

F. R. Chapman, appointed, 11 Sept., 1903.

C. E. Button, appointed temporarily, 12 March, 1907. Resigned, 29th Feb., 1908.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1843–56.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND PREVIOUS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT (NOT INCLUDING THE OFFICERS COMMANDING THE FORCES).

Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, from 3 May, 1841, to 31 Dec., 1843; succeeded by Mr. Sinclair.

Francis Fisher, Attorney-General, from 3 May to 10 Aug., 1841; succeeded by Mr. Swainson.

George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer, from 3 May, 1841, to 9 May, 1842; succeeded by Mr. Shepherd.

William Swainson, Attorney-General, from 10 Aug., 1841, to 7 May, 1856.

Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer, from 9 May, 1842, to 7 May, 1856.

Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, from 6 Jan., 1844, to 7 May, 1856.

[The three gentlemen last mentioned were nominated by Her late Majesty as *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Two of them, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, were not members of the General Assembly, opened for the first time 27th May, 1854, but all three remained in office until the establishment of Responsible Government.]

James Edward FitzGerald, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Henry Sewell, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Francis Dillon Bell, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 30 June to 11 July, 1854.

Thomas Houghton Bartley, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 14 July to 2 Aug., 1854.

Thomas Spencer Forsaith, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

Edward Jerningham Wakefield, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

William Thomas Locke Travers, M.H.R., without portfolio, 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

James Macandrew, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

PARLIAMENTS.

NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE CONSTITUTION ACT PASSED FOR CONFERRING REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS UPON THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, WITH THE DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF SESSIONS AND DATES OF DISSOLUTION.

Parliament.	Date of Opening of Sessions.	Date of Prorogation.
First (dissolved 15th September, 1855)	27 May, 1854	9 August, 1854.
	31 August, 1854	16 September, 1854.
	8 August, 1855	15 September, 1855.
Second (dissolved 5th November, 1860)	15 April, 1856	16 August, 1856.
	(No session in 1857)	
	10 April, 1858	21 August, 1858.
	(No session in 1859)	
	30 July, 1860	5 November, 1860.
Third (dissolved 27th January, 1866)	3 June, 1861	7 September, 1861.
	7 July, 1862	15 September, 1862.
	19 October, 1863	14 December, 1863.
	24 November 1864	13 December, 1864.
	26 July, 1865	30 October, 1865.
Fourth (dissolved 30th December, 1870)	30 June, 1866	8 October, 1866.
	9 July, 1867	10 October, 1867.
	9 July, 1868	20 October, 1868.
	1 June, 1869	3 September, 1869.
	14 June, 1870	13 September, 1870.
Fifth (dissolved 6th December, 1875)	14 August, 1871	16 November, 1871.
	16 July, 1872	25 October, 1872.
	15 July, 1873	3 October, 1873.
	3 July, 1874	31 August, 1874.
	20 July, 1875	21 October, 1875.
Sixth (dissolved 15th August, 1879)	15 June, 1876	31 October, 1876.
	19 July, 1877	10 December, 1877.
	26 July, 1878	2 November, 1878.
	11 July, 1879	11 August, 1879.
Seventh (dissolved 8th November, 1881)	24 September, 1879	19 December, 1879.
	28 May, 1880	1 September, 1880.
	9 June, 1881	24 September, 1881.
Eighth (dissolved 27th June, 1884)	18 May, 1882	15 September, 1882.
	14 June, 1883	8 September, 1883.
	5 June, 1884	24 June, 1884.
Ninth (dissolved 15th July, 1887)	7 August, 1884	10 November, 1884.
	11 June, 1885	22 September, 1885.
	13 May, 1886	18 August, 1886.
	26 April, 1887	10 July, 1887.
Tenth (dissolved 3rd October, 1890)	6 October, 1887	23 December, 1887.
	10 May, 1888	31 August, 1888.
	20 June, 1889	19 September, 1889.
	19 June, 1890	18 September, 1890.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Parliament.	Date of Opening of Sessions.	Date of Prorogation.
Eleventh (dissolved 8th November, 1893)	23 January, 1891 .. 11 June, 1891 .. 23 June, 1892 .. 22 June, 1893 ..	31 January, 1891. 25 September, 1891. 12 October, 1892. 7 October, 1893.
Twelfth (dissolved 14th November, 1896)	21 June, 1894 .. 20 June, 1895 .. 11 June, 1896 ..	24 October, 1894. 2 November, 1895. 19 October, 1896.
Thirteenth (dissolved 15th November, 1899)	7 April, 1897 .. 23 September, 1897 24 June, 1898 .. 23 June, 1899 ..	12 April, 1897. 22 December, 1897. 5 November, 1898. 24 October, 1899.
Fourteenth (dissolved 5th November, 1902)	22 June, 1900 .. 1 July, 1901 .. 1 July, 1902 ..	22 October, 1900. 8 November, 1901. 4 October, 1902.
Fifteenth (dissolved 29th November, 1905)	29 June, 1903 .. 28 June, 1904 .. 27 June, 1905 ..	25 November, 1903. 8 November, 1904. 31 October, 1905.
Sixteenth	27 June, 1906 .. 21 August, 1906 .. 27 June, 1907 ..	3 July, 1906. 29 October, 1906. 25 November, 1907.

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1856.

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
1. Bell-Sewell	7 May, 1856 ..	20 May, 1856.
2. Fox	20 May, 1856 ..	2 June, 1856.
3. Stafford	2 June, 1856 ..	12 July, 1861.
4. Fox	12 July, 1861 ..	6 August, 1862.
5. Domett	6 August, 1862 ..	30 October, 1863.
6. Whitaker-Fox..	30 October, 1863 ..	24 November, 1864.
7. Weld	24 November, 1864	16 October, 1865.
8. Stafford	16 October, 1865 ..	28 June, 1869.
9. Fox	28 June, 1869 ..	10 September, 1872.
10. Stafford	10 September, 1872	11 October, 1872.

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES—*continued*.

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
11. Waterhouse	11 October, 1872	3 March, 1873.
12. Fox	3 March, 1873	8 April, 1873.
13. Vogel	8 April, 1873	6 July, 1875.
14. Pollen	6 July, 1875	15 February, 1876.
15. Vogel	15 February, 1876	1 September, 1876.
16. Atkinson	1 September, 1876	13 September, 1876.
17. Atkinson (reconstituted)	13 September, 1876	13 October, 1877.
18. Grey	15 October, 1877	8 October, 1879.
19. Hall	8 October, 1879	21 April, 1882.
20. Whitaker	21 April, 1882	25 September, 1883.
21. Atkinson	25 September, 1883	16 August, 1884.
22. Stout-Vogel	16 August, 1884	28 August, 1884.
23. Atkinson	28 August, 1884	3 September, 1884.
24. Stout-Vogel	3 September, 1884	8 October, 1887.
25. Atkinson	8 October, 1887	24 January, 1891.
26. Ballance	24 January, 1891	1 May, 1893.*
27. Seddon	1 May, 1893.	21 June, 1906.†
28. Hall-Jones	21 June, 1906	6 August, 1906.
29. Ward	6 August, 1906.	

* Owing to the death of the Premier, the Hon. J. Ballance, on 27th April, 1893.
† Owing to the death of the Premier, Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., on 10th June, 1906.

PREMIERS OF SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.

Henry Sewell.
William Fox.
Edward William Stafford.
William Fox.
Alfred Domett.
Frederick Whitaker.
Frederick Aloysius Weld.
Edward William Stafford.
William Fox.
Hon. Edward William Stafford.
George Marsden Waterhouse.
Hon. William Fox.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.
Hon. Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.
Harry Albert Atkinson.

Name of Premier.

Harry Albert Atkinson (Ministry reconstituted).
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
Hon. John Hall.
Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.
Harry Albert Atkinson.
Robert Stout.
Harry Albert Atkinson.
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.
John Ballance.
Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C.
William Hall-Jones.
Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.

SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

WITH DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT AND DATES OF RETIREMENT OR DEATH.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement or Death.
Hon. William Swainson	16 May, 1854	8 August, 1855.
Hon. Frederick Whitaker	8 August, 1855	12 May, 1856.
Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley	12 May, 1856	1 July, 1868.
Hon. Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Kt.	1 July, 1868	14 June, 1879.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	14 June, 1879	22 April, 1887.
Hon. George Marsden Waterhouse	22 April, 1887	21 September, 1887.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	21 September, 1887	23 January, 1891.
Hon. Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	23 January, 1891	28 June, 1892.
Hon. Sir Henry John Miller	8 July, 1892. 6 October, 1897	9 July 1903.
Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G.	9 July, 1903	5 January, 1904.
Hon. John Rigg (Acting)	5 January, 1904	7 July, 1904.
Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, K.C.M.G.	7 July, 1904	23 March, 1905.
Hon. R. H. J. Reeves (Acting)	23 March, 1905	4 July, 1905.
Hon. C. C. Bowen	4 July, 1905.	

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WITH DATES OF THEIR ELECTION AND DATES OF RETIREMENT.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Election.	Date of Retirement.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	26 May, 1854 15 April, 1856	3 June, 1861.
Sir David Monro, Kt. Bach.	3 June, 1861 30 June, 1866	13 Sept., 1870.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	14 August, 1871	21 October, 1875.
Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	15 June, 1876	13 June, 1879.
Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	11 July, 1879 24 September, 1879 18 May, 1882 7 August, 1884 6 October, 1887	3 October, 1890.
Hon. Major William Jukes Steward	23 January, 1891	8 November, 1893.
Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	21 June, 1894 6 April, 1897 22 June, 1900	5 November, 1902.
Arthur Robert Guinness	29 June, 1903. 27 June, 1906.	

FOREIGN CONSULS.

CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES RESIDING IN, OR WITH JURISDICTION OVER, NEW ZEALAND, 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Country represented.	Office held.	Name.	Place of Residence.
Argentine Republic	Vice-Consul (with jurisdiction over New Zealand)	Hon. T. Fergus	Dunedin.
Austria-Hungary	Consul-General for the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands	Heinrich Jeblitschka	Sydney.
„	Consul	E. Langguth	Auckland.
Belgium	Consul-General for Australasia and Fiji	F. Huylebroeck	Melbourne.
„	Consul-General (with jurisdiction over the Provincial Districts of Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, and Wellington)	Hon. Charles John Johnston	Wellington.
„	Vice-Consul	G. F. Johnston	„
„	Consul	Joseph James Kinsey	Christchurch.
„	„	John Burns	Auckland.
„	„	George Lyon Denniston	Dunedin.
Brazil	Vice-Consul	A. H. Miles	Wellington.
Chili	Consul-General for the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand	William Brown	Sydney.
„	Honorary Consul	George Dunnet	Auckland.
„	„	Albert Martin, M.D.	Wellington.
„	„	J. G. F. Palmer	Christchurch.
„	„	J. A. Roberts	Dunedin.
Denmark	Consul (for North Island)	Francis Henry Dillon Bell	Wellington (Principal Consulate).
„	Consul (for South Island)	Emil Christian Skog	Christchurch.
„	Vice-Consul	Frederick Ehrenfried Baume	Auckland.
„	„	William Edward Perry	Hokitika.
„	„	Odin Henry Möller	Dunedin.
France	Consul (for New Zealand)	Robert Boeufvé	Auckland.
„	Chancelier	Auguste A Lelièvre	„
„	Vice-Consul	Percival Clay Neill	Dunedin.
„	Consular Agent	George Humphreys	Christchurch.
„	„	Harold Beauchamp	Wellington.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Country represented.	Office held.	Name.	Place of Residence.
German Empire	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	Dr. Irmer	Sydney.
„	Vice-Consul General	Count Deym Von Stritez	„
„	Consul	Carl Seegner	Auckland.
„	„	Willi Fels	Dunedin.
„	„ (acting)	Karl Joosten	Christchurch.
„	„	Friedrich August Krull	Wanganui.
„	Vice-Consul	Eberhard Focke	Wellington.
Greece	Vice-Consul for the Dominion of New Zealand	Joseph Frank Dyer	„
Honduras	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand	Frederic Walsh	Sydney.
Italy	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	Cavalieri Camillo Bertola	Melbourne.
„	Consular Agent	Thomas Wallace	Christchurch.
„	„	Roland Thomas Robertson	Wellington.
„	„	Sir James Mills, Kt., Bach	Dunedin.
„	„	Geraldo Giuseppe Perotti	Greymouth.
„	„	Richard A. Carr	Auckland.
Japan	Consul	A. S. Aldrich	Wellington.
Liberia	„	Hon. Charles Louisson	Christchurch.
„	Honorary Consul	Arnold Woodford Izard	Wellington.
Mexico	Consul	John William Hall	Auckland.
Netherlands	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	W. L. Bosschart	Melbourne.
„	Consul, with jurisdiction over New Zealand and the Islands belonging thereto	Hon. Charles John Johnston	Wellington.
„	Vice-Consul	George Ritchie	Dunedin.
„	„	Ambrose Millar	Auckland.
„	„	Harold Featherston Johnston	Wellington.
„	„	G. de Vries	Christchurch.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Country represented.	Office held.	Name.	Place of Residence.
Norway ..	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent Islands	O. Römcke	Melbourne.
„ ..	Vice-Consul ..	Leslie Robert Wilson ..	Dunedin.
„ ..	„ ..	Roland St. Clair	Auckland.
„ ..	Consul ..	Alex. W. Newton ..	Wellington.
„ ..	Vice-Consul ..	Albert Peter Gundersen ..	Christchurch.
„ ..	„ ..	Walter Sinclair Waterston ..	Invercargill.
„ ..	„ ..	Richard Rowland Whyte ..	Westport.
Paraguay ..	Consul ..	A. E. Kernot	Wellington.
Portugal ..	„ ..	John Duncan	Wellington.
„ ..	Vice-Consul ..	Henry Rees George ..	Auckland.
„ ..	„ ..	Arthur Donald Stuart Duncan	Wellington.
„ ..	„ ..	Charles William Rattray ..	Dunedin.
Russia ..	Consul-General	Michel Oustinoff	Melbourne.
Spain.. ..	Consul-in Chief (with jurisdiction over Australia and New Zealand)	Henry Cave	„
„	Honorary Vice-Consul	Alexander H. Turnbull ..	Wellington.
Sweden ..	Consul ..	Arthur Edward Pearce ..	„
„ ..	Vice-Consul ..	Sidney Jacob Nathan ..	Auckland.
„ ..	„ ..	Albert Kaye	Christchurch.
United States of America	Consul-General (for New Zealand and its dependencies)	William A. Prickitt ..	Auckland.
Ditto	Vice-Consul-General	Leonard A. Bachelder ..	„
„	Consular Agent ..	Frank Graham	Christchurch.
„	„	J. G Duncan	Wellington.
„	„	Frederick Orlando Bridgeman	Dunedin.

GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR DOMINION OF CANADA TO NEW ZEALAND.

J. S. LARKE,

Address—Exchange, Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND, IN LONDON.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, S.W. (Appointed as from 14th June, 1905.) Secretary—Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Downing Street, S.W., London),

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies—Right Hon. Earl of Crewe, 13th April, 1908.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.

Permanent Under-Secretary—Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Assistant Under-Secretaries: Charles P. Lucas, C.B.; H. B. Cox, C.B. (Legal); Reginald L. Antrobus, C.B.; and H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. City Office: 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C., London.

Crown Agents—Sir Ernest Edward Blake, K.C.M.G.; Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; and William Hepworth Mercer, C.M.G.

HONOURS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE DOMINION.

Privy Councillor (P.C.).

Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1907.

Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

Perceval, Sir Westby Brook, 1894.
Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1901.
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, 1886.

Knights Bachelor (Kt. Bach.).

Campbell, Sir John Logan, 1902.
Miller, Hon. Sir Henry John, 1901.
Mills, Sir James, 1907.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir George Maurice, 1880.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James, 1881.
Russell, Sir William Russell, 1902.
Steward, Hon. Sir William Jukes, 1902.

Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.).

Cradock, Major Montagu, 1900.
Davies, Brevet-Colonel R. H., 1900.
Newall, Colonel Stewart, 1900.
Porter, Colonel T. W., 1902.
Robin, Brevet-Colonel Alfred William, 1900.

Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.).

Bauchop, Lieut.-Colonel A., 1902.
Gudgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Edward, 1890.
Jowsey, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 1900.
Kennaway, Walter, 1891.
Richardson, Hon. Edward, 1879.
Roberts, John, 1891.

Companion, Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.).

Abbott, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., 1902.
Bartlett, Major E., 1902.
Hickey, Lieutenant D. A., 1902.
Hughes, Captain J. G., 1900.
Major, Major C. T., 1900.
Polson, Major D., 1900.
Stevenson, Captain R., 1902.
Todd, Captain T. J. M., 1900.
Walker, Captain G. H., 1901.

Companion, Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.).

Heywood, James B., 1905.

Royal Red Cross.

Williamson, Miss J. M. N., 1900.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Hardham, Lieut. W. J., 1901.

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.

Adamson, Thomas, 1869.
Biddle, Benjamin, 1869.
Black, Solomon, 1869.
Hill, George, 1869.
Lingard, William, 1869.
Mace, Francis Joseph, 1869.
Maling, Christopher, 1869.
Mair, Gilbert, 1870.
Preece, George, 1869.
Roberts, John Mackintosh, 1869.
Shepherd, Richard, 1869.
Wrigg, Harry Charles William, 1898.*

* For service rendered in 1867.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS AWARDED TO MEMBERS OF NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA (1899–1902).

Baigent, Private Ivanhoe.
Black, Sergeant-Major G. C.
Burr, Sergeant-Major W. T.
Cassidy, Sergeant W.
Fletcher, Sergeant-Major W. H.
Free, Private A.
Kent, Sergeant W.
Langham, Sergeant-Major J.
Lockett, Sergeant-Major E. B.
Pickett, Sergeant-Major M.
Rouse, Farrier-Sergeant G.
Wade, Private H. B.
White, Sergeant-Major H.

PERSONS ALLOWED TO RETAIN THE TITLE OF "HONOURABLE" WITHIN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

By despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 15th June, 1893, His Excellency the Governor was apprised that the title of "Honourable," appertaining to Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in colonies possessing Responsible Government, whether confined to duration of office or continued for life, was approved by Her late Majesty for use and recognition throughout her dominions, either during office or for life, as the case may be.

By further despatch of 10th March, 1894, the Secretary of State announced that he was prepared in future to submit for the approval of the Sovereign the recommendation of the Governor of any colony having Responsible Government that the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may, on quitting office after three years' service in their respective offices, be permitted to retain the title of "Honourable." This title is now held by Sir G. M. O'Rorke and Major Sir William Jukes Steward.

Besides the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the following ex-Ministers, whose names do not appear in the list given above, are allowed, as such, to retain the title of "Honourable": Bryce, John, 1884; Duncan, Thomas Y., 1906; Fergus, Thomas, 1891; Hislop, Thomas W., 1891; Mills, Charles H., 1906; Mitchelson, Edwin, 1891; Montgomery, William, 1907; Oliver, Richard, 1884; Reeves, William P., 1896; Richardson, George F., 1891; Thompson, Thomas, 1900; Tole, Joseph A., 1888.

By another despatch of 14th November, 1896, the Secretary of State requested to be informed if the Government of New Zealand desired that members of the Legislative Council in this Dominion should on retirement or resignation, after a continuous service in such Council of not less than ten years, be eligible for recommendation by the Governor for Royal permission to retain the title of "Honourable."

Mr. William Montgomery has been allowed to retain the title as from 14th December, 1906, accordingly on such retirement.

RETIRED JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

By despatch of 29th August, 1877, it was announced that retired Judges of the Supreme Court may be allowed the privilege of bearing the title of "Honourable" for life, within the Dominion. This title is now held by Sir James Prendergast and the Hon. Edward Tennyson Conolly.

GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

1st April, 1908.

Plunket, His Excellency The Right Honourable William Lee, fifth Baron (United Kingdom, 1827), formerly an Attaché in the Diplomatic Service, and subsequently Private Secretary to successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland (1900–4); Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; son of fourth Baron (Archbishop of Dublin); born 19th December, 1864; succeeded 1897; married, 1894, Lady Victoria Alexandrina Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, daughter of first Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., &c. Issue: Two sons (Honourables Terence and Brinsley) five daughters (Honourables Helen, Eileen, Moira, Joyce, and Ethna). Appointed 9th March, 1904, and assumed office 20th June, 1904, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand and its Dependencies. Salary, £5,000. Allowance on account of establishment, £1,500, and travelling-expenses, £500 per annum. The allowance is not payable for any period during which the Governor is absent from the Dominion. Residences: Old Connaught, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland; Government House, Wellington; Government House, Auckland.

Private Secretary: Horace Clare Waterfield, Esq.

1st Aide-de-Camp: Captain the Hon. Nigel Charles Gathorne-Hardy, 5th Fusiliers.

2nd Aide-de-Camp: Edward Lycett Lyon, 18th Hussars.

Local Aide-de-Camp: Captain John Hugh Boscawen (honorary).

Administrator of the Government. — The Chief Justice, appointed under a dormant Commission.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1st April, 1908.

The annual appropriation for Ministers' salaries is fixed by statute at the sum of £8,900, of which £1,600 is for the Prime Minister, £1,300 for the Minister for Railways, and £1,000 for each of six other Ministers. All Ministers to whom salaries are appropriated are members of the Executive Council, holding one or more of the offices specified by law. Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to allowance not exceeding £1 10s. per day when so engaged, but not during the time a Minister is attending a session of the General Assembly. The members of the Executive Council to whom salaries are payable, and who are not otherwise provided with residences at the seat of Government, are entitled to an allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of £200 a year.

The Executive Council now consists of:—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR presiding.

Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Defence, and Minister of Tourist and Health Resorts.

Hon. William Hall-Jones, Minister for Railways and Minister for Public Works.

Hon. James Carroll, Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties.

Hon. James McGowan, Minister of Justice, Minister of Mines, Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Immigration.

Hon. John George Findlay, K.C., LL.D., Attorney-General and Minister of Internal Affairs.

Hon. John Andrew Millar, Minister of Customs, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Marine.

Hon. Robert McNab, Minister of Lands and Minister for Agriculture.

Hon. George Fowlds, Minister of Education and Minister of Public Health.

Clerk of the Executive Council—Alexander James Willis.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE number of members at present constituting the Legislative Council is forty-eight, and is not limited. Prior to 1891 Councillors summoned by the Governor held their appointments for life; but on the 17th of September of that year an Act was passed giving the Council power to elect its own Speaker for a period of five years, and making future appointments to the Council tenable for seven years only, to be reckoned from the date of the writ of summons of the Councillor's appointment, though every such Councillor may be reappointed. The qualifications are that the person to be appointed be a male of the full age of twenty-one years, and a subject of His Majesty, either natural-born or naturalised by or under any Act of the Imperial Parliament or by or under any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand. All contractors to the public service to an amount of over £50 and Civil servants of the Dominion are ineligible as Councillors. Payment of Councillors is at the rate of £200 a year, payable monthly. Actual travelling-expenses to and from Wellington are also allowed. A deduction of £1 5s. per sitting-day is made in case of an absence exceeding fourteen sitting-days in any one session, except through illness or other unavoidable cause. Under "The Legislative Council Act, 1891," a seat is vacated by any member of the Council (1) if he takes any oath or makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign Prince or Power; or (2) if he does, or concurs in, or adopts any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign

State or Power, or is entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject of any foreign State or Power; or (3) if he is a bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors under any Act for the time being in force; or (4) if he is a public defaulter, or is attainted of treason, or is convicted of felony or any infamous crime; or (5) if he resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to and accepted by the Governor; or (6) if for more than one whole session of the General Assembly he fails, without permission of the Governor notified to the Council, to give his attendance in the Council. By the Standing Orders of the Council, the presence of one-fourth of the members of the Council, exclusive of those who have leave of absence, is necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers. This rule, however, may be altered from time to time by the Council.

The ordinary sitting-days are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., resuming again at 7.30 p.m. when necessary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND (1ST APRIL, 1908).

Speaker—Hon. C. C. BOWEN.

Chairman of Committees—The Hon. W. C. SMITH.

Name.	Provincial District.	Date of Appointment.
Anstey, the Hon. John	Canterbury	22 January, 1907.
Baillie, the Hon. William Douglas Hall	Marlborough	8 March, 1861.*
Baldey, the Hon. Alfred	Otago	18 March, 1903.
Barr, the Hon. John	Canterbury	22 January, 1907.
Beehan, the Hon. William	Auckland	22 June, 1903.
Bowen, the Hon. Charles Christopher	Canterbury	23 January, 1891.*
Callan, the Hon. John Bartholomew	Otago	22 January, 1907.
Carncross, the Hon. Walter Charles Frederick	Taranaki	18 March, 1903.
Collins, the Hon. William Edward	Wellington	22 January, 1907.
Feldwick, the Hon. Henry	Otago	16 October, 1906.
Findlay, the Hon. John George, K.C., LL.D.	Wellington	23 November, 1906.
George, the Hon. Seymour Thorne	Auckland	22 June, 1903.
Gilmer, the Hon. Hamilton	Wellington	22 January, 1907.
Harris, the Hon. Benjamin	Auckland	3 February, 1904.
Holmes, the Hon. James	Westland	18 April, 1902.
Jenkinson, the Hon. John Edward	Canterbury	1 July, 1907.
Johnston, the Hon. Charles John	Wellington	23 January, 1891.*
Jones, the Hon. George	Otago	13 December, 1902.
Kelly, the Hon. Thomas	Taranaki	16 October, 1906.
Loughnan, the Hon. Robert Andrew	Wellington	6 May, 1907.
Louisson, the Hon. Charles	Canterbury	14 January, 1908.
Luke, the Hon. Charles Manley	Wellington	22 January, 1907.
McCardle, the Hon. William Wilson	Auckland	22 January, 1907.
Macdonald, the Hon. Thomas Kennedy	Wellington	22 June, 1903.
McLean, the Hon. George	Otago	19 December, 1881.*
Marshall, the Hon. James	Westland	18 April, 1902.

* Life members.

Name.	Provincial District.	Date of Appointment.
Miller, the Hon. Sir Henry John, Kt.	Otago	8 July, 1865.*
Ormond, the Hon. John Davies	Hawke's Bay	20 January, 1891.*
O'Rorke, the Hon. Sir George Maurice, Kt.	Auckland	25 June, 1904.
Paul, the Hon. John Thomas	Otago	22 January, 1907.
Pere, Hon. Wiremu	Hawke's Bay	22 January, 1907.
Reeves, the Hon. Richard Harman Jeffares	Nelson	13 December, 1902.
Rigg, the Hon. John	Wellington	1 July, 1907.
Samuel, the Hon. Oliver	Taranaki	22 January, 1907.
Scotland, the Hon. Henry	Taranaki	24 February, 1868.*
Sinclair, the Hon. John Robert	Otago	22 January, 1907.
Smith, the Hon. William Cowper	Hawke's Bay	13 December, 1902.
Smith, the Hon. George John	Canterbury	22 January, 1907.
Stevens, the Hon. Edward Cephas John	Canterbury	7 March, 1882.*
Thompson, the Hon. Thomas	Auckland	18 March, 1903.
Trask, the Hon. Francis	Nelson	18 March, 1903.
Tucker, the Hon. William Henry	Auckland	22 January, 1907.
Wherowhero, the Hon. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te	Auckland	22 May, 1903.
Wigram, the Hon. Henry Francis	Canterbury	22 June, 1903.

Clerk of Parliaments, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Examiner of Standing Orders upon Private Bills—Leonard Stowe.

Clerk-Assistant—Arthur Thomas Bothamley.

Second Clerk-Assistant—George Moore.

Interpreter—Frank Herbert Phillips.

* Life members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. Under Statute of 1907 they are designated M.P. The number was fixed by the Act of 1900, which came for the first time into practical operation at the general election of 1902. Previously (from 1890) the House consisted of seventy-four members, seventy Europeans and four Maoris; and previously to that (from 1881) of ninety-five members, ninety-one Europeans and four Maoris. The North Island at present returns thirty-eight European members, and the South Island thirty-eight. But a new division of the Dominion has been made, coming into operation at the next general election. The elections are triennial, except in the case of a dissolution by the Governor. Every registered elector, being of the male sex, and free from any of the disqualifications mentioned in "The Electoral Act, 1905," is eligible for membership. All contractors to the public service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of £50 is payable, directly or indirectly, in any one financial year, as well as the Civil servants of the Dominion, are incapable of being elected as, or of sitting or voting as, members. The payment made to members of the House of Representatives is £25 per month, amounting to £300 per annum, subject to certain deductions for absence during session not due o sickness or other unavoidable cause. Travelling-expenses to and from Wellington are also allowed. This scale of payment came into force on the 7th November, 1901, under the provisions of "The Payment of Members Act, 1901." Twenty members, inclusive of the Speaker, constitute a quorum. Unless otherwise ordered, the sitting-days of the House are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., resuming at 7.30 p.m. Order of admission to the Speaker's Gallery is by ticket obtained from the Speaker. The Strangers' Gallery is open free to the public.

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (JUNE, 1908) IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ARTHUR ROBERT GUINNESS.
Chairman of Committees—RODERICK MCKENZIE.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date when Writs made returnable.
For European Electorates.		
Aitken, John Guthrie Wood	Wellington East	13 December, 1905.
Alison, Ewen William	Waitemata	"
Allen, Edmund Giblett	Chalmers	"
Allen, James	Bruce	"
Arnold, James Frederick	Dunedin South	"
Barber, William Henry Peter	Newtown	"
Barclay, Alfred Richard	Dunedin North	"
Baume, Frederick Ehrenfreid	Auckland East	"
Bollard, John	Eden	"
Buddo, David	Kaiapoi	"
Carroll, Hon. James	Waiapu	"
Chapple, William Allen	Tuapeka	12 June, 1908.
Colvin, James	Buller	13 December, 1905.
Davey, Thomas Henry	Christchurch East	"
Dillon, Alfred	Hawke's Bay	"
Duncan, Hon. Thomas Young	Oamaru	"
Ell, Henry George	Christchurch South	"
Field, William Hughes	Otaki	"
Fisher, Francis Marion Bates	Wellington Central	"
Flatman, Frederick Robert	Geraldine	"
Fowlds, Hon. George	Grey Lynn	"
Fraser, Alfred Levavasour Durell	Napier	"
Fraser, William	Wakatipu	"
Graham, John	City of Nelson	"
Gray, Charles Matthew	Christchurch North	"
Greenslade, Henry James	Waikato	"
Guinness, Arthur Robert	Grey	"
Hall, Charles	Waipawa	"
Hall-Jones, Hon. William	Timaru	"
Hanan, Josiah Alfred	Invercargill	"
Hardy, Charles Albert Creery	Selwyn	"
Herries, William Herbert	Bay of Plenty	"
Hogan, James Thomas	Wanganui	"
Hogg, Alexander Wilson	Masterton	"
Hornsby, John Thomas Marryat	Wairarapa	"
Houston, Robert Morrow	Bay of Islands	"
Izard, Charles Hayward	Wellington North	"
Jennings, William Thomas	Egmont	"
Kidd, Alfred	Auckland Central	"
Lang, Frederic William	Manukau	13 December, 1906.
Laurenson, George	*Lyttelton*	13 December, 1905.
Lawry, Frank	Parnell	"

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

Name.	Electoral District.	Date when Writs made returnable.
For European Electorates—contd.		
Lethbridge, Frank Yates ..	Oroua	13 December, 1905.
Lewis, Charles	Courtenay ..	„
McGowan, Hon. James	Thames	„
McKenzie, Roderick	Motueka	„
Mackenzie, Thomas	Waikouaiti ..	„
McLachlan, John	Ashburton ..	„
McNab, Hon. Robert	Mataura	„
Macpherson, John Andrew ..	Mount Ida ..	„
Major, Charles Edwin	Hawera	„
Malcolm, Alexander Scott ..	Clutha	„
Mander, Francis	Marsden	„
Massey, William Ferguson ..	Franklin	„
Millar, Hon. John Andrew ..	Dunedin Central ..	„
Mills, Hon. Charles Houghton ..	Wairau	„
Okey, Henry James Hobbs ..	Taranaki	21 May, 1907.
Poland, Hugh	Ohinemuri ..	13 December, 1905.
Poole, Charles Henry	Auckland West ..	„
Reid, Donald (jun.)	Taieri	„
Remington, Arthur Edward ..	Rangitikei ..	„
Rhodes, Robert Heaton	Ellesmere ..	„
Ross, Robert Beatson	Pahiatua	„
Rutherford, Andrew William ..	Hurunui	„
Seddon, Thomas Edward Youd ..	Westland ..	20 July, 1906.
Sidey, Thomas Kay	Caversham ..	13 December, 1905.
Stallworthy, John	Kaipara	„
Stevens, John	Manawatu ..	„
Steward, Hon. Sir William Jukes, Kt. Bach.	Waitaki	„
Symes, Walter	Patea	„
Tanner, William Wilcox.. ..	Avon	„
Thomson, John Charles	Wallace	„
Ward, Right Hon. Sir Joseph George, P.C., K.C.M.G.	Awarua	„
Wilford, Thomas Mason	Hutt	„
Witty, George	Riccarton ..	„
Wood, William Thomas	Palmerston ..	„
For Maori Electorates.		
Heke, Hone	Northern Maori ..	11 January, 1906.
Kaihau, Henare	Western Maori ..	„
Ngata, Apirana Turupa	Eastern Maori ..	„
Parata, Tame	Southern Maori ..	„

Clerk of House of Representatives—H. Otterson.
Clerk-Assistant—A. J. Rutherfurd.
Second Clerk-Assistant—A. F. Lowe.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Major T. V. Shepherd.
Reader and Clerk of Bills and Papers—E. W. Kane.
Chief *Hansard* Reporter—Silas Spragg.
Hansard Supervisor—M. F. Marks.
Interpreters—L. M. Grace, D. F. G. Barclay.
Clerk of Writs—H. Pollen.
Deputy Clerk of Writs—R. F. Lynch.
Chief Librarian—Charles Wilson.

OFFICIAL LIST.

1st April, 1908.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Prime Minister.—Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council—A. J. Willis

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

THE TREASURY.

Minister of Finance—Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Secretary to the Treasury, Receiver-General, Paymaster-General, and Registrar of New Zealand Consols—Robert J. Collins

Accountant to the Treasury—Richard B. Vincent

Cashier—C. E. Chittey

Corresponding Clerk—H. Blundell

Clerks—E. L. Mowbray, A. O. Gibbes, H. N. W. Church, A. J. Morgan, Jas. J. Esson, M. S. Seddon, T. J. Davis, J. A. Martin, J. H. Stock, H. Hawthorn, R. J. Hickson, F. H. Tuckey, W. Wilson, C. B. Carpenter, J. McLean, W. M. Townshend, G. C. Rodda, A. J. Tresize, F. J. Chittey G. Scott, R. Witheford, S. Fraser, A. C. McIntyre, C. Boyd, A. H. Duff, J. D. Naughton, T. M. Highet, L. McIntosh, M. Ralston, D. M. Schramm, E. M. Bodmin, E. M. Taylor, W. L. Clapson, A. Hore, P. Dunstan, E. Toms, G. M. Morris

Cadets—H. Stafford, E. M. Joyce, J. C. M. Nutt, J. W. Dowling, C. J. Fisher, T. J. King, W. H. Welsh, D. E. Mackay, W. Ryan, W. H. Prideaux, J. B. Watson

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DEPARTMENT.

Registrar—R. E. Hayes

Revising Barrister—L. G. Reid

Actuary—A. Traversi

Clerk and Deputy Registrar—C. T. Benzoni

Clerks—J. G. Roache, M. A. Bridson

Cadets—A. T. Stratton, G. E. radley

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Taxes—P. Heyes

Deputy Commissioner of Taxes—F. J. M. D. Walmsley

Clerk in Charge, Land Tax—H. Nancarrow

Clerk in Charge, Income Tax—J. M. King

Receiver of Land and Income Tax—C. V. Kreeft

Inspectors—W. M. Tyers, D. G. Clark, G. W. Jänisch

NOTE.—An Act was passed on the 25th November, 1907, providing for the classification of all the positions in the Public Service, excepting those which are subject to "The Government Railways Department Classification Act, 1901," and "The Post and Telegraph Classification and Regulation Act, 1890."

The Act provides for the constitution of a Board which shall consist of a Minister of the Crown and of such officers (being permanent heads of Departments of the Public Service, and not exceeding ten in number) as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

The first Board constituted under the Act was appointed on the 8th February, 1908, and consists of the following officers:—

H. J. H. Blow, Under-Secretary for Public works;
R. J. Collins, Secretary to the Treasury;
T. E. Donne, General Manager, Department of Tourists and Health Resorts;
W. T. Glasgow, Secretary and Inspector of Customs;
T. H. Hamer, Under-Secretary for Mines;
G. Hogben, Inspector-General of Schools;
J. Mackay, Government Printer;
H. Pollen, Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs;
J. D. Ritchie, Secretary for Agriculture; and
E. Tregear, Secretary, Labour Department.

Land-tax Staff.

Clerks — E. W. Watson, E. Randell, J. M. Smythe, R. R. Leys, C. E. Dowland, H. S. Barron, P. H. Wood, C. O. Platts, W. H. Doyle, S. O. Lambert, A. S. Williamson, J. Hibbert, M. G. Fisher, P. W. Skelly, T. Hoggard, T. L. Ward, W. B. Rhodes, J. A. Horne, St. G. A. Dowsing, J. H Clark, T. H. Stone, F. T. Laurenson F. Houldsworth, D. Munro, J. Monahan, C. Headland

Income-tax Staff.

Clerks—D. R. Purdie, C. T. Rout, J. M. Ferguson, E. J. R. Cumming, J. M. Park, J. M. Glasgow, R. Hirschberg, L. F. Allen, L. Powell, Miss E. O'Leary, Miss I. Hill

Cadets—G. C. Smith, J. S. Arthur, J. D. Eves, T. S. Couch, R. S. Wakelin, H. H. A. Young

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POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Post Office.

Postmaster - General and Minister of Telegraphs—Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Secretary—D. Robertson

Assistant Secretary and Inspector—W. R. Morris

Chief Clerk—F. V. Waters

Staff—J. C. Williamson (Second Clerk), W. Crow, H. D. Grocott, J. C. Redmond, A. T. Markmann, W. J. Gow, R. C. O'Connor, J. E. Broadfoot, F. W. Furby, J. B. Jordan, G. G. Rose, S. Macalister, W. I. Dawson, J. P. P. Clouston, A. Donovan, W. J. Wilkie, W. H. Barnett, J. F. Wilson, C. T. Andrew, J. G. Schmidt, J. W. Gill, S. J. Smith, S. G. Turner, G. L. Hancock, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, E. Brook, E. Davidson, G. B. Farmer, E. Downard, N. T. Polley, A. D. Troup, M. A. Green

Superintendent of Electric Lines—J. K. Logan

Chief Electrician—T. Buckley

Assistant Electrician—G. T. Kemp

Staff—R. Heinitz, F. Palmer, C. S. Plank, R. Crow, J. O. Richter

Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks, and Accountant — J. L. H. Ledger

Assistant Controller of Money-orders and Savings - banks, and Assistant Accountant—H. A. R. Huggins

Staff—W. Chegwidden (First Clerk), H. G. Cornwall, R. D. Kelly, F. T. R. Johnston, G. Levy, D. A. Jenkins, C. B. Harton, S. J. Bolton, F. E. Beamish, P. D. Hoskins, H. C. Milne, R. de Lambert, F. Stewart, D. Gollan, H. C. Hickson, W. R. Wakelin, A. Marshall, G. F. W. Kröner, H. E. Combs, J. E. Hull, F. G. A. Eagles, E. White, J. Snell, S. H. A. Levien, J. Madden, P. Cutforth, J. H. Fletcher, G. Foote, W. Gilbert, R. M. Porteous, D. Rutherford, A. Leeden, R. H. Twose, C. Gamble, J. M. Dale, L. C. Forgie, W. A. Smith, J. A. Humphrey, D. J. Lattimore, T. A. Churches, C. H. Clinkard, G. A. Eastick, H. A. Lamb, H. J. Copping, N. V. Ross, H. J. Sanders, C. B. Burdekin, G. B. Williamson, O. L. T. Harrison, T. Brown, D. A. McCurdy, W. M. Krebs, E. E. Mortimer, H. A. Hamilton, W. M. Moore, J. Macmorran, H. D. Smith, F. C. Ambridge, W. Appleton, A. Rosie, K. G. Colman, W. Findlay, A. Hall, J. T. Schulenburg, F. G. Furniss, J. W. Coard, E. J. G. Loader, E. H. Boyd, J. K. Brooks, H. Toner, J. E. Hunt, S. McDowall, C. S. Chaplin, J. C. Paul, W. T. Bird, C. J. H. Davidson, L. F. Bruce, R. T. McElligott, H. G. Shakes, V. J. Brogan, E. Bermingham, E. Harris, B. M. Kenny, V. Johnston, M. A. MacLeod, C. M. A. Smith, M. A. Asquith, E. E. Warren, H. G. Kimbell, K. W. East, K. G. Mills, E. M. Rapley, R. E. E. Alexander, R. T. Beehan, C. M. Jordan

Inspector of Post-offices—G. B. Dall.

Staff—G. V. Hudson, J. Brennan, W. A. Tanner, S. M. Harrison, H. McGill, G. A. Maskew, J. L. M. Harkness, T. O. Lambie, L. Sleightholme, J. A. Agar, S. C. Robertson, E. M. Phillips

Inspector of Savings-banks—R. B. Morris

Assistant Inspector of Savings-banks—W. Gee

Inspector of Telegraph Offices—J. G. Ballard

Staff—W. A. Andrews, J. Robertson, W. C. Purdie

Controller of Stores—J. Black

Assistant Controller of Stores — C. B. Mann

Staff—C. Nicholls, T. Palmer, W. H. Carter, M. McGilvray, J. G. Howard, J. L. Murphy, G. S. S. Urquhart, H. W. Cockerill, J. O'Sullivan, J. W. Brabyn, G. E. St. George, J. J. Monahan, W. B. Barker, F. L Chapman, H. A. Johnston

Chief Postmasters.

Auckland—F. D. Holdsworth
*Thames—W. H. Nicholls
*Gisborne—W. H. Renner
Napier—J. H. Sheath
*New Plymouth—W. J. Chaney
*Wanganui—D. Miller
Wellington—J. A. Hutton
*Blenheim—E. Northcroft
*Nelson—E. V. Senn
*Westport—H. Logie
*Greymouth—G. W. Sampson
*Hokitika—D. St. George
Christchurch—S. P. Stevens
*Timaru—H. W. Capper
*Oamaru—W. W. Beswick
Dunedin—W. St. G. Douglas
*Invercargill—W. McHutcheson

Inspectors of Telegraphs

Auckland—W. G. Meddings
Christchurch—J. W. Gannaway
Dunedin—J. Orchiston
Nelson—C. C. Robertson
Wellington—W. S. Furby
Wellington—Assistant Inspector of Telegraphs—W. E. Chisholm
Wellington—Sub-Inspector of Telegraphs—R. M. Baird

Assistant Inspectors of Post-offices.

P. Curtis (Northern District); J. H. Stevens (Central District); H. Kissel (Midland District); T. T. King (Southern District)

Officers in Charge of Telegraph Offices.

Auckland—C. H. M. Hawk
Napier—F. H. Dodd
Wellington—H. W. Harrington
Christchurch—B. N. Martin
Dunedin—B. H. Keys

Board of Appeal.

R. J. Collins, Secretary to Treasury (Chairman), nominated
J. K. Logan, Superintendent of Electric Lines, nominated
A. F. Wimsett, Representing Postal Branch, elected
H. L. Slyfield, Representing Telegraph Branch, elected

DEPARTMENT OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

Minister—Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.
General Manager—T. E. Donne
Chief Clerk—C. R. C. Robieson
Accountant—P. J. Kelleher.
Inspector—F. Moorhouse
Journalist—J. Cowan
Draughtsman—J. McDonald
Clerks—W. H. Frethey, H. Kirk, J. Andrews, J. W. Hill, S. J. Collett, M. Keogh, G. A. Cormack, L. C. Redwood, E. McCarthy, J. H. Barr, C. Freyberg, J. B. H. Saxon, A. M. Perry, U. K. Harty
Shorthand-writers and Typistes—S. Dimant, N. Lambert, R. Jenkins, L. Turton, O. Mills
District Agents—Auckland, C. Walnutt; Te Aroha, G. F. McGirr; Rotorua, W. R. Blow; Christchurch, G. W. C. Moon; Dunedin, J. A. Tipping; Invercargill, T. F. McLaughlin
Oversea Agencies — Melbourne, H. J. Manson; Sydney, E. H. Montgomery; Adelaide, Duncan T. Lawes (Honorary Agent); Chicago, U.S.A., British Consulate (Honorary Agency)
Government Balneologist, Rotorua — A. S. Wohlmann, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Clerk, J. F. Robieson
House Surgeon, Rotorua—Herbert Bertram, M.B., Bach. Surg.
Resident Medical Officer, Te Aroha—G. G. Kenny, M.B.
Engineer in Charge, Rotorua—L. Birks, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
Clerks—W. Hill, C. J. Todd
Manager, Hanmer Hot Springs—J. B. Gould

OLD-AGE PENSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Head Office — Government Buildings, Wellington.

Registrar—J. Eman Smith
Chief Clerk—G. C. Fache
Clerks—J. A. Thomson, J. R. Williams, F. M. Leckie, F. G. Twiss, J. H. Reynolds, J. S. Lambert, H. D. Thomson, P. Cunningham, H. E. Tuckey
Cadets—L. C. Barnes, F. W. Duske, A. W. Robertson

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* Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

District Agencies.

Deputy Registrars—
Auckland—S. Ruddock. Cadet—J. H. Boyes
Wellington—L. Crow
Christchurch—P. A. Keddell. Cadet—A. H. Parfitt
Dunedin—R. S. Stokes. Cadet—B. E. Murphy
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer. Clerk—E. B. Patrick
Coromandel—G. G. Paul
Dargaville—S. Thompson
Hamilton—H. J. Dixon
Helensville—G. A. Tapp
Kaitaia—W. Sefton
Mangonui—W. Drummond
Maungaturoto—J. Hemphill
Otahuhu—G. Foreman
Raglan—J. O'Sullivan
Rawene—H. Cox
Rotorua—A. F. Bent
Russell—B. J. Parsons
Taupo—D. Ryan
Warkworth—E. M. Johnson
Whangarei—W. J. Reeve
Whangaroa—P. J. Carmody
Thames—J. Jordan
Opotiki—C. O'Reilly
Paeroa—H. R. Bush
Tauranga—W. A. Thom
Te Aroha—H. R. Bush
Whakatane—J. S. Willcocks
Gisborne—G. J. A. Johnstone
Port Awanui—G. W. Wales
Napier—A. Trimble
Dannevirke—S. Tansley
Waipawa—J. Eccleton
Wairoa—H. H. Carr
New Plymouth—W. A. D. Banks
Stratford—D. W. Mason
Wanganui—C. A. Barton
Hawera—D. Banks
Marton—H. Morgan
Patea—M. O'Brien
Feilding—C. V. Roberts
Carterton—H. Salmon
Masterton—M. Foley
Otaki—T. O'Rourke
Pahiatua—J. Fitzgerald
Palmerston North—C. J. Hewlett
Nelson—E. C. Kelling
Motueka—F. Pidgeon
Blenheim—J. Terry
Havelock—A. T. Ching
Akaroa—R. W. Shepherd
Amberley—F. Lewin
Ashburton—F. W. Hart
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Kaiapoi—A. G. Ashby
Kaikoura—J. P. Clarkson
Timaru—T. W. Tayler
Fairlie—D. Hyland
Temuka—J. Gillespie
Waimate—W. Y. Purchase
Greymouth—B. Harper
Reefton—H. Smith
Hokitika—J. N. Nalder
Westport—O. E. Bowling
Oamaru—R. P. Ward
Balclutha—C. W. Lopdell
Clyde—F. T. D. Jeffrey
Lawrence—A. M. Eyes
Milton—D. McRae
Naseby—J. C. Malfroy
Palmerston South—C. Findlay
Waikouaiti—S. Kidd
Gore—G. H. Lang
Queenstown—A. J. Thompson
Riverton—D. P. Phillips
Chatham Islands—W. A. Matthews

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Minister of Defence—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary—James Hislop

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Second Military Member—Colonel Harry Denison Tuson, N.Z.M. (Major H.M. Manchester Regiment), Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General
Third Military Member—Colonel Richard Hutton Davies, C.B., N.Z.M., Inspector-General
Finance Member—Colonel Robert Joseph Collins (V.D.), N.Z.M.
Member and Secretary—Colonel William Holden Webb, N.Z.M. (late H.M. 109th Foot)

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Staff Officer—Captain Sydney Vincent Trask, N.Z.M.

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All Garrison and Field Artillery—Captain G. S. Richardson, N.Z.M., with headquarters at Wellington; Staff Sergeant-major H. A. Wilson

Field Engineers— , with headquarters at Wellington

Mounted Rifles (North Island)—Captain H. H. Browne, N.Z.M., with headquarters at Auckland

Mounted Rifles (South Island)—Captain Charles Nelson, N.Z.M. (Lieutenant H.M. 15th (The King's) Hussars), with headquarters at Christchurch

Infantry—Captain C. P. Rogers, N.Z.M., with headquarters at Wellington

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Colonel Alfred William Robin, C.B., N.Z.M., Chief of the General Staff

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Staff Officer—Captain Richard John S. Seddon, N.Z.M.

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Veterinary Services—Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson Gilruth, M.R.C.V.S. (Eng.)

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Director of Engineer Services — Major Alick Christopher Robinson, N.Z.M. (Captain R.E.)

Director of Stores — James O'Sullivan, Honorary Captain and Quartermaster, N.Z.M.

Assistant Storekeeper—Frederick Silver

Testing Officer (Ammunition) — Master-Gunner A. Duvall, R.A

Magazine-keepers — William Thomas Beck (Auckland); Richard Fredric (Wellington)

Armourers — Staff-Sergeant Bertram Buckley, A.O.C.; Staff-Sergeant John Hunter, A.O.C.; Staff-Sergeant William E. Luckman, A.O.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCES.

Inspector-General — Colonel Richard Hutton Davies, C.B., N.Z.M.

Staff Officer—Lieutenant Robert Oswald Chesney, R.N.Z.A.

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Finance Member—Colonel Robert Joseph Collins (V.D.), N.Z.M.

Accountant—Frederick B. Mabin

Clerk—H. M. Griffen

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Senior Clerk—William Edward Butler

Record Clerk—William McGoldrick

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Typistes and Shorthand-writers — Miss E. M. Gardiner; Miss M. I. Davidson

Officer Commanding Permanent Force.

Major John Edward Hume

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Paymaster-General—Colonel Robert J. Collins (V.D.), N.Z.M.

Senior Officer in Charge—Frederick B. Mabin

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Patron—His Excellency The Right Hon. William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

President—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.

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Auckland.

Officer Commanding District — Lieutenant-Colonel George Cecil Burleigh Wolfe, N.Z.M. (late Captain R.M.L.I.)

Assistant Adjutant-General — Captain Robert Carpenter, N.Z.M.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain J. H. Whyte

Intelligence Officer — Captain John Thomas Bosworth (Lieutenant, N.Z.M.)

Principal Medical Officer—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Walker (V.D.)

Wellington.

Officer Commanding District — Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Bauchop, C.M.G., N.Z.M.

Assistant Adjutant-General — Captain Thomas William McDonald, N.Z.M.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain Charles Harcourt Turner

Principal Medical Officer — Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. William Edward Collins, M.L.C., M.B.

Nelson.

Officer Commanding District — Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Lewis John Joyce, N.Z.M.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain Robert William Stiles

Intelligence Officer — Captain George F. C. Glover

Principal Medical Officer—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Relf Pearless (V.D.)

Canterbury.

Officer Commanding District — Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Hawkins (V.D.), N.Z.M.

Assistant Adjutant-General — Captain Harry R. Potter, N.Z.M.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain Walter Harry Meddings

Intelligence Officer — Captain Alfred Edgar Luttrell

Principal Medical Officer — Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Thomas, M.B. (V.D.)

Otago.

Officer Commanding District — Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Vere Staunton Smyth, N.Z.M. (Reserve of Officers), late H.M. Royal Warwickshire Regiment

Assistant Adjutant-General — Captain Daniel A. Hickey, D.S.O., N.Z.M.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain John McIndoe

Intelligence Officer—Major John Stuart Hislop

Signalling Officer—Lieutenant Edward Lacey

Principal Medical Officer — Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Archibald de Lautour (V.D.)

Detachment Royal N.Z. Artillery.

Auckland.

Officer Commanding—Captain Herbert Edward Pilkington

Surgeon-Captain—Harry Charles Bennett

Electric-light Section.

Auckland.

Lieutenant—Rayner Barrington Smythe

Royal New Zealand Artillery.

Wellington.

Major—John Edward Hume
Adjutant—Captain Frank Symon
Lieutenants — George E. B. Mickle ; Robert Oswald Chesney ; Ivon Tatham Standish
Surgeon-Captain — Hamilton Andrew Hugh Gilmer, N.Z.M.
Hon. Chaplain—Rev. George P. Davys, M.A.

Electric-light Section.

Wellington.

Captain Frank Symon ; Lieutenant — John Evelyn Duigan
Honorary Captain — Robert Fraser (Lieutenant R.N.R.)

Detachment Royal N.Z. Artillery.

Lyttelton.

Captain—William Patrick Wall (on sick leave)
Lieutenant—Sydney George Sandle
Honorary Chaplain—Rev. Edward Eliot Chambers (V.D.)

Detachment Royal N.Z. Artillery.

Dunedin.

Captain—Murray Menzies Gardner
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel — Harry Archibald de Lautour, V.D. (Dunedin)
Surgeon-Captain—William Henry Borrie (Port Chalmers)

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Audit Inspectors — D. Munro, W. P. Williams, I. Faris, H. Williams
Chief Accountant—H. Davidson
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Stores Branch.

Stores Manager—H. Baxter
Stores Audit Inspector—F. J. Dawes
Clerks—M. C. Rowe, S. Alpe, H. W. Barbor, W. H. Chittey, A. E. Boyes, R. P. Bray, S. S. Millington, R. E. Alpe, A. D. Lincoln, J. Brabiner, W. McLeod, E. J. McLennan, G. D. Pattle, J. P. Harris, A. B. Leggett, C. H. Nelson, A. H. G. Lambert, L. Murphy, D. S. Neilsen, L. W. F. Wiren, E. A. Miller

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Chief Traffic Manager—H. Buxton
Relieving District Traffic Manager — W. J. Stringleman
Clerks—G. A. C. Robieson, J. D. Nash
Traffic Superintendents—Wellington, T. Arthur ; Dunedin, A. Grant
District Managers—Whangarei, J. D. Harris ; Auckland, T. W. Waite ; Wanganui, J. E. Armstrong ; Westport, T. W. Brebner ; Westland, J. Ashley ; Christchurch, S. F. Whitcombe ; Invercargill, C. A. Piper
Stationmasters in Charge—Kawakawa, A. G. Pickmere ; Kaihu, R. B. Peat ; Gisborne, H. J. Day ; Nelson, T. S. Edwards ; Picton, P. Couch

Maintenance Branch.

Chief Engineer for Working Railways—J. Burnett, M.Inst. C.E.
Inspecting Engineer—F. W. MacLean
Signal Engineer—H.J.Wynne, A.M.Inst. C.E.

Railway Land Officer—J. T. Ford
Inspector of Bridge Construction—A. H. Alabaster
Electrician—J. T. Fahy, A.M.I.E.E.
Electrical Mechanician—T. Hendry
Electric Lines Inspector—E. A. Tomkies
Office Engineer—G. A. Troup
Draughtsmen—J. Besant, Ad. Howitt, C. T. Jeffreys, A. S. Henderson, W. W. Fry
Civil Engineering Cadets—E. E. Jenkinson, W. P. Mead, C. Hudson, H. D. Henderson, R. A. Fahy
Clerks—W. P. Hicks, W. A. Mirams, H. Jessup, T. H. Wilson, E. S. Kelly, F. W. Phillips, J. M. Robb, F. J. Rowden, W. B. O'Brien, G. P. Parrell, T. Trezise, W. B. Lee, F. McGovern, T. H. Morris, V. W. W. Venimore, H. Southern, N. C. D. Mason, F. W. Baillie, R. Greig, P. McGrath, H. P. McClatchy, P. McMaster, C. M. Guy, J. A. Devlin, R. G. McKay, L. W. Louisson
District Engineers—Auckland, D. T. McIntosh; Wanganui, F. J. Jones; Wellington, F. C. Widdop; Westport and Westland, C. M. Benzoni; Christchurch, C. H. Biss; Dunedin, H. Macandrew; Invercargill, A. J. McCredie
Resident Engineer—Petone, A. C. Koch
Assistant Engineer—(vacant)

Locomotive Branch.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—A. L. Beattie
Clerks—J. P. Kelly, R. Aekins, D. D. Weir, B. A. Marris, E. J. Walsh, H. McKeowen, N. P. G. Ewart, L. C. Fama, J. H. Leopard, J. M. Porteous, J. P. McKeowen, L. G. Armstrong, P. Burge, M. M. Sullivan, R. G. Chisholm, A. J. Ridler, A. Goodley, O. R. Fennell
Chief Draughtsman—R. Pye-Smith
Draughtsmen—S. H. Jenkinson, C. G. G. Berry
Engineering Cadets—R. H. P. Ronayne, C. G. Johnston
Boiler Inspector—J. W. Nichols
Locomotive Inspectors:
  North Island—G. Bowles
  South Island—A. Mackenzie
Locomotive Engineers—Auckland, A. V. Macdonald; Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth, G. A. Pearson; Hurunui-Bluff, H. H. Jackson; Westport and Westland, E. E. Gillon. Relieving, F. T. Murison, J. H. Fox
Loco. Inspector—E. L. W. Haskins
Tech. Clerk—G. Wilson

Board of Appeal.

North Island.

Chairman—H. Eyre Kenny, Stipendiary Magistrate, appointed by the Governor
C. P. Ryan, Clerk, Wanganui, elected
W. A. Veitch, Engineman, Wanganui, elected
J. A. Dimond, Guard, Wellington, elected
P. Laffy, Surfaceman, Wellington, elected
D. McKenzie, Machinist, Petone, elected

South Island.

Chairman—Mr. District Judge Haselden, appointed by the Governor
J. Gray, Traffic Inspector, Christchurch, elected
M. Reddington, Shunter, Christchurch, elected
G. Brown, Engineman, Christchurch, elected
J. H. Jones, Turner, Addington, elected
S. Cairns, Surfaceman, Dunedin, elected

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Head Office.

Minister for Public Works—Hon. W. Hall-Jones
Under-Secretary—H. J. H. Blow
Engineer-in-Chief—R. W. Holmes, M.Inst.C.E.
Superintending Engineer—C. R. Vickerman.
Assistant Engineers—F. C. Hay, W. E. Fitzgerald
Architect—J. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A.
Chief Clerk—W. D. Dumbell
Accountant—G. J. Clapham
Land-purchase Officer—H. Thompson
Assistant Land-purchase Officer—E. Bold
Record Clerk—H. W. H. Millais
Clerks—G. C. Schmidt, P. S. Waldie, A. Biddell, A. H. Kimbell, N. Jacobs, C. E. Crawford, W. McNamara, H. F. Curtis, J. J. Bennett, L. White, K. Webb, E. Twohill, P. J. Fennell, St. J. A. White, J. H. Irvine, E. B. Burdekin, D. Carman
Chief Draughtsman—W. G. Rutherford

Draughtsmen—E. Jackson, W. Withers, L. L. Richards, T. J. McCosker, W. G. C. Swan, J. H. Price, A. E. King, R. G. Applegarth, A. F. Macrae, S. W. May-Somerville, A. T. Ford, G. V. Venning, R. Walker, H. C. North, A. Stevenson, P. F. M. Burrows, A. W. Kemp, W. Stewart, C. E. Paton, D. C. Hay, J. J. Hay, D. Reeves, J. P. Nicoll, A. R. Buchanan

Head Storekeeper—J. C. Fulton

Engineering Cadets—O. G. Thornton, F. D. Thompson

Architectural Cadets—B. F. Kelly, L. W. Orr

Clerical Cadets—J. A. Wilkinson, C. E. Nairn, R. H. Packwood, G. W. Albertson, L. May

Clerical Cadettes—W. L. J. Mellsop, G. F. Edenborough

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District Engineers—Auckland, J. A. Wilson, M.I.C.E.; Dunedin, E. R. Ussher. M.Inst.C.E.; Stratford, G. L. Cook, M.Inst.C.E.

Resident Engineers—Te Karaka, C. E. Armstrong; Raurimu, J. D. Louch, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; Ohakune, F. W. Furkert; Nelson, J. J. Hay, M.A.; Westport, R. A. Young, M.Inst.C.E.; Greymouth, J. Thomson, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; Broken River, J. H. Lewis; Gore, J. E. W. McEnnis

Assistant Engineers—S. J. Harding, J. H. Dobson, J. Hannah, G. C. McGlashan, W. Widdowson, H. Dickson, A. Ross, J. V. Haskell, J. Meenan, A. Stewart, W. P. Moynihan, W. Sherratt, C. J. McKenzie, J. J. Wilson, F. S. Dyson, J. Wood, H. Vickerman, B.Sc., L. B. Campbell, J. Norris, P. Keller, H. H. Sharp, H. Patterson, H. Kensington, H. Kemp, P. H. M. Macintosh, H. R. Atkinson

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Clerical Cadets—C. A. Carmine, G. D. Turnbull

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Storekeepers—T. Douglas, S. J. Moncrieff, E. Kidd, T. O'Connor, W. H. Gibbs

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Chief Clerk and Solicitor, also Commissioner—W. S. Short

Chief Accountant—J. R. Smyth

Assistant Accountant—C. E. Bennett

Clerks—J. O. Anson, H. Arthur, W. Barclay, F. Blake, J. W. Black, J. D. Brosnan, J. Connell, O. Ellison, A. W. Innes, R. F. Madden, F. Mueller, R. B. Orr, J. B. Poynter, L. E. Johnson, F. A. Lewis

Draughtsman—G. H. Murray

Cadets—G. F. Jackson, J. Bradley, R. J. Potts

Cadette—E. A. Pettit

District Officers.

District Road Engineers—Auckland, A. B. Wright; Te Kuiti, T. Burd; Hawke's Bay, D. N. McMillan; Taranaki, G. T. Murray; Wanganui, R. H. Reaney; Wellington, G. F. Robinson; Nelson, D. M. Wilson; Marlborough, C. H. Williams; Westland, W. Wilson; Canterbury, F. B. Wither; Southland, J. H. Treseder

Assistant Road Engineers—Auckland, A. H. Vickerman, C. B. Turner; Rotorua, G. G. Menzies, E. M. Donaldson; Te Kuiti, A. Julian; Wellington, T. Carroll, W. Nathan

District Accountants—Auckland, G. A. Kallender; Wellington, R. Howe

Clerks — Auckland, H. J. Kallender, A. L. Menzies; Te Kuiti, E. H. Baker, A. J. Archer, C. Turner, W. S. Turner, J. D. McNaught; Hawke's Bay, P. S. Foley; Taranaki, W. J. Wiggs, C. W. Richards; Wanganui, W. Merson, J. R. Cade, W. Skeen, H. A. Joyce; Wellington, S. d'A. Grut, T. C. Duncan; Nelson, F. P. Manson, J. A. Hay; Marlborough, F. H. Ibbetson; Westland, L. Cooper, H. Seymour; Canterbury, P. W. Willson; Otago, W. H. Trimble, R. W. Gill; Southland, N. J. Ryan

Cadets—Auckland, C. W. Carver, W. H. Mardon, H. L. Powell, E. Puttick; Rotorua, H. Watkinson; Hawke's Bay, S. L. Searell; Wanganui, T. L. Cooper; Southland, F. K. Wilkie, F. C. Stewart

Draughtsmen—Auckland, R. C. Anderson, F. I. Ellis; Te Kuiti, J. T. V. Kirkby; Hawke's Bay, P. S. Reaney, W. H. Gilmour; Taranaki, C. H. Lawn; Wellington, G. R. Ibbetson

Road Inspectors—Auckland, R. J. Baff, R. R. Menzies, R. Hill, H. H. Thompson, S. R. James, J. Higgins, J. W. Civil; Rotorua, W. Fairley, G. H. Donaldson; Te Kuiti, J. Kelly, W. J. Worthington, E. J. Early; Hawke's Bay, T. H. Strauchon, D. G. Robertson; Taranaki, H. C. Strombom, R. D. Tosswill, W. Rigg; G. Denison, C. Skitrop; Wanganui, A. L. Soufflot, R. S. Summers, B. Wolff, J. A. Rutherfurd, J. Corlett; Wellington, J. C. Scott, C. Hardinge, G. T. Whittaker, P. J. Moran; Nelson, J. F. Rasmussen, J. Brough; Westland, W. Adair; Canterbury, R. H. Young, U. Hurrell; Otago, B. Marr; Southland, H. C. Sutton, J. Maher

Bridge Inspector — Te Kuiti, M. W. Forsyth

Overseers—Rotorua, W. Snodgrass; Te Kuiti, W. Bond, J. Smyth, G. S. Gould, W. Bathe; Hawke's Bay, J. Allison, A. W. Horne, J. McLeod, W. Brook; Taranaki, V. Jackson; Wanganui, W. Waters, E. A. Vine, E. Gould, A. H. Wright; Wellington, W. Boyden, W. Campbell; Nelson, M. Green, J. Quinn, J. Gilroy; Marlborough, T. James, D. Watson; Westland, P. Purcell, G. O'Malley.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Minister in Charge — Hon. W. Hall-Jones

Government Printer, Stationery Office Manager, and Controller of Stamp Printing—John Mackay

Chief Clerk and Accountant—B. B. Allen

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Cadet—C. P. Cosgrove

Cadettes—H. V. Wilson, A. Besant

Copy Supervisor—M. F. Marks

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Printing Branch—
- Overseers—G. Tattle, W. P. McGirr, W. A. G. Skinner, F. H. Mountier
- Night Foreman—D. Joslin
- Chief Reader—W. Fuller
- Stereotyper and Electrotyper—W. J. Kirk

Binding Branch—
- Overseer—W. Franklin
- Sub-overseer—G. H. Broad
- Forewoman—A. O'Malley

Machine-room—
- Overseer—J. Phillips
- Sub-overseer—W. Weaver

Stamp Branch—
- Overseer—J. Burns

Lithographic and Photographic Branch—
- Overseer—D. Ross
- Chief Draughtsman—G. N. Sturtevant

Engineer—T. R. Barrer

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Commissioner of Stamps—C. A. St. G. Hickson

Chief Clerk—C. H. W. Dixon

Custodian and Issuer of Stamps—W. H. Shore

Accountant—J. P. Murphy

Clerks—V. Willeston, C. McIntosh

Chief Stamper—A. A. Somerville

Cadets—J. Morrison, J. McKay, B. L. Dallard

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Gisborne—R. N. Jones
Taranaki—R. Bayley
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Wellington—J. Murray
Wanganui—D. Miller
Nelson—W. W. de Castro
Marlborough—F. Broughton
Canterbury—P. G. Withers
Timaru—W. McHutchison
Otago—P. C. Corliss
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

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C. A. St. G. Hickson

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Auckland—E. Bamford
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Taranaki—R. Bayley
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Wellington—C. H. W. Dixon
Nelson—W. W. de Castro
Marlborough—F. Broughton
Canterbury—P. G. Withers
Otago—P. C. Corliss
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

LAND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT AND DEEDS REGISTRY.

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Secretary, Land and Deeds—C. A. St. G. Hickson

District Land Registrars and Registrars of Deeds.

Auckland—E. Bamford
Taranaki—H. S. Fitzherbert
Wellington—J. M. Batham
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Nelson—H. Eyre Kenny
Marlborough—T. Scott-Smith
Canterbury—G. G. Bridges
Otago—W. Wyinks
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

Examiners of Titles.

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Taranaki—H. S. Fitzherbert
Wellington—J. M. Batham, G. A. L Pauling
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Nelson—H. Eyre Kenny
Marlborough—T. Scott-Smith
Canterbury—G. G. Bridges
Otago—W. Wyinks
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

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Under-Secretary—Thos. W. Fisher
Chief Clerk—W. H. Bowler
Clerk (also Private Secretary to the Native Minister)—W. T. Gordon
Record Clerk—J. B. Hackworth
Clerk—L. A. Teutenberg
Translator—L. M. Grace
Chief Judge of Native Land Court—Jackson Palmer
President of Native Appellate Court—H. G. Seth-Smith
Judges of Native Land Court—H. F. Edger, W. G. Mair, R. C. Sim, J. W. Browne, W. E. Rawson, C. E. MacCormick, R. N. Jones, T. W. Fisher, M. Gilfedder, H. D. Johnson
Registrars of Native Land Court—Auckland, A. G. Holland; Wellington, E. A. Welch; Gisborne, H. Carr
Clerks and Interpreters of Native Land Court—D. F. G. Barclay, A. F. Puckey, C. W. P. Seon, W. E. Goffe, C. P. Newton, H. R. H. Balneavis, W. T. Pitt
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Superintendent of Maori Councils—J. B. Hackworth.

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HEAD OFFICE.

Minister of Justice — Hon. James McGowan
Under-Secretary—F. Waldegrave
Chief Clerk—G. C. B. Jordan
Clerks—C. E. Matthews (also Private Secretary to Minister of Justice), G. F. Dixon, H. W. Kirkwood

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Clerks—Mary Eyre, E. P. O'Donnell, J. A. Hardie
Cadet—C. V. Fordham

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice—
  Wellington—Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G.

Judges—
  Wellington — Theo. Cooper, F. R. Chapman
  Auckland—W. B. Edwards
  Christchurch—J. E. Denniston
  Dunedin—J. S. Williams

District Court Judges.

Hamilton and Thames—C. C. Kettle
Masterton, Dannevirke, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Stratford, Hawera, Palmerston North, Pahiatua, Nelson, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Queenstown, Naseby, Lawrence, Invercargill, Gore, Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport, Reefton, and Kumara—W. R. Haselden

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Auckland—R. E. G. Thomas
New Plymouth—H. S. Fitzherbert
Wanganui—R. L. Stanford
Palmerston North—A. D. Thomson
Napier— S. E. McCarthy
Gisborne—W. A. Barton
Wellington—D. G. A. Cooper
Nelson—H. Eyre Kenny
Blenheim—T. Scott-Smith
Christchurch—G. A. King
Hokitika—R. J. Acheson
Dunedin—W. A. Hawkins
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer

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Taranaki—W. A. D. Banks
Hawke's Bay—S. E. McCarthy
Poverty Bay—W. A. Barton
Wellington—D. G. A. Cooper
Wairarapa—M. Foley
Wanganui and Rangitikei—C. A. Barton
Manawatu—C. J. Hewlett
Nelson—W. Heaps
Westland North—O. E. Bowling
Central Westland—H. Smith
Marlborough—J. Terry
Canterbury—G. A. King
Timaru—C. A. Wray
Westland—R. J. Acheson
Otago—W. A. Hawkins
Southland—J. R. Colyer

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New Plymouth—W. Kerr
Gisborne—J. W. Nolan
Napier—H. A. Cornford
Wellington—F. H. D. Bell
Wanganui—G. Marshall
Palmerston North—C. A. Loughnan
Nelson—C. Y. Fell
Blenheim—R. McCallum
Christchurch—T. W. Stringer
Timaru—J. W. White
Dunedin—J. F. M. Fraser
Invercargill—T. M. Macdonald
Oamaru—A. G. Creagh

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Stratford—W. Kerr
Hawera—E. L. Barton
Wanganui—G. Marshall
Palmerston North—C. A. Loughnan
Pahiatua—W. Tosswill
Masterton—A. R. Bunny
Nelson—C. Y. Fell
Westport and Reefton—A. A. Wilson
Hokitika—J. Park
Greymouth—M. Hannan
Timaru—J. W. White
Oamaru—A. G. Creagh
Queenstown—Wesley Turton
Invercargill—T. M. Macdonald

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Onehunga, &c.—H. W. Northcroft
Hamilton, &c.—E. C. Cutten
Russell, &c.—R. S. Florance

Tauranga, &c.—J. M. Roberts*
Thames, &c.—R. S. Bush*
Gisborne, &c.—W. A. Barton
New Plymouth—H. S. Fitzherbert
Hawera, &c.—A. Turnbull
Wanganui, &c.—R. L. Stanford
Palmerston North, &c.—A. D. Thomson
Wellington, &c.—A. McArthur, M.A., LL.D., and W. G. Riddell
Wairarapa, &c.—W. P. James
Napier, &c.—S. E. McCarthy
Nelson, &c.—H. Eyre Kenny*
Blenheim, &c.—T. Scott-Smith*
Christchurch, &c.—H. W. Bishop
Kaiapoi, &c.—V. G. Day
Timaru, &c.—C. A. Wray
Greymouth, &c.—R. H. Turton*
Westport, &c.—E. Rawson*
Hokitika, &c.—R. J. Acheson*
Dunedin, &c.—H. Y. Widdowson, C. C. Graham
Oamaru, &c.—T. Hutchison*
Milton, &c.—W. G. K. Kenrick*
Queenstown, &c.—F. J. Burgess*
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Wellington—A. Simpson, J.P.
Christchurch—G. . Greenwood
Dunedin—C. C. Graham

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Hamilton—H J. Dixon
New Plymouth—W. A. D. Banks
Hawera—D. Banks
Stratford—D W. Mason
Wanganui—. A. Barton
Palmerston North—C. J. Hewlett
Dannevirke—S. Tansley
Masterton—I. Foley
Pahiatua—J. Fitzgerald
Nelson—E. . Kelling
Hokitika—J. N. Nalder
Kumara—G. H. Sherwood
Greymouth—B. Harper
Westport—. E. Bowling
Reefton—H. Smith
Timaru—T. W. Tayler
Ashburton—F. W. Hart
Oamaru—R. P. Ward
Invercargill—. R. Colyer

Gore—G. H. Lang
Queenstown—A. J. Thompson
Lawrence—A. M. Eyes
Naseby—J. C. Malfroy

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Coromandel—G G. Paul
Paeroa—H. R. Bush
Waihi—J. McIndoe
Tauranga—W. A. Thom
Whangarei—W. J. Reeve
Havelock (Marlborough)—A. J. Ching
Nelson—E. C. Kelling
Blenheim—John Terry
Motueka—F. Pidgeon
Collingwood—G. H. Harris
Westport—O. E. Bowling
Charleston—E. Brophy
Reefton—H. Smith
Ahaura—F. Bird, jun.
Greymouth—B. Harper
Kumara—G. H. Sherwood
Hokitika—J. N. Nalder
Ashburton—F. W. Hart
Naseby, &c.—J. C. Malfroy
Wyndham—D. Bogue
Clyde, Black's, and Alexandra—F. T. D. Jeffrey
Cromwell—J. M. Adam
Queenstown and Arrowtown — Thompson
Lawrence—A. M. Eyes
Gore—G. H. Lang
Riverton—D. P. Phillips

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Rotorua—A. F. Bent
Gisborne—G. J. Johnstone
Napier—A. Trimble
Hastings—T. M. Lawlor
Wairoa—H. H. Carr
Marton, &c.—H. Morgan
Feilding—C. V. Roberts
Otaki—T. O'Rourke
Wellington—A. H. Holmes
Christchurch—W. S. Fisher
Lyttelton—W. D. Wallace
Kaiapoi—A. G. Ashby
Waimate—W. Y. Purchase
Dunedin—W. G. P. O'Callaghan
Port Chalmers—G. G. Chisholm

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Clerks—T. E. Richardson, W. Gollan

Gaolers — Auckland, Thomas Rosson Pointon; Dunedin, John Henry Bratby; Hokitika, Alexander William Ironside; Invercargill, Michael Hawkins; Lyttelton, Matthew Michael Cleary; Napier, Michael Flannery; New Plymouth, Sidney George Millington; Wanganui, Robert T. N. Beasley; Wellington, Alexander Armstrong; Waiotapu, Alexander William Roberts; Hanmer Springs, Edward Murphy; Waipa Valley, James Thomas Reid

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Head Office.

Commissioner—Walter Dinnie

Chief Clerk and Accountant — Sub-Inspector Arthur H. Wright

Police Force.

Inspectors—John Cullen, John Wybrant Ellison, Robert James Gillies, Terence O'Brien, Ewen Macdonell, Nicholas Kiely, Edward Wilson, Alfred James Mitchell, Patrick Black

Sub-Inspectors — Henry Green, John Dwyer, John O'Donovan, Arthur H. Wright, Douglass Gordon, Samuel Percival Norwood

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Secretary—T. E. Donne

Chief Clerk—C. R. C. Robieson

Accountant—P. J. Kelleher

Clerk—C. E. Rigg

Typiste—L. M. Shuttleworth

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Private Secretary—C. E. Matthews

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Under-Secretary for Mines — T. H. Hamer

Chief Clerk—H. E. Radcliffe

Geologist—Alexander McKay, F.G.S.

Draughtsman—C. H. Pierard

Shorthand-writer—J. T. Watkins

Cadet—T. H. Sherwood

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Inspecting Engineer and Inspector of Mines—Frank Reed, M.I.M.E.

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Mount Ida—R. Murray

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Colonial Analyst—James S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Assistants—W. Donovan, Roy Girling-Butcher, R. L. Andrew
Cadets—C. M. Wright, R. Lynch

Geological Survey Branch.

Director—J. M. Bell, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.G.S.
General Geologist—P. G. Morgan, M.A.
Mining Geologist—C. Fraser, M.Sc.
Assistant Geologists—E. J. Webb, E. Clark, J. H. Adams, J. A. Bartrum
Topographer—R. P. Greville
Draftsmen—R. J. Crawford, O. A. Darby
Clerks—John Thompson, P. Clarke

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Lecturers and Instructors: Thames—W. H. Baker, B.Sc.; Assistant, W. A. Given, M.A.: Coromandel—C. A. Cotton, B.Sc.: Waihi—A. H. V. Morgan, M.A.: Karangahake—R. B. McDuff: Reefton—J. Henderson

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Chief Clerk—L. C. Roskruge
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Clerk and Examiner of Returns from Officiating Ministers and Registrars—G. A. Schoch

Clerk for Searches, Documents, &c.—R. G. Poulton

Index Clerk—S. Coffey

Cadet—J. W. Butcher

Typiste—L. Dixon

STATISTICAL BRANCH.

Clerks—General Statistics and Year-book, W. M. Wright; General Statistics, F. H. Machattie, M. A. Ashenden

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Four Chief Towns.

Auckland—E. H. Lyons

Wellington—G. G. Hodgkins

Christchurch—L. C. Williams

Dunedin—H. Maxwell

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Astronomical Observer—T. King

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President—G. M. Thomson, F.L.S., F.C.S.

Hon. Treasurer—M. Chapman, K.C.

Secretary—T. King

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Chief Clerk—F. Evans

Acting Accountant—J. E. Read

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Typistes—R. Rees, E. Swift

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Assistant Law Officers—L. G. Reid, E. Y. Redward

Clerk (also Private Secretary to Attorney-General)—E. N. G. Poulton

Clerk—J. M. Tudhope

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Counsel—J. W. Salmond, M.A., LL.B.

Law Draftsman—W. Jolliffe

Clerk—J. Christie

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Secretary and Inspector of Customs—W. T. Glasgow

Chief Clerk—T. Larchin

Assistant Chief Clerk—W. B. Montgomery

Clerks, Customs — G. F. McKellar, G. Uren
Cadets—C. A. Jamieson, W. L. Bardsley
Audit—G. Craig, LL.B.

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Poverty Bay—W. J. Hawley
New Plymouth—J. H. Hempton
Napier—C. S. Nixon
Wellington—R. Carter
Wanganui—W. F. Dickey
Wairau—R. B. D. Eyre
Nelson—T. M. Cullen
Westport—H. J. Crowther
Greymouth—J. Howie
Hokitika—R. G. Ecclesfield
Lyttelton and Christchurch—A. Elliott
Timaru—C. Colebrook
Oamaru—H. W. S. Ruffell
Dunedin—W. Sibbald
Invercargill and Bluff Harbour—J. P. Ridings

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Russell—H. Stephenson, Coastwaiter
Tauranga—C. E. Nicholas, Officer in Charge
Whangaroa—A. G. Ratcliffe, Coastwaiter
Whangarei—J. Munro, Coastwaiter
Mangonui — H. G. Hunt, Officer in Charge
Hokianga—C. C. Courtenay, Coastwaiter
Kaipara—D. Savident, Officer in Charge
Waitara—J. Cameron, Coastwaiter
Patea — W. A. Cameron, Officer in Charge
Picton—T. W. Lecocq, Officer in Charge
Chatham Islands — G. H. Gibson, Officer in Charge
Custodian, Customhouse, Wellington—R. D. Welsh

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Secretary—G. Allport
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Clerks—B. W. Millier, G. H. A. Tanner, W. Alves
Cadets—J. A. Munro, L. E. Judd, C. J. Lenihan
Typiste—M. Fisher
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Nautical Adviser and Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates—H. S. Blackburne
Weather Reporter—R. A. Edwin, Com. R.N.
  Assistant—Rev. D. C. Bates
  Clerk—F. W. Simms
  Cadette—J. Mackay
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  Assistant—T. A. G. Atwood
  Examiner of Masters and Mates, and Surveyor of Ships—T. A. Dykes
  Clerk—J. Scully
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates Wellington—G. G. Smith
  Assistant—S. G. Stringer
  Clerk—T. G. Keane
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Lyttelton—J. A. H. Marciel
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Dunedin—N. Beaumont
  Clerk—C. B. Jarman
Master of s.s. "Hinemoa"—J. Bollons
Master of s.s. "Tutanekai"—C. F. Post
Commander Training-ship "Amokura"—G. S. Hooper (R.N.R.)

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Raglan—J. O'Sullivan
Mangonui—W. Drummond
Russell—H. Stephenson
Whangarei—John T. Munro, F. Wade
Kaipara—D. Savident, A. McDonnell, G. A. Tapp
Manukau—J. Neale
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Waihi—W. H. McKinnon
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Timaru—J. Williamson
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Wellington.

Secretary for Labour and Registrar of Industrial Unions—E. Tregear

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Wanganui—W. Hood. Cadet, F. S. Orr
Palmerston North—W. J. Culver. Cadet—A. W. Reynolds
Masterton—G. E. A. Hood. Cadet—J. Burnside
Taihape—J. Georgeson.
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Dunedin—P. Hally, J. Hollows, D. Carmody, H. R. Morrison, G. H. Wood. Clerk—J. Maxwell. Cadet—A. E. Waite
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Inspectors of Scaffolding—
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Employers' Member—Samuel Brown
Workers' Member—J. A. McCullough
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Crown Lands Rangers — F. C. Ewen, J. M. McKay

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District Surveyor—T. Brook
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Receiver of Land Revenue—J. H. O'Donnell
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Chief Clerk—J. Thompson
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Crown Lands Ranger—H. M. Smith

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Cadets—H. W. Broadmore, W. Rochfort
Crown Lands Ranger—F. Ward

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Otago—D. Barron. G. Livingstone, J. Tough, J. M. McKenzie, W. Dallas
Southland—E. H. Wilmot, A. Kinross, D. King, J. McLean, J. King

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The General Manager of Tourist and Health Resorts, T. E. Donne
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Secretary—W. R. Jourdain

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Nurserymen in Charge—Rotorua, H. A. Goudie; Eweburn, A. W. Roberts; Tapanui, R. G. Robinson; Kurow, N. Craig; Starborough, W. Cromb; Hanmer Springs, T. B. Curle; Ruatangata, A. Gordon

Assistant Foresters — H. Howe, R. Macrae, C. Hooper, D. Buchanan, W. G. Morrison, F. Benfell.

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"THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT, 1900."

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W. C. Kensington, Under-Secretary for Lands

T. Humphries, Surveyor-General

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Board—O. Mewhinney

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  Henry Trent, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  Thomas Hyde
Wellington—
  J. Strauchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  Alexander Reese
Taranaki—
  F. Simpson, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  John Heslop
Marlborough—
  F. Stephenson Smith, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  J. H. Redwood
Nelson—
  F. W. Flanagan, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  Philip Best
Westland—
  G. J. Roberts, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  (Vacant)
Canterbury—
  E. C. Gold Smith, Commissioner of Crown Lands
  A. C. Pringle
Otago—
  D. Barron, Commissioner of Crown Lands
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  E. H. Wilmot, Commissioner of Crown Lands
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Assistant Chief Veterinarian — C. J. Reakes, M.R.C.V.S.
Laboratory Assistant—G. H. Barker
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Veterinarians and Meat Inspectors — Auckland, H. L. Marsack (Ont.); Christchurch, H. S. S. Kyle (Melb.)

Meat Inspectors—Thames, A. C. Scandrett; Paeroa, F. Beattie; Waihi, B. Thomson; Gisborne, W. C. Moore; Napier, G. Thomson; Hastings, T. P. Short; Dannevirke, J. C. Mackley; New Plymouth, T. J. Reakes; Stratford, S. T. Evatt; Hawera, E. T. B. Worthy; Feilding, G. W. Mitchell; Masterton, A. D. Gillies; Blenheim, A. M. R. Mills; Nelson, G. Ford; Westport, G. B. Williams; Greymouth, T. Anderson; Lyttelton, J. Preston; Gore, F. Stewart

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ipukurau,
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bbard; Wel-
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nd) Districts—
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*J. M. Hignett;
Wanganui, *W.
unterville, W. Dal-
J. C. Miller; Pal-
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ebb; Hokitika, *C. C.

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Munro; Rangiora, C. A.
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; Lincoln, J. G. Scott; Ash-
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H. Hill; Dunedin, R. G.
, *J. E. Thomson (port);
I. Gossage; *Balclutha, T.
Gilmour; Lawrence, *W. Wills; Tapanui, T. Gillespie; Gore, S. M. Taylor; Invercargill, *R. Wright; F. W. Blair; Bluff, J. W. Raymond (port); Naseby, A. A. Clapcott; Clyde, *T. N. Baxter; Queenstown, W. M. Munro

Clerks—Auckland, J. E. D. Spicer, E. A. Farrington, P. G. Andrew, W. McN. Miller, A. T. Stone (cadet), H. T. Norton (caretaker); Hamilton, J. Hill; Gisborne, E. F. Sullivan; Napier, S. T. K. Sharp; Masterton, G. A. Ross; Wellington, R. F. Crosbie; Palmerston North, W. Nettlefold; New Plymouth, W. F. Sheild; Wanganui, A. E. Rowden, G. G. McC. Mitchell (cadet); Nelson, A. C. Philpott; Blenheim, H. T. Payne (cadet); Hokitika, H. H. Halliday; Christchurch, A. Callcott, A. C. Smale, R. H. Brownlie (cadet); Timaru, A. Bryson; Dunedin, L. G. Bruce, A. Gillies, (cadet); Invercargill, D. Sinclair, W. H. McLew (cadet)

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(The Inspectors of Stock marked* are also Registrars of Brands.)

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(The Inspectors of Stock are also Inspectors of Ordinary Slaughterhouses.)

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(The Inspectors of Stock are Inspectors under the Rabbit Nuisance Act.)

Rabbit Agents.

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Overseer—W. C. Berridge

Caretaker, Angora Flock, Motuara Island—H. Turner

Clerks—Waerenga, H. Absolum; Moumahaki, J. F. Gillanders; Weraroa, D. M. Cole

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Cellarman—Waerenga, J. B. Andrews

Assistant Apiarists—Ruakura, Miss L. Livesay; Weraroa, Miss O. Kent

Flockmaster—Ruakura, D. Evans

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Managers — Ruakura, C. Cussen; Moumahaki, A. H. Grant; Burnham, J. Rose; Milton, A. Carr

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Wanganui—W. J. Carson
Wellington—G. L. Stewart
Hawke's Bay—G. Crawshaw
Marlborough—E. Hylton
Nelson—N. R. Williams (acting)
Grey—P. F. Daniels
Westland—A. J. Morton, B.A.
Canterbury North—H. C. Lane
Canterbury South—A. Bell, M.A.
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Southland—J. Neill

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Wellington — T. R. Fleming, M.A., LL.B.; F. H. Bakewell, M.A.; J. S. Tennant, M.A., B.Sc.
Hawke's Bay—Henry Hill, B.A.; J. A. Smith, B.A.
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Nelson—G. A. Harkness, M.A.; A. Crawford, B.A.
Grey—Edward A. Scott
Westland—A. J. Morton, B.A.
North Canterbury—T. Ritchie, B.A.; T. S. Foster, M.A.; E. K. Mulgan, M.A.
South Canterbury—J. G. Gow, M.A., A. Bell, M.A.
Otago—P. Goyen, W. S. Fitzgerald, C. R. D. Richardson, C. R. Bossence
Southland—J. Hendry, B.A.; A. L. Wyllie, M.A.

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Taranaki—F. P. Corkill
Wellington—J. H. N. Wardrop

Hawke's Bay—W. J. Talbot
Marlborough—J. Smith
Nelson—A. T. Jones
Westland—A. J. Morton
Canterbury—H. H. Pitman
Otago—C. Macandrew

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Assistant Bacteriologist and Assistant in Vaccine Laboratory—J. A. Hurley

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Assistant Inspector—Miss Hester Maclean

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Medical Superintendent, Christchurch Mental Hospital—W. Baxter Gow, M.D.

Medical Superintendent, Porirua Mental Hospital—Gray Hassell, M.D.

Medical Superintendent, Wellington Mental Hospital—A. Crosby, M.R.C.S.

Medical Superintendent, Seacliff Mental Hospital—F. Truby King, M.B.

Superintendent, Hokitika Mental Hospital—John Downey; Medical Officer, H. Macandrew, M.B.

Superintendent, Nelson Mental Hospital—George Chapman; Medical Officer, W. J. Mackay, M.D.

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Home for Defectives, Richmond—Steward, Henry Buttle; Matron, Matilda C. Buttle

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CADETS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE TO BE VOLUNTEERS.

Cadets in the Civil Service are required, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, to serve for three years in a Volunteer corps. Heads of Departments are required to see that cadets who come within the regulations join the Volunteer Force, and serve for the period named, and also to notify the Department of Defence of the appointment of all cadets coming within this regulation.

decided on by vote of the Council. Chairman for 1908, Rev. D. Hird, M.A., Christchurch; Chairman-elect, Rev. W. S. Fernie, Dunedin; Secretary, Rev. Wm. Day, Mount Eden; Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Lyon, Auckland; Registrar, Mr. G. Hunt, Wellington; Head Office, Auckland. In 1909 the meeting of the Council will be held at Christchurch. The Committee of the Union meets in Auckland on the second Tuesday of each month.

Hebrews.—Ministers: Rev. S. A. Goldstein, Auckland; Rev. H. van Staveren and Rev. C. Pitkowski, Wellington; Rev. I. Bernstein, Christchurch; Rev. A. T. Chodowski, Dunedin. Annual meetings of the general congregations are usually held at these places during the month of Elul (about the end of August).

DEFENCES, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

THE permanent defence forces consist of the Royal N.Z. Artillery and the auxiliary forces of Volunteers—viz., Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Mounted Rifles, Rifle, Cycle, Field Hospital and Bearer Corps, Reserve Corps, Defence Rifle Clubs, and Defence Cadets. The administration of the defence forces of the Dominion is under the control of the Council of Defence, of which the Hon. the Minister of Defence is President. The other members of the Council are given on page 42.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER DISTRICTS.

The two Islands (North and South) are divided into five military districts, each commanded by an officer of field rank, with a paid staff of officers and non-commissioned officers. The district staff officers are given elsewhere. The staffs of non-commissioned officers are engaged in instruction of Volunteer corps of the different branches of the service in their respective districts. The number of non-commissioned officers employed as instructors to Volunteers are as follows:—

Staff Sergeant-major Instructors ..	Auckland ..	Gunnery, 1. Mounted, 4. Infantry, 3.
„ ..	Wellington ..	Engineering, 1. Mounted, 3. Infantry, 5.
„ ..	Nelson ..	Mounted, 1. Infantry, 2.
„ ..	Canterbury ..	Gunnery, 1. Mounted, 2. Infantry, 3.
„ ..	Otago ..	Gunnery, 1. Mounted, 2. Infantry, 4.

ROYAL N.Z. ARTILLERY.

This Force is divided into four detachments, which are stationed at Auckland, Wellington (headquarters), Lyttelton, and Dunedin;

their principal duties are to look after and take charge of all guns, ordnance stores, ammunition, horses for Field Artillery, and munitions of war at these four centres, and also to carry out the instruction of Artillery Volunteers. The Force has a strength of 307 of all ranks, the authorised establishment being 402. The training of Garrison and Field Artillery Volunteers is carried out by the Permanent Force under the direction of the Chief Instructor of Artillery Services.

Owing to the decision of the Imperial authorities to dispense with submarine mines as means of defence the Royal New Zealand Engineers have been formed into Electric Light Sections, and are included in the strength of the Royal New Zealand Artillery. Sections are stationed at Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers.

Volunteers.—Field Artillery.

There are five batteries of Field Artillery. They are armed with 15-pounder B.L., on field carriages, and go into camp annually for sixteen days. Present strength, 361 of all ranks.

Volunteers.—Naval and Garrison Artillery.

There are ten Garrison Artillery Corps. They go into camp annually for sixteen days. Present strength, 1,001 of all ranks.

Volunteers.—Engineers.

There are six Engineer Corps and one Pioneer Corps, with a total strength of 439 officers and men. The Engineers go into camp for sixteen days each year.

Volunteers.—Mounted Rifles.

There are seventy-one corps of Mounted Rifles. These corps go into camp for an annual training of seven days. Present strength, 3,923 officers and men.

Volunteers.—Infantry and Cycle Corps.

In this branch of the service there are a hundred and eighteen corps, with a strength of 411 officers, 5,707 other ranks. Infantry company camps are not necessary for capitation, but a certain number of parades (including three daylight parades) must be held. Two Cycle and three Infantry Corps have signalling detachments attached.

Volunteers.—Field Hospital and Bearer Corps.

There are Volunteer Field Hospital and Bearer Corps at Auckland, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin, with a total strength of 11 officers and 204 other ranks.

RESERVE CORPS.

Reserve Corps are formed mainly from those Infantry or Mounted Corps who have been unable to keep up to the necessary strength as such, or are too far removed from the lines of communication for mobilisation and frequent practical instruction. Each efficient member is allowed 100 rounds of ammunition free annually. Each member must attend four drills during the year to qualify as efficient. An annual capitation allowance of 5s. is made to each Reservist who qualifies by attendance at drill and completes musketry course.

VOLUNTEERS.—GARRISON BANDS.

There are five Garrison Bands, with a total membership of 141.

BATTALION BANDS.

There are twelve battalion bands, with a total membership of 308.

VOLUNTEERS.—DEFENCE CADET CORPS.

There is a force of fifty-nine Defence Cadet Corps, with a total strength of 3,158 of all ranks.

DEFENCE RIFLE CLUBS.

There are 143 Rifle Clubs, comprising 3,369 members. Members can purchase rifles at cost-price from Government. An annual grant of ammunition is made to those members who fulfil conditions as to firing annual musketry course, drills, &c.

ARMS.

The whole of the adult portion of the Force have magazine Lee-Enfield carbines or rifles; cadets being armed with magazine Lee-Enfield and Martini-Enfield carbines. Defence Rifle Clubs are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield rifles.

ENROLMENT.

Members of the Permanent Forces are enrolled to serve for a period of eight years from enrolment, the last three years of such being in the Reserve. Every member may, at the expiration of five years' service, if of good character, be allowed to continue in active service for a period of sixteen years. Enrolment in the Volunteer Force is for one year. The Volunteer may continue to serve until he has reached the limit prescribed by the regulations.

INSTRUCTORS.

The present Instructors for Artillery and Engineer Corps are obtained from the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and from the Royal Engineers respectively, under a three years' engagement, on completion of which they return to their regiments, if not re-engaged for a further term.

Two officers for instruction in Mounted duties have been engaged from the Imperial Army, as well as six of the Infantry Instructors; whilst officers and the majority of the N.C.O.'s of the Instructional Staff (Mounted and Infantry) have been trained in the Imperial Army.

CAPITATION.

An annual capitation of £2 10s. is granted to each efficient garrison and field artillery and infantry Volunteer, £3 10s. to each efficient mounted Volunteer, 12s. 6d. to each efficient cadet, and 5s. to each efficient Reservist. The following annual allowances of small-arms ammunition per man are made annually to the various arms: Permanent Force, 100 rounds ball; Engineers, 100 rounds ball; Artillery, 100 rounds ball; Mounted Rifles, 180 rounds ball; Infantry, 180 rounds ball; Defence Cadets, 100 rounds ball; Defence Rifle Clubs, 120 rounds ball; Reserve Corps, 100 rounds ball.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment for the various branches of the service is as under:—

		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Mounted Rifles—			
Regiments	each	10	5
Squadrons	"	4	80
Field Artillery—			
Batteries	"	6	76
Garrison Artillery—			
Divisions	"	8	3
Companies	"	5	151
Engineers—			
Companies	"	6	100
Infantry—			
Battalions	"	8	4
Companies	"	5	94*
"	"	3	60
Cycle Corps	"	4	66*
"	"	2	32
Reserve Corps	"	3	60
Defence Cadet Corps ..	"	3	60
Field Hospital Corps and Bearer Corps	"	3	47
Garrison Bands	"	1	25
Battalion Bands	"	..	20
Rifle Clubs	"	minimum	15

* For companies having signalling detachments included.

ADMINISTRATION.

The defence forces of New Zealand are administered under "The Defence Act, 1886," and the Defence Act Amendment Acts, 1900, 1906, and 1907, and the General Regulations of the Defence Forces of New Zealand.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES FROM 1897–98 TO 1906–7.*

Year.	Military Expenditure.	Harbour Defences.	Total.
	£	£	£
1897–98	83,004	2,525	85,529
1898–99	114,789	10,158	124,947
1899–1900..	184,970	5,328	190,298
1900–1	156,218	3,960	160,178
1901–2	250,478	6,678	257,156
1902–3	292,081	6,126	298,207
1903–4	221,959	2,885	224,844
1904–5	239,333	2,515	241,848
1905–6	195,028	1,300	196,328
1906–7	167,818	1,541	169,359

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* The special expenditure on account of contingents for South Africa is not included.

DEPOTS FOR SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

OUTLYING ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

MARINERS are informed that depots of provisions and clothing for castaways are established on the following islands:—

Kermadec Islands.—There are two depots, each a small iron shed, fitted with spouting and a tank to catch water, and containing a supply of clothing, biscuits, medicines, tools, &c. One is in 30° 15′ S., 178° 31′ W., at Lava Cascade, about 1½ cables south-eastward of the northern point of Macaulay Island; the other is in 30° 35′ S., 178° 36′ W., on the southern side of Macdonald Cove (crater), on the N.W. side of Curtis Island.

Three Kings.—A provision depot has been established on the largest island. It is situated on the narrow neck at the head of N.W. and S.E. bays. A fire made on the hill to the west of the depot will attract the attention of the light-keepers at Cape Maria Van Dieman.

Snares Islands.—A depot is established in 48° 0¾′ S., 166° 33¾′ E., in Boat Harbour, at the eastern end of N.E. Island.

Bounty Islands.—The depot is a hut at an elevation of 120 ft., visible from the northward, and situated in 47° 43¼′ S., 179° 0½′ E., southward of the western inlet of the principal island—the north-eastern—of the western group.

Antipodes Islands.—The depot is a hut at an elevation of 100 ft., visible from some distance north-eastward, and situated in 49° 40′ S., 178° 50′ E., 300 ft. from the landing-place, on the N.E. side of the large island, and half a mile westward of its east point.

Auckland Islands.—There are three depots on the principal [illegible]and: one, a square wooden house, in 50° 33¼′ S., 166° 12′ E.,

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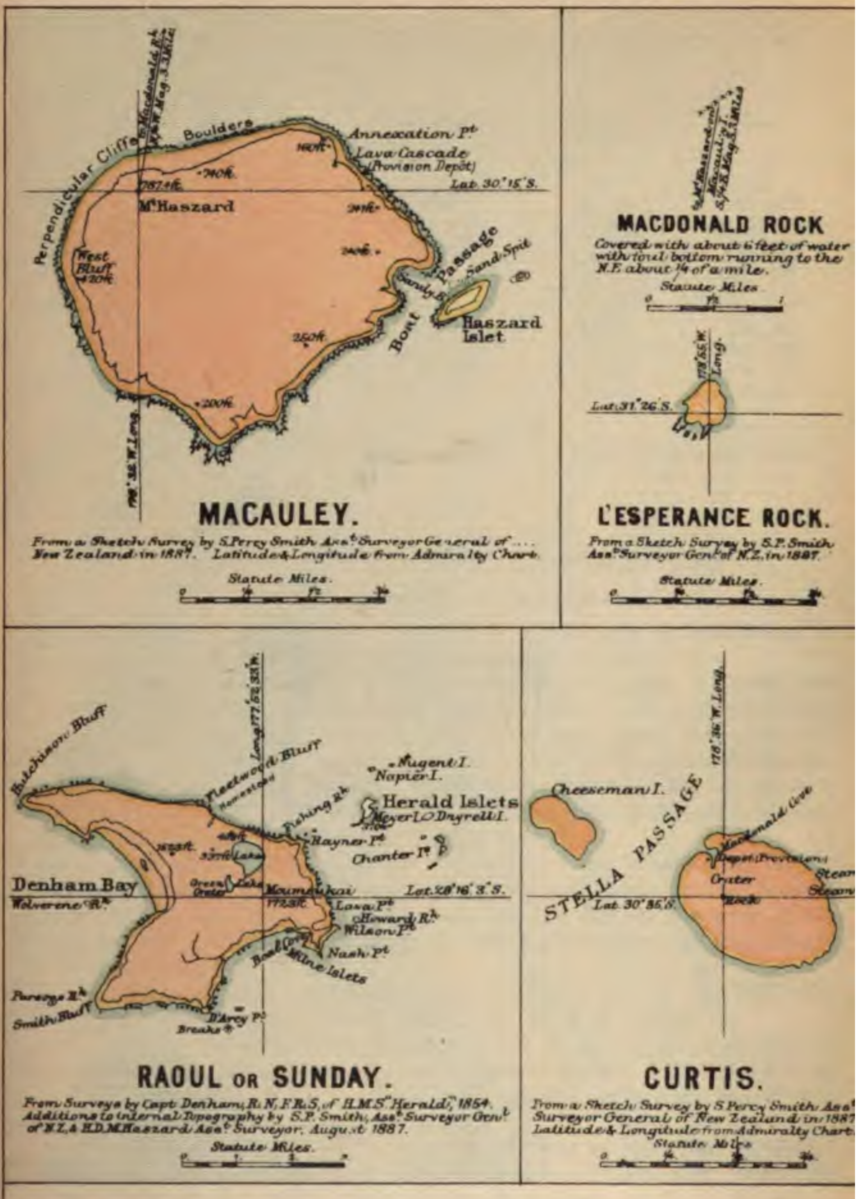

MACAULEY.

From a Sketch Survey by S. Percy Smith Assᵗ Surveyor General of New Zealand in 1887. Latitude & Longitude from Admiralty Chart.

Statute Miles.
0 ¼ ½ ¾

MACDONALD ROCK

Covered with about 6 feet of water with foul bottom running to the N.E. about ¼ of a mile.

Statute Miles
0 ½ 1

L'ESPERANCE ROCK.

From a Sketch Survey by S.P. Smith Assᵗ Surveyor Genˡ of N.Z. in 1887.

Statute Miles.
0 ¼ ½ ¾

RAOUL OR SUNDAY.

From Surveys by Capt. Denham, R.N., F.R.S., of H.M.S. "Herald," 1854. Additions to internal Topography by S.P. Smith, Assᵗ Surveyor Genˡ of N.Z. & H.D.M. Haszard Assᵗ Surveyor, August 1887.

Statute Miles.
0 1 2 3

CURTIS.

From a Sketch Survey by S. Percy Smith Assᵗ Surveyor General of New Zealand in 1887 Latitude & Longitude from Admiralty Chart.

Statute Miles
0 ¼ ½ ¾

KERMADEC ISLANDS.

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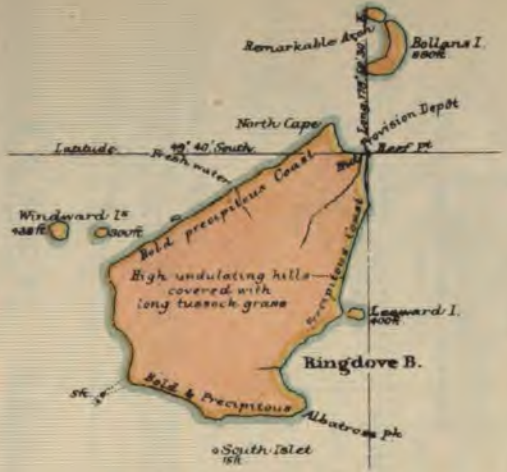
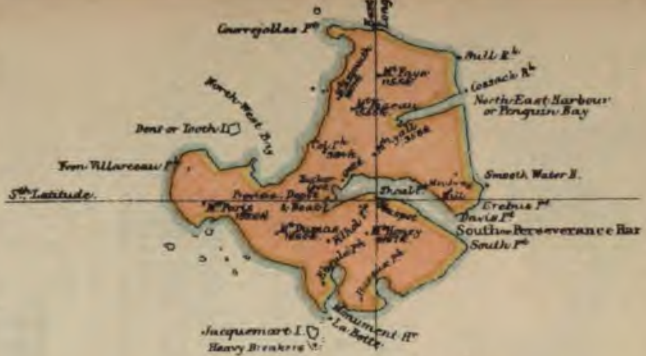


ANTIPODES Is.

From a Sketch by Lieut. W. R. Willis, H.M.S. "Ringdove" in 1886

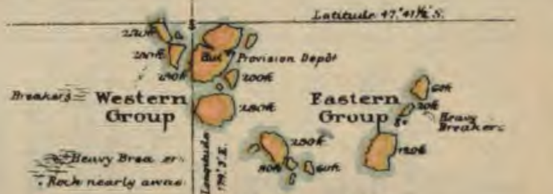


CAMPBELL ISLAND.

From a French Govt. Survey 1873-4. Additions to Sth. Harbour from a Survey by J. E. Davis 2nd Master R.N. 1840. Obs. Spot, Lat. 52° 33' 26" S. Long. 169° 8' 41" E. Sir James Ross.

Statute Miles.

0 1 2 3 4 5



BOUNTY Is.

From a Sketch by Capt. Fairchild, New Zealand Govt. S.S. "Hinemoa" in 1886 and a boat near the depot, on the S. side of Erebus Cove, Port Ross; on the E. side and at the northern end of the island; the second is in 50° 44½′ S., 166° 8′ E., at the head of Norman Inlet (wrongly named "Musgrave Inlet" on charts), and not at the inlet named Norman Inlet, two miles and a half northward; the third, and a boat for shipwrecked people, is in 50° 50½′ S., 166° 1′ E., in the western arm of Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour, at the S. end of the island. A lifeboat has been placed on Enderby Island, the north-eastern of the group; another at the N.W. end of Adams Island, the southern of the group; and one on Rose Island, immediately S.W. of Enderby Island. The next time the Government steamer visits these islands a boat will be placed on Disappointment Island.

Campbell Island.—The depot, indicated by a white staff and a boat, is in 52° 33′ S., 169° 6½′ E., in Tucker Cove, at the head of S. or Perseverance Harbour, on the east side of the island.

Finger-posts to indicate the positions of the depots are erected on all these islands. The Government steamer visits the Kermadec and Three Kings Islands once a year; and the Snares, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Islands twice a year.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Depots with provisions and other necessaries for shipwrecked mariners have been established at Cape Beale Lighthouse in 48° 47½′ N., 125° 13½′ W., and Carmanah Lighthouse in 48° 36¾′ N., 124° 46½′ W.

Notice boards have been erected at intervals between Cape Beale and Port San Juan (about twelve miles eastward of Carmanah Lighthouse), giving information for the use of shipwrecked mariners respecting the direction and distance of the nearest lighthouse, and also of the nearest Indian village where assistance can be obtained.

A note to this effect has been placed on the Admiralty charts; also, that Cape Beale and Carmanah Lighthouse are telegraph and signal stations.

INDIAN OCEAN: AMSTERDAM, ST. PAUL, AND KERGUELEN ISLANDS.

Depots containing provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked seamen have been established by the French vessel-of-war "Eure" on Amsterdam, St. Paul, and Kerguelen Islands.

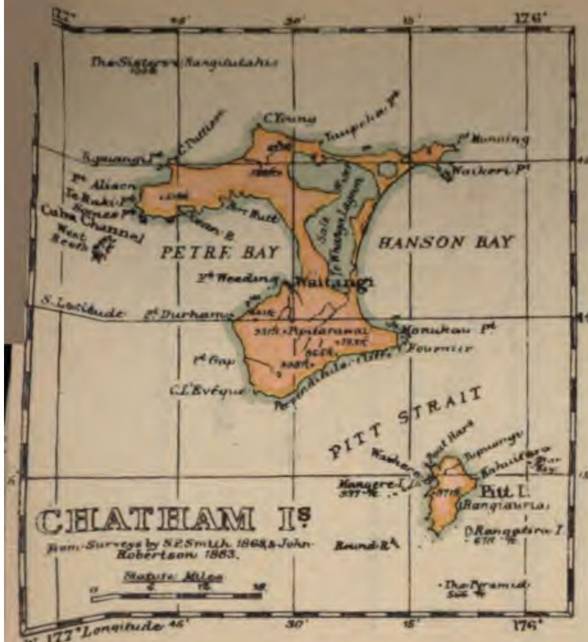
Amsterdam Island.—The depot is in a large cavern, in approximately 37° 48¾′ S., 77° 32½′ E., in the side of a hill, about 800 yards S., 73° W. from Hosken Point, the N.E. extremity of the island, and bears N. 85° W., about 600 yards from the first flagstaff southward of that point. At the entrance of the cavern is a board, fixed to two upright tarred posts, with the inscription, "*France, Vivres, Vêtements pour naufragés, 'Eure,' Janvier, 1893,*" on it. This depot contains 1,350 lb. of preserved beef, 1,125 lb. of biscuit, ten woollen shirts, ten pairs cotton drawers, ten blankets, and one soldered metal red box containing four packets of matches. The landing-place used by the "Eure" is about 400 yards southward of Hosken Point, and under the above flagstaff.

Directions for finding the Depot.—Having landed, go to either of the flagstaffs, from whence a cross will be seen; from the cross follow the direction of its arms, leading past two ruins of rough stones, and then directly to the cavern, the entrance to which faces seaward. In the cavern, besides the provisions and clothing, there are cots, a cooking-pot, and dry wood, left by the fishermen who sometimes live there. Cabbage and celery will be found near, and fish and lobsters (crayfish) abound near the landing-place.

St. Paul Island.—The depot is in a hut of rough stones with a thatched roof, in approximately 38° 42¾' S., 77° 34¾' E., on the northern side of the crater, near the jetty and about 50 yards from the flagstaff, and contains 1,350 lb. of preserved beef in boxes of 9 lb., 1,125 lb. of biscuits, ten woollen shirts, ten blankets, and one soldered metal box containing four packets of matches. The provisions and clothes are in thirteen iron-hooped barrels coated with tar and sand, and placed under a tarpaulin. On the door of the hut is the inscription, "*France, Vivres et Vêtements pour naufragés, 'Eure,' Janvier, 1893*"; and a similar inscription is on a board within the hut.

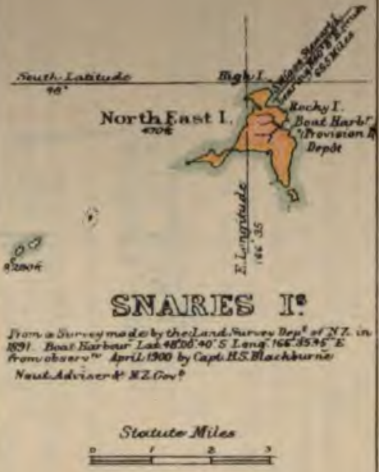
Kerguelen Island.—The depot is in approximately 49° 16¾' S., 69° 40½' E., in the south-eastern part of Jachmann Peninsula, Hillsborough Bay, near the south-western shore of the eastern lake, and about ½ mile northward of the coast, opposite Gazelle Basin. It is in a cave at the foot of the W. cliff of a rocky chasm, running N. and S., and its position is indicated by a stone cairn, 11½ ft. in height, and about 14 ft. broad at the base, erected on the summit of the W. cliff of the chasm. This cairn, visible from Gazelle Basin, is black, and shows clearly against the grey rocks which form the back ground. The entrance to the cave has been closed by large stones, and on the cliff a few yards above it is the inscription, "*Vivres et Vêtements, 'Eure,' Janvier, 1893.*" This depot contains 2,250 lb. of preserved beef in boxes of 9 lb., 1,125 lb. of biscuits, twenty swan-skin shirts, twenty pairs of woollen drawers, twenty woollen blankets, and four packets of matches. The boxes of preserved beef are stowed in a pile, coated with coal-tar. The biscuits are in four iron-hooped barrels, thickly covered with coal-tar. The clothes are in two similar barrels. The matches are in a box similar to the beef-boxes, painted with minium (red lead) and with a label of the contents on it.

In the event of the cairn being destroyed, the following directions should be followed to find the depot: Land on the N. side of the inlet opposite Gazelle Basin, in a small creek, sheltered by a rocky point, where boats may go alongside under any circumstances of wind or tide. Proceed directly inland about ½ mile as far as the shore of the lake, then turn to the westward and follow the lake to its western end, where the chasm in which the depot is situated will be seen on the left hand.



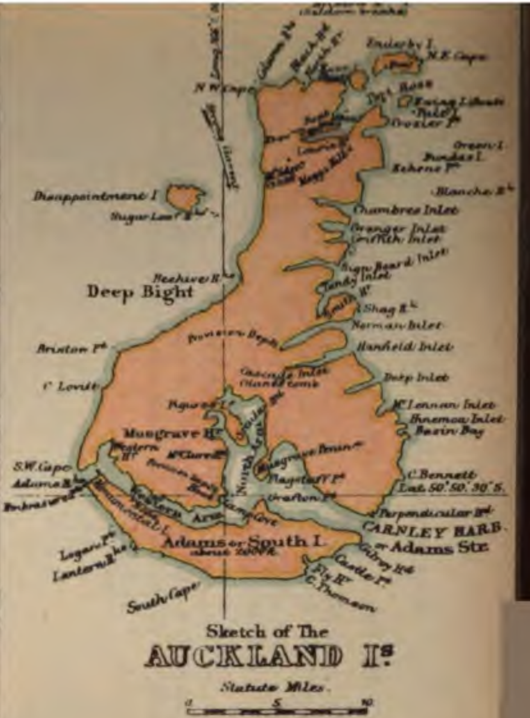
CHATHAM Is.

From Surveys by S.P. Smith 1868 & John Robertson 1883.



SNARES Is.

From a Survey made by the Land Survey Dept. of N.Z. in 1891. Boat Harbour Lat. 48°06'40" S. Long. 166°35'45" E. from observ. April 1900 by Capt. H.S. Blackburne Naval Adviser to N.Z. Govt.



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GRAVING-DOCKS AND PATENT SLIPS.

VESSELS visiting New Zealand, and requiring docking or repairs, will find ample accommodation at the principal ports of the Dominion.

There are in New Zealand four graving docks; two of these are situated in Auckland, one at Lyttelton, and one at Port Chalmers.

AUCKLAND DOCKS.

The Auckland docks are the property of the Auckland Harbour Board. The dimensions of the docks at Auckland are as follow:—

	Calliope Dock.	Auckland Dock.
Length over all	525 feet.	312 feet.
Length on floor	500 "	300 "
Breadth over all	110 "	65 "
Breadth on floor	40 "	42 "
Breadth at entrance	80 "	43 "
Depth of water on sill (at high water, ordinary spring tides)	33 "	13½ "

Alterations have been made to the lower altars of Calliope Dock which will enable vessels of 63 ft. beam to be docked without any difficulty. A complete equipment of modern machinery (to Admiralty specification) has been provided by the Board, and 80-ton shear-legs complete are now being erected.

The following is the scale of charges for the use of the Auckland and Calliope Graving-docks and appliances:—

AUCKLAND GRAVING-DOCK.	£	s.	d.
Entrance fee	1	1	0
For every vessel of 100 tons (gross register), or under, per day	5	0	0
For every vessel from 101 to 200 tons (gross register), per day	6	0	0
For every additional ton (gross register), per day ..	0	0	2

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide, and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

For shores cut in docking or hanging the vessel there must be paid, according to injury done, such amount as may be fixed by the Dock-master.

For use of steam-kiln, 10s. per day.

For use of pitch-furnace, 10s. per day.

CALLIOPE GRAVING-DOCK.	£	s.	d.
Entrance fee	5	5	0
For all vessels up to 300 tons (gross register), for four days or less	20	0	0
For all vessels 301 to 400 tons " "	22	10	0
" 401 to 500 tons " "	25	0	0
" 501 to 600 tons " "	27	10	0
" 601 to 700 tons " "	30	0	0
" 701 to 800 tons " "	32	10	0
" 801 to 900 tons " "	35	0	0
" 901 to 1,000 tons " "	37	10	0
" 1,001 to 1,100 tons " "	40	0	0
" 1,101 to 1,200 tons " "	45	0	0
" 1,201 tons (gross register) and upwards, for four days or less	50	0	0

After the fourth day in dock the following rates will be charged :—

For all vessels up to 500 tons (gross register)	..	4d. per ton a day.
" 501 to 1,000 tons (gross register)	..	3d. "
" 1,001 to 2,000 tons "	..	2¾d. "
" 2,001 to 3,000 tons "	..	2½d. "
" 3,001 to 4,000 tons "	..	2¼d. "
" 4,001 tons (gross register) and upwards		2d. "

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

For shores cut in docking or hanging the vessel, there shall be paid, according to injury done, such amount as may be fixed by the Dockmaster.

During the year 1907, 117 vessels of various descriptions, with a total of 29,519 tons, made use of the Auckland Graving-dock, occupying it in all 178 days, for repairs or painting.

In Calliope Dock 21 vessels, including 2 warships, were docked with an aggregate tonnage of 63,191, and occupying the dock for 205 days.

Dock dues earned for the year amounted to £4,531.

Under arrangement with the Admiralty, a complete plant of the most efficient and modern machinery has been provided at Calliope Dockyard. The workshops are erected, and all the machinery is placed in position. This plant includes 80-ton shear-legs complete; trolly to carry 80 tons, and rails; 10-ton steam-crane at side of dock, engines, boilers, overhead travellers; planing, shaping, and slotting machines; radial drills, vertical drills, band saws for iron, punching and shearing machines, plate-bending rolls; 24 in. centre gantry lathe, 70 ft. bed; 9 in. and 12 in. gantry lathes, milling-machines, emery grinders, screwing-machines, ditto for pipes, horizontal boring-machines, Root's blower, smiths' forges (six), coppersmith's forge, levelling-slabs, steam-hammers, lead-furnace, wall-cranes, zinc-bath, plate-furnace, jib crane for foundry, circular-saw bench, band saw for wood, lathe for wood, general joiners' and carpenters' benches (four), kiln for steaming boards, Fox's trimmer, cupola to melt 5 tons of metal, countersinking-machine, pipe-bending machine, tools of various descriptions, moulders' bins, force-pumps for testing pipes, vice-benches, electric-light engines, dynamos (two), steam capstans, &c., and all other appliances and machinery required to render the plant adequate to repair any of His Majesty's ships upon the station or any merchant vessel visiting the port. The dock and machinery will be available for use, when not required for His Majesty's vessels, in effecting repairs to any merchant vessel requiring same. Electric lights have been provided for workshops, dock, and dockyard. The dockyard is connected by telephone with the central exchange. An abundant supply of the purest fresh water is available at Calliope Dock and Calliope Wharf; and a most complete establishment of up-to-date machinery and appliances has been provided.

WELLINGTON PATENT SLIP.

The Port of Wellington has no dock at present, although one is now being constructed; but there is a well-equipped patent slip at Evans Bay, on which vessels of 2,000 tons can be safely hauled up. This slip is the property of a private company, and is in no way connected with the Harbour Board. It is 1,070 ft. long, with a cradle 260 ft. in length. There is a depth of 32 ft. at high water at the outer end of the slip. A dolphin and buoys are laid down for swinging ships in Evans Bay.

The company has convenient workshops, which contain machinery necessary for effecting all ordinary repairs to vessels using the slip.

During the year ended 31st March, 1907, 104 vessels of various sizes, of an aggregate of 45,979 tons, were taken up on the slip for repairs, cleaning, painting, &c. The charges for taking vessels on the slip and launching them are 1s. per ton on the gross tonnage for the first full twenty-four hours, and 6d. per ton per day afterwards, unless by special agreement.

LYTTELTON DOCK AND PATENT SLIP.

The Graving-dock at Lyttelton, which is the property of the Harbour Board, is capable of docking men-of-war, or almost all of the large ocean steamers now running to the Dominion. Its general dimensions are: Length over all, 503 ft.; length on floor, 450 ft.; length inside caisson at a height of 4 ft. above the floor, 462 ft.; breadth over all, 82 ft.; breadth on floor, 46 ft.; breadth at entrance, 62 ft.; breadth where ship's bilge would be, on 6 ft. blocks, 55 ft.; available docking depth at this breadth, 17 ft.; depth of water on sill at high water, springs, 23 ft.

The scale of charges for the use of the dock and pumping machinery is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For all vessels up to 300 tons, for four days or less ..	20	0	0
„ 301 to 400 tons, „ ..	22	10	0
„ 401 to 500 tons, „ ..	25	0	0
„ 501 to 600 tons, „ ..	27	10	0
„ 601 to 700 tons, „ ..	30	0	0
„ 701 to 800 tons, „ ..	32	10	0
„ 801 to 900 tons, „ ..	35	0	0
„ 901 to 1,000 tons, „ ..	37	10	0
„ 1,001 to 1,100 tons, „ ..	40	0	0
„ 1,101 to 1,200 tons, „ ..	45	0	0
„ 1,201 tons and upwards, „ ..	50	0	0

After the fourth day in dock, the following rates are charged:—

For all vessels up to 500 tons	4d.	per ton per day.
For all vessels of 501 tons to 1,000 tons ..	3d.	„
For all vessels over 1,001 tons up to 2,000 tons ..	2¾d.	„
„ 2,001 tons up to 3,000 tons ..	2½d.	„
„ 3,001 tons up to 4,000 tons ..	2¼	„
4,001 tons up to 5,000 tons ..	2d.	„

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates is allowed when two or three vessels can arrange to dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours. Two vessels of 1,000 tons each can be docked at the same time. The 20-per-cent. rebate is not allowed if any of the Lyttelton Harbour

Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel. The twenty-four hours constituting the first day of docking commences from the time of the dock being pumped out.

Any vessel belonging to H.M. Navy or any colonial Government, or any commissioned ship belonging to any foreign nation, is admitted into the graving-dock without payment of the usual dock dues, but is charged only such sum as is necessary for the reimbursement of actual expenditure of stores, wages, and materials.

There are electric lights, one on each side of the graving-dock; and there are engineering works within a short distance of it, where repairs and heavy foundry-work can be undertaken.

The graving-dock and machinery cost £105,000. The interest and sinking fund on that sum, at 6½ per cent., amounts to £6,825 per annum. Since its construction the dock dues for the twenty-five years ended 31st December, 1907, amounted to £26,828, and the working-expenses to £16,291, leaving a balance for twenty-five years ended 31st December, 1907, of £10,537.

During the year 1907 twenty-nine vessels were docked, and the dock dues amounted to £1,402 0s. 6d. For the twenty-five years ending 1907 537 vessels were docked, or an average of about twenty-one a year.

PATENT SLIP, LYTTELTON.

Alongside the graving-dock is a patent slip, with a cradle 150 ft. in length, suitable for vessels of 300 tons. It belongs to the Harbour Board.

The following is the scale of charges:—

Up to 75 tons gross register, £4 for five days, and 10s. per day after the fifth day.

Over 75 tons and up to 150 tons gross register, £6 for five days, and 15s. per day after fifth day.

Over 150 tons and up to 250 tons gross register, £8 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.

Over 250 tons gross register, £10 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.

A "day" to mean between sunrise and sunset.

The above rates cover the cost of all labour connected with hauling up and launching (the crew of the vessel to give their assistance as may be required), and the cost of blocking a vessel and shifting the blocks after hauling up.

OTAGO GRAVING-DOCK.

The dock at Port Chalmers is vested in the Otago Dock Trust, a body entirely distinct from the Otago Harbour Board. Vessels of large size can be taken in the Otago Dock, as the following measurements will show:—

Length over all	335 feet.
Length on the floor	328 ,,
Breadth over all	68 ,,
Breadth on floor	41 ,,
Breadth where ship's bilge would be	43 ,,
Breadth at dock-gates	50 ,,
Depth of water on sill at high water (ordinary spring tides)	17½ ,,

Connected with the Otago Dock are a large machine-shop, steam-hammer, and forge, with all the appliances necessary for performing any work that may be required by vessels visiting the port. An 80-ton shear-legs has also been erected for heavy lifts.

ere is also a patent slip, used for taking up small vessels.

l vessels using the Otago Graving-dock are liable to dock dues ing to the following scale (unless under special contract), re- ince the beginning of 1896:—

	£	s.	d.
els under 200 tons, for the first three days, or part of hree days	25	0	0
sels of 200 tons, and under 800 tons	35	0	0
„ 800 tons and upwards	50	0	0

r every day, or part of a day, after the first three days:—

ssels under 300 tons	8d.	per register ton per day.
„ 300 „ and under 400 tons	7¾d.	„
„ 400 „ „ 500 „	7½d.	„
„ 500 „ „ 600 „	7¼d.	„
„ 600 „ „ 700 „	7d.	„
„ 700 „ „ 800 „	6¾d.	„
„ 800 „ „ 900 „	6½d.	„
„ 900 „ „ 1,000 „	6¼d.	„
„ 1,000 tons and upwards	6d.	„

The new dock in course of construction is nearing completion, should be ready before the end of the year for docking vessels. s dock is of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the largest amers that come to New Zealand.

HARBOURS.

PILOTAGE, PORT CHARGES, ETC.

PILOTAGE, port charges, berthage charges, &c., at eighteen of the rincipal harbours in New Zealand, as on the 1st January, 1908 ompiled by Mr. C. Hood Williams, Secretary to the Lyttelton Harbour Board:—

AUCKLAND.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 3d. per ton each way.

Steamers, inwards and outwards, 2d. per ton each way when services of pilot are taken.

Pilotage includes the removal fee to or from the berth at 1d. per ton. In the case of any vessel, the registered tonnage of which exceeds 5,000 tons, no pilotage rates shall be payable in respect of such excess.

Port charges: 3d. per ton half-yearly (on all vessels over 15 tons) in one payment. Vessels arriving for coal, stores, water, or for receiving or landing mails, which do not come to any wharf or receive or discharge cargo within the port, are exempt from port charges. In the case of any vessel the registered tonnage of which exceeds 5,000 tons, no port charges shall be payable in respect of such excess.

Harbourmaster's fees: 1d. per ton. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt.

Exemption berthage certificates are given to competent masters in the coastal and intercolonial trades, but not to those in foreign trade.

Berthage: Every person who shall use any wharf with any vessel shall pay for the use thereof—Licensed ferry steamers, 10s. to £1 10s. per month; other vessels under 20 tons, 6d. and 1s. per day, not exceeding 10s. per quarter. For every vessel not included in the above, ¼d. per ton per day. Outside berths, ⅛d. per ton per day.

NOTE.—The by-laws of the Auckland Harbour Board are being revised, so there may be some change during 1908.

GISBORNE.

Pilotage (not compulsory): To roadstead—Sailing-vessels, first 100 tons, 6d. per ton; every ton over 100 tons, 2d. per ton; steamers, first 100 tons, 3d. per ton; every ton over 100 tons, 1d. per ton. Into Turanganui River: Sailing-vessels, 4d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Outward pilotage, half-rates.

Port charges: Vessels plying within port only, 3d. per ton quarterly in advance. Vessels not plying within the port only, 2d. per ton on arrival, but not to exceed 1s. per ton in any half-year.

Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial trading" or coasting vessels) returning to port within one month from date of first arrival are exempt from port charges for second or subsequent arrivals within calendar month.

Harbourmaster's fees: 5s. per vessel of less than 60 tons. Vessels licensed as lighters are exempt. 1d. per ton, sailing-vessels 60 tons and upwards; 10s. per vessel, steamers of 60 and under 120 tons.

To roadstead only: 1d. per ton, steamers of 120 tons and upwards, but not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year.

Into Turanganui River: 1d. per ton on arrival, steamers of 120 tons and upwards.

Berthage rate: Lighters carrying cargo, 2s. 6d. per trip. Lighters also charged license 1s. per ton register per annum.

THAMES.

Pilotage (compulsory): In and out—Sailing-vessels up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 2d. for each ton over 100 tons; steamers up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 4d. per ton for each additional ton.

Port charges: Regular traders, 2d. per ton per quarter; other vessels, 2d. per ton each trip, not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in half-year.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: 20 tons and under, 10s. per ton per quarter; over 20 tons, 6d. per ton per quarter, or 2s. 6d. first 20 tons per day and ¼d. each additional ton.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Pilotage (compulsory), charged both inwards and outwards: Intercolonial or coasting—Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton; steamers, 1½d. per ton: foreign sailing-vessel or steamer, ½d. per ton.

Port charges: Intercolonial, 4d. per ton, payable half-yearly; foreign, ½d. per ton on arrival in roadstead.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage rate: 3½d. per ton on all cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped outwards; on registered tonnage also ½d. per ton.

Warps: 1d. per ton register for first 100 tons; ½d. per ton for excess.

Fenders: 1s. per day or part of day.

Water (minimum 3s.): 5s. per 1,000 gallons.

WAITARA.

Pilotage: From signal-staff, ½d. per register ton each way, in and out. Ocean-going vessels ¼d. per register ton (one way only).

Port charges: Steamers and sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton quarterly, payable first trip in each quarter; ocean-going vessels, ½d. per register ton, payable each trip.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Steamers 2d. per ton and sailing-vessels 3d. per ton every trip.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

PATEA.

Pilotage (in and out): 1d. per ton register.

Port charges: 3d. per ton every three months. Light dues, ¼d. per ton.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: 6d. per ton on cargo, as per manifest.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

Water: 2s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

WAIROA.

Pilotage (compulsory): 6d. per register ton.

Port charges: 3d. per ton per quarter.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage, warps, and fenders: Nil.

NAPIER.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Into Inner Harbour—Sailing-vessels, 4d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Into breakwater, harbour, or roadstead—First 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Every ton over 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 2d. per ton; steamers, 1d. per ton. Outward pilotage, half rates.

Port charges: 6d. per ton quarterly in advance, vessels plying within port only; 2d. per ton on arrival of vessels not plying within port, but not to exceed 1s. per ton in any half-year. Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial trading" or coasting vessels) returning to port within thirty days from date of first arrival are exempt from port charges for second or subsequent arrivals within calendar month.

Harbourmaster's fees: 5s. per vessel of less than 60 tons. 1d. per ton, sailing-vessels 60 tons and upwards; 10s. per vessel, steamers of 60 tons and under 120 tons; 1d. per ton, steamers of 120 tons and upwards. Vessels paying for pilotage service inwards do not pay Harbourmaster's fees.

Harbour-improvement rate: 3d. per ton on cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped (weight or measurement at option of Board); 1s. each horse or large cattle shipped or transhipped; ½d. each sheep or small animal shipped or transhipped.

Hawsers and moorings: Vessels at wharf in Breakwater Harbour, ¼d. per ton per day, or part of a day, on registered tonnage. Vessels moored to buoys within Breakwater Harbour, ⅛d. per ton per day or part of a day.

Fenders: Vessels at wharves in Breakwater Harbour—5s. per day, vessels under 500 tons; 7s. per day, vessels of 500 tons and under 1,000 tons; 10s. per day, vessels of 1,000 tons and under 1,500 tons; 15s. per day, vessels of 1,500 tons and under 2,000 tons; £1 per day, vessels of 2,000 tons, and under 3,000 tons; 5s. for every 1,000 tons over 3,000 tons.

WANGANUI.

Pilotage: All vessels when piloted by signals from the staff only, 1d. per ton register. River pilotage, to be charged for any assistance rendered by the pilot or any of his crew inside the bar, 2d. per ton. When a pilot boards and conducts a vessel outside the bar, 3d. per ton. Steamers engaged in tendering ocean steamers at anchor in the roadstead charged half pilotage rates.

Port charges: Vessels of 500 tons and up to 8,000 tons register, ½d. per ton. Not to exceed 3d. per ton in any half-year. Vessels paying pilotage exempt. Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial-trading" or "coastal") returning to the port within one month of first arrival exempt as regards second or subsequent arrivals.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: For every steamer using any wharf, being berthed alongside, and whether discharging or loading cargo or not, 2d. per ton on gross register for first day of eight working-hours, and 1d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours. For every sailing-vessel the charge to be 2d. for first day of eight working-hours, and ½d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours, not exceeding five days. For every vessel occupying a berth outside another vessel, and loading or discharging cargo, ¼d. per ton on gross register per day of eight working-hours whilst loading or discharging. Ships dues on vessels detained in port by stress of weather will not be charged after the third day.

WELLINGTON.

Pilotage (optional): Sailing-vessels inwards, 4d. per ton; sailing-vessels outwards, 3d. per ton; steamers inwards, 3d. per ton; steamers outwards, 2d. per ton. Pilotage includes the removal fee to or from the berth at ¾d. per ton.

Port charges: 2d. per ton on arrival; not exceeding 6d. in any half-year. Half-yearly days, 1st January and 1st July. Steamers arriving for coal, stores, water, or for receiving or landing mails or passengers and their luggage, which do not come to any wharf or receive or discharge cargo within the port, are exempt from port charges.

Harbourmaster's or berthing fee on vessels of 120 tons and upwards, ¾d. per ton; under 120 tons, 10s. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt. Exemption berthage certificates are given to competent masters in the coastal and intercolonial trades, but not to those in foreign trade.

Berthage: ¼d. per ton net register per day or part of a day (day counted from midnight to midnight). Vessels berthing after working-hours, and only landing passengers and luggage, not charged for that day. Vessels leaving wharf after midnight and prior to working-hours, and only on such day taking on board passengers and luggage, not charged for such day. Vessels not working cargo after noon on Saturdays pay half-rates for such Saturday. No charge for Sundays or holidays. Vessels laid up for repairs, fitting-out, &c., half-rates.

Harbour-improvement Rate.—The charge of 3d. per ton shall be made to and payable by ships to the Board, as a harbour-improvement rate, on all goods landed on the wharves or landing-places under the control of the Board, except on coal and on ballast, and except on such goods as are the products of the Dominion of New Zealand and are landed for the purpose of transhipment to vessels to be carried out of the Dominion: Provided that for the purposes of this by-law the following measurements shall be taken: Empties, half tonnage; wool, five bales to the ton; great cattle, each one ton; small cattle, twelve to the ton; timber, 500 ft. superficial measurement to the ton; bricks, slates, and tiles, 500 to the ton; carts and carriages, each two tons; loose hides, twenty-five to the ton.

NELSON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, inwards and outwards, 1d. per registered ton; sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 3d. per ton. Minimum pilotage each way (in all cases), £1.

Port charges: Vessels not paying pilotage, to pay the following, upon first arrival, half-yearly: Vessels over 100 tons register, 1s. per ton; vessels under 100 tons register, 6d. per ton.

Harbour lights: Vessels not paying pilotage, over 100 tons register, 1d. per ton; under 100 tons register, ½d. per ton, on each arrival.

Harbourmaster's fees: 120 tons and upwards, 1d. per ton register; less than 120 tons, 10s. for each removal of any steamer or sailing-vessel within the harbour.

Berthage, fenders, and warps: Nil.

WESTPORT.

Pilotage (compulsory): All vessels up to 100 tons, free. Any vessel, steamer, or sailer above 100 tons register, 1d. per ton each way, in and out. One way only, half-rates.

Port charges: Receiving and discharging ships' ballast, 1s. per ton; minimum charge, 20s.; 1d. per ton for use of shoot.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Use of wharf, for every vessel up to 1,400 tons lying at wharf, 1d. per ton net register per trip; for every vessel over 1,400 tons lying at a wharf, 2d. per ton net register per trip; minimum charge, 5s. No vessel to be charged for more than one trip in any one week.

Towage (both ways, in and out): Sailing-vessels, minimum charge, £7 10s.; maximum charge, £37 10s. Vessels 200 tons and upwards, 9d. per ton register. Steamers. minimum charge, £12 10s. maximum charge, £40. Vessels 1,000 tons and upwards, 3d. per ton register. Any vessel using the tug one way only, either in or out, half-rates, and vessels arriving for "bunker" coal—*i.e.*, coal to be used in the ship on her voyage and for no other purpose—half-rates. Declaration to be made to this effect.

GREYMOUTH.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Signal-station. For sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; for steamers, 4d. per ton, each way.

Port charges: Discharging ships' ballast, 6d. per ton.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Use of wharf, 6d. per ton net register per trip. Vessels in ballast for coal or timber, 1d. per ton net register for the first four days: maximum, £5 10s.; minimum, 5s.

Warps: £1 per trip.

LYTTELTON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vessels 3½d. per ton; steamers 2½d. per ton. Foreign-going steamers and sailing-vessels free on second call on same voyage.

Port charges: 2d. per ton quarterly, in advance, for vessels of 100 tons and upwards plying within the port or employed in coasting only, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year; 2d. per ton for vessels of 100 tons and upwards not plying within the port or not solely employed in coasting, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year. For exemption from pilotage and harbour fees, see clauses 132, 133, and 134 of "The Harbours Act, 1878."

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthing charges: On all vessels of 25 tons register and upwards ¼d. per ton each trip.

Warps (21 in. coir hawsers): £1 per warp for use during a vessel's stay in port, not exceeding six months.

Fenders (soft wood): 10s. for first day, and 5s. per day after. 10s. for use of each hardwood fender.

TIMARU.

Pilotage (compulsory): Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton inwards and outwards; when tug used, 2d. per ton: steamers, 2d. per ton inwards and outwards. Foreign and intercolonial steamers under 3,500 cargo tons, working 800 tons or less, only one pilotage fee; 3,500 tons or over, working 1,000 tons cargo or less, one pilotage fee only. Foreign-going steamer or sailing-vessel calling more than once during same voyage before leaving New Zealand, one inward and outward rate only (subject to above exemptions).

Port charges: Coasters, 1½d. per ton each trip; sailing-vessels, not coasters, 3d. per ton each trip; steam-vessels, not coasters, 6d. per ton on cargo worked; in all cases not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in any half-year, dating from the 1st days of January and July in each year. Intercolonial steamers coming direct or coastwise 1½d. per ton register, or 6d. per ton on cargo landed and shipped, whichever rate may be the lesser.

Harbourmaster's fees: 1d. per ton each service; vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; steamers of 1,000 tons or over, which have loaded wholly in New Zealand or Australian ports, working 500 tons of cargo or less, only one Harbourmaster's fee. This fee is charged to all vessels or steamers not paying pilotage.

Berthage: 3d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped.

Hawsers and moorings: Vessels at wharves, ½d. per ton register for first three days; subsequent days, ¼d. per ton. Vessels at buoys, under 800 tons register, ⅛d. per ton; over 800 tons, $\frac{1}{16}$d. per ton.

Fenders: Sailing-vessels under 500 tons register, 2s. per day; under 1,000 tons, 3s. per day; over 1,000 tons, 4s. per day. Steamers under 1,000 tons register, 4s. per day; under 1,500 tons, 10s. per day; under 2,000 tons, 15s. per day; over 2,000 tons, £1 per day, after three days half-charges. Foreign-going vessels detained in the port sixty days, half rates thereafter for hawsers and moorings and fenders.

OAMARU.

Tonnage rate: On cargo, inwards or outwards—Coal, merchandise, stone, produce, and timber, 8d. per ton; wool, 2s. per ton; frozen sheep, 1d. per carcase; frozen lamb, 1d. per carcase; rabbits and hares, 3s. per ton, gross weight; all other frozen goods, 3s. per ton, gross dead-weight; live-stock, 1s. 8d. per ton. These charges are in lieu of the usual port dues, pilotage, and berthage dues. Cargo is computed as follows for tonnage rates and cranage: Timber (native), 480 ft., super., to the ton; timber (ironbark), 320 ft., super., to the ton; other hard wood, 380 ft., super., to the ton; posts and rails, 50 to the ton; palings, 320 to the ton; Oamaru stone, 22 cubic feet to the ton, or as per railway weight; wool, 4 bales to the ton; live sheep, 20 to the ton; horses, 2 tons each; cattle, 2 tons each; yearlings, half-rates; pigs, 10 to the ton; light carriages, two-wheeled, 1 ton each; light carriages, four-wheeled, 2 tons each. In computing the tonnage-rate all goods may be charged upon the dead weight or measurement, at the option of the Board.

Warps: ½d. per ton per day for seven days; ¼d. per ton per day thereafter. In the event of any vessel remaining at any wharf for a period exceeding six weeks, the charge for warps will thereafter be reduced to ⅛d. per ton register of such vessel for each day or part of a day that she may occupy a berth at the wharf.

OTAGO (DUNEDIN).

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vessels without tug, 6d. per ton; with tug, 4d. per ton; steamers, 4d. per ton. Foreign steamers calling twice on one voyage only charged once. All vessels holding exemption certificates, one annual pilotage. For every vessel under steam carrying an exempt pilot and employing a Board's pilot the charge shall be ½d. per ton for the Upper Harbour.

Port charges: 2d. per ton, but not to exceed 6d. per ton half-yearly, all vessels.

Harbourmaster's fees: Vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; over 120 tons, 1d. per ton.

Berthage: Every steam or sailing vessel occupying a berth at the Board's wharves shall, subject to the following exemption, pay the following berthage rate: One halfpenny per ton net register per day or part of a day, provided that the maximum amount chargeable shall not exceed £15, and that the minimum amount shall be 1s. per day or part of a day. Any small boat or yacht using or berthing at any of the Board's wharves, jetties, or landing stages, and not holding a license under the by-laws, shall pay the sum of 1s. per day or part of a day, or in lieu thereof the Board will accept a yearly berthage fee of 5s., paid in advance, provided that nothing contained herein shall render any dingey or small boat belonging to licensed vessels, or vessels berthed at the Board's wharves and paying a berthage rate, subject to any berthage charge.

Towage: When assistance is given to steam-vessels under steam, one-fourth usual towage, not exceeding £5 for Upper Harbour and £7 for Lower Harbour.

Extracts from by-laws: The maximum charges on any one vessel for port charges, pilotage and harbourmaster's fees, both inwards and outwards, shall not exceed £180 on any one visit; and in the case of a foreign steamer calling twice at the port on one voyage shall not exceed £200. Minimum charge: On application of the master or agent of any foreign-going steamer visiting the port, the ordinary charges for pilotage and port charges shall be suspended, and a charge of 5s. per ton on cargo as per ships manifest discharged, and 10s. per ton on cargo loaded, shall be substituted therefor, but there shall be a minimum charge of £50. Any payments made under this v-law shall not be deemed to be an inward and outward pilotage under ction (*d*) of By-law No. 79.

BLUFF.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, inwards and outwards, 2½d. per registered ton: sailing-vessels, 4½d. inwards and outwards if tug not employed; 2½d. per registered ton inwards and outwards if tug employed. Sailing-vessels in ballast, 2½d. per registered ton inwards and outwards. Steamers, in and out, 5d. per registered ton, payable yearly; sailing-vessels, in and out, 9d. per registered ton, payable yearly. On application by master or agent of foreign-going steamers ordinary charges for pilotage, port charges, and berthage may be suspended, and a charge of 5s. per ton for inward cargo and 10s. per ton for outward cargo may be substituted therefor, with a minimum charge of £50.

Port charges: On all vessels, per trip, 2d. per registered ton, but no vessel shall be required to pay more than 6d. per registered ton in any six months from date of entry.

Harbourmaster's fees: Nil.

Berthage: Steamers, 2d. per ton net register for the first day, and 1d. per ton per week or part of a week thereafter. Sailing-vessels and hulks of over 50 tons register, 1d. per ton net register per week for the first four weeks, and ¼d. per ton per week thereafter.

Towage assistance to steamers using their own motive power: Over 3,000 tons, £5; over 2,000 tons, £4; under 2,000 tons, £3.

Maximum charge for berthage dues, pilotage, and port charges, £180 in any one visit.

Steamers calling more than once on same voyage only charged one inward and outward pilotage.

WHARFAGE RATES.

Wharfage rates at eighteen of the principal harbours in New Zealand, as on 1st January, 1908 (compiled by Mr. C. Hood Williams, Secretary to the Lyttelton Harbour Board.

AUCKLAND.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton imports; 1s. per ton exports.
Transhipments: Half-rates when declared before landing, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates when declared before landing, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates when declared, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including seven days' storage and labour.

Wool.—6d. per bale, shipped or landed.
Transhipments: If landed, dumped, and reshipped, 3d. per bale.

Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton landed; 6d. per ton shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates when declared. Shipped or discharged over side for steamer's use, free.

Timber.—Sawn, 2s. per 1,000 ft. landed; 1s. per 1,000 ft. shipped. Baulk or round (less 12½ per cent.), 1s. per 1,000 ft. landed, 6d. per 1,000 ft. shipped.
Transhipments: Half-rates when declared.

Passengers' luggage under half a ton, goods carried by hand by passengers and single packages under 5 ft. measurement, free.

NOTE.—The by-laws of the Auckland Harbour Board are being revised, so there may be some changes during 1908.

GISBORNE.

General Merchandise.—Imports: General, 3s. per ton; kerosene, sugar, and wire, 2s. 6d. per ton; wine and spirits, 7s. 6d. per ton. Exports: General, 2s. 6d. per ton. If paid inward, free.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports: Grain, 2s. 6d. per ton; grass-seed, 3s per ton; maize, 1s. per ton; potatoes (12 sacks), 2s. 6d. per ton; chaff (20 sacks), 2s. 6d. per ton; flour, 2s. 6d. per ton; bran and pollard, 1s. per ton. Exports: Grain, 1s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per ton; maize, 1s. per ton; potatoes (12 sacks), 1s. per ton; chaff (20 sacks), 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Exports: Carcases mutton, average weight, 55 lb., 4s. per ton; carcases lamb, average weight, 30 lb., 4s. per ton; beef, tallow, and other meat products, 2s. 6d. per ton; butter, 2s. 6d. per ton; hides, every 40 or 10 sacks, 2s. 6d. per ton; sheep-skins, per bale or every 60, 1s. per ton.

Wool.—1s. per bale, export.

Transhipments: 3d. per bale; 1s. per bale if landed for dumping.

Coal.—1s. per ton; bunker coal not landed, 6d. per ton.

Timber.—3s. per 1,000 ft., imports; 1s. per 1,000 ft., exports.

THAMES.

General Merchandise.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.

Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.

Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—None shipped.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Wool.—1s. 6d. per ton.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—1s. 6d. per ton, without labour.

Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half-rates otherwise.

Timber.—6d. to 1s. per 1,000 ft. sawn timber; 6d. per 1,000 shingles; 2s. per 100 props; 1s. 6d. per 100 slabs; 4s. per 100 sleepers; 2s. 6d. per 100 posts or rails; 2s. 6d. per 1,000 palings; 6d. per ton firewood.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.

Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks.

Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—2s. per ton.

Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.

Wool.—6d. per bale; five bales of 4 cwt., 2s. per ton; three bales of over 4 cwt., 2s. per ton.

Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.

Coal.—2s. per ton; brown coal, 1s. 9d.: with labour.

Transhipments: Three-quarter rates, with labour.

Timber.—480 ft. per ton, 2s.; hardwood, 320 ft. per ton (rough or sawn), 2s.: with labour.

Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.

WAITARA.

General Merchandise.—Inwards, 2s. per ton, including forty-eight hours' storage; outwards, 2s. per ton, including ten days' storage. Labour provided by the Board.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports, 2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks. Labour provided. Exports, in not less than 3-ton lots, 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. per ton weight, without labour.
Transhipments: Half-rates, without labour.

Wool.—Dumped, 4½d. per bale; undumped, 6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—Imports, 1s. 6d. per ton, without labour; brown coal, 1s. per ton, without labour.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Timber.—Under 5,000 ft., 3d. per 100 ft.; over 5,000 ft., 2d. per 100 ft.: without labour. Exported white-pine, if over 5,000 ft., 1½d. per 100 ft.: without labour.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Patea.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports or exports (produce shipped direct from South ports, 1s. 6d.).
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton of 10 sacks grain, 20 sacks cocksfoot grass-seed, 20 sacks bran, 40 sacks chaff, 16 sacks pollard or ryegrass. Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton; import, 2s. per ton.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Butter and cheese 1s. per ton, without labour, from grading-wharf; otherwise, 2s., with labour. Frozen meat, 1s. for 20 carcases sheep, 2s. per carcase cattle. Cased meats, 1s. per ton, without labour.

Wool.—6d. per bale, including storage.

Coal.—1s. per ton, without labour.

Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.; labour extra.

Wairoa.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports and exports.

Butter.—2s. per ton.

Wool.—9d. per bale, imports and exports.

Coal.—1s. per ton.

Timber.—2½d. per 100 ft. Exports, fruit, free. Returned empties, free.

Napier.

General Merchandise.—2s. 6d. per ton imports, 1s. 3d. per ton exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 6d. imports, and 6d. exports. Ballast, inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton. Empties, half rates.
Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. 6d. imports, 1s. 3d. exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 6d. imports, and 6d. exports.
Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Frozen or Chilled Meat, &c.—Imports free; exports 2s. 6d. per ton. Tallow and pelts, imports free; exports 3s. per ton.
Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Wool.—1s. per bale, exports only. Imports, free.
Transhipments: Wool, flax, skins, or tow, 3d. over side; 3d. per bale if landed for transhipment or dumping.

Coal.—1s. 9d. imports; 1s. exports.
Transhipments: Quarter-rates, Outer Harbour; half rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours. Coal for engines and freezing-ships, Outer Harbour, free, if declared so.

Timber.—3s. 4d. per 1,000 ft., imports; 1s. 3d. per 1,000 ft. exports.
Transhipments: Half-rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours; quarter-rates, Outer Harbour.

NOTE.—Goods other than wool, skins, tow, meats, and flax landed on a wharf for transhipment to a vessel lying at another berth charged inward wharfage only when declared at time of entry.

WANGANUI.

General Merchandise.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural-Produce.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 1s. 6d. per ton. Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat.—Sheep, ½d. per carcase; lambs, ½d. per carcase; legs, shoulders, and loins calculated at so-many to a carcase, according to freight.

Wool.—3d. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton. Coal for ship's use, outward, 3d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Timber.—6d. per 100 ft.; for shipment, 2d.; white-pine, 1d.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

WELLINGTON.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton inwards, including labour and one night's storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Inward cargo landed after noon on Friday is stored free till noon on following Monday; landed after noon on Saturday is stored free till 5 p.m. on the following Tuesday. 1s. per ton outwards, including labour. Glass, acids, and special goods, 2s. 6d. per ton. Railway wharfage—1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, without labour.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Over side of vessel lying at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile. 6d. per ton extra.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton inwards, including labour and one night's storage; 1s. per ton outwards, including labour. Railway wharfage—1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, without labour.
Transhipments: 2s. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage. Over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 6d. per ton extra.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. inwards, 1s. outwards, per ton, without labour. Railway wharfage — 1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, per ton, without labour.
Transhipments: Meat, 1s. 3d. per ton, without labour; butter, 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and storage. Meat, butter, &c., over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton.

Wool.—4d. per bale at Railway Wharf, without labour; 6d. per bale at other wharves, including labour.
Transhipments: 6d. per bale, including labour, and 3d. additional if stored. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 3d. per bale extra. Over side of vessel to vessel at wharf, 3d. per bale.

Coal.—1s. per ton imports, 6d. per ton exports, without labour. Railway wharfage—1s. per ton inwards, 6d. per ton outwards, without labour.
Transhipments: Across wharf for steamer's use, free. From vessel or hulk to vessel at wharf, free.

Timber.—2d. per 100 ft. inwards; 1½d. per 100 ft. outwards, without labour. If labour supplied, 2d. per 100 ft. added inwards, and 1½d. outwards. Railway wharfage—2d. inwards, 1½d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including seven days' storage and labour. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 6d. per ton extra. Over vessel's side into another vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton.

NELSON.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports, with labour.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; 2s. 6d. if landed.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports and exports, with labour.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; 2s. 6d. if landed.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—None shipped.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf, half-rates if landed.

Wool.—Exports, 1s. per bale; imports free.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Coal.—1s. per ton imports; 2s. with labour. Free, exports; 2s. 6d. per ton with labour.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf.

Timber.—1d. per 100 ft. super., import; 1d. per 100 ft. super., export; 2s. per ton by measurement: with labour.

Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed on wharf. Reshipments, 2s. 6d. per ton.

WESTPORT.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton., and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c. — 2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage.

Wool.—6d. per bale.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Coal.—6d. per ton.

Timber.—2d. per 100 ft. If for export and carried by rail, free.

GREYMOUTH.

General Merchandise.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering. Coke, bricks, and fireclay carried by rail for export, free.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage.

Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.

Coal.—6d. per ton inwards; outwards, free, if carried by rail.

Timber.—Inwards, 2d. per 100 ft.; outwards, free, if carried by rail.

LYTTELTON.

General Merchandise.—1s. 9d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—9d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—8d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.

Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Free.

Coal.—8d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.

Timber.—3½d. per 100 ft.
Transhipments: Free.
N.B.—All reshipments of goods from Lyttelton under declaration, free.

TIMARU.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton weight.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Wool.—1s. per bale.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half-rates. For bunkering purposes, free.

Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.; 6d. per 100 ft. Australian and foreign timber.
Transhipments: Half-rates.

OAMARU.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—½d. per sheep. Butter, as merchandise, 2s. per ton. Other frozen goods, 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Free.

Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Timber.—5d. and 7d. per 100 ft. Fencing posts and rails, 4s. per 100. Palings, 7d. per 100.
Transhipments: Free.

Stone.—½d. per foot.

Live Cattle and Horses.—2s. 6d. each; yearlings, half-rates. Sheep, 2d. each; pigs, 4d. each.

OTAGO (DUNEDIN).

General Merchandise.—1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. per ton, imports. (Classified.) Exports: Beer 2s. per ton. A rate of 2s. per ton by weight upon all flour, malt, meal, tallow, hides, wool, ores, and quartz. Cattle, 1s. 6d.; calves, 1s.; pigs, 6d.; horses, 2s. 6d.; foals, 1s. 6d. each. All other goods 6d. per ton export.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. per ton, imports; 6d. per ton by weight, exports; bran and pollard, exports, 6d. per ton; flour and oatmeal, 2s. A rate of 6d. per ton by weight upon all barley, wheat, oats, rye, beans, whole peas, maize, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, straw, hay, and building-stone.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Flax, fungus, rabbits, live-stock, and beef, 6d. per ton exports (measurement), 6d. per ton exports; butter, imports, 4s. per ton; butter and cheese, exports, 6d. per ton (weight); frozen meat, imports, 5s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Wool.—Exports, 2s. per ton, wool, skins, and hides (three bales to ton); 4s. per ton, imports (three bales to ton).
Transhipments: 1s. per ton by measurement.

Coal.—3s. per ton, imports; exports, 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Timber.—6d. and 3d. per 100 superficial feet, imports; exports, 6d. per ton 500 superficial feet.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton by measurement. Notice of transhipment must be given within twenty-four hours after ship's arrival.

BLUFF.

General Merchandise.—1s. 10d. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—11d. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—11d. per ton, exports; cheese, 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Wool.—Exports, 9d. per bale; imports, free.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed.

Coal.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports; free exports.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton when landed ex hulk; free when not landed on wharf.

Timber.—1s. per 1,000 ft. super., import; 1s. per 1,000 ft. super., export.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half-rates if landed on wharf.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Number of Light.	Name of Lighthouse.	Order of Apparatus.	Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height, in Feet, above High Water.	Colour of Light.	Distance visible in Nautical Miles.	Colour of Lighthouse.
1	*Cape Maria Van Diemen	1st order dioptric	Revolving	1 minute	330	White	25	White.
	"	...	Fixed	...	...	Red, to show over Columbia Reef	...	
2	Moko Hinou	1st order dioptric	Flashing	10 seconds	385	White	27	White.
3	Cuvier Island	1st "	Revolving	30 seconds	390	"	27	
4	*Tiritiri	2nd "	Fixed	...	300	White, with red arc over Flat Rock	24	Red.
5	†Bean Rock	5th "	Fixed	...	50	White, red, green...	10	White.
5a	†Rangitoto Beacon	Pintsch's patent gas-light	Occulting	5 seconds	68	White, showing 5 sec. flash and 5 sec. obscured	12	
6	Ponui Passage	5th order dioptric	Fixed	...	50	White and red	10	White.
7	*East Cape	2nd "	Flashing	10 seconds	362	White flash	26	"
8	†Gisborne Leading Lights	Dioptric side-lights	Fixed	...	60, 40	Red	5	
9	Portland Island	2nd order dioptric	Revolving	30 seconds	300	White	24	White.
	"	...	Fixed	...	...	Red, to show over Bull Rock	...	
10	†Napier	4th order dioptric	Fixed	...	160	White	19	White.
11	Cape Palliser	2nd "	Group fl., 2 fl.	30 seconds	258	White; interval of 3 sec. between flashes	23	
12	*Pencarrow Hd.	2nd "	Fixed	...	322	White	25	White.
	" Low-level Light	Wigham patent	"	...	...	White, with red arc	10	"
13	†Somes Island	2nd order dioptric	"	...	95	White, red, and green	15½	"
14	†Manawatu River	Ordinary lamp	"	...	44	White	5	
15	†Wanganui River	6th order port light	"	...	65	"	8	
16	†Patea	5th "	"	...	130	Red	10	
17	*Cape Egmont	2nd order dioptric	"	...	103	White	16	White.
18	†New Plymouth Leading Lights	4th order port light	"	...	100, 30	Red	16	"
19	Waitara	6th "	"	...	70	White	8	
20	*Manukau	3rd order dioptric	"	...	385	"	27	Brown.
	† "	5th order port light	"	...	70	White and green	10	White.
21	*Kaipara	2nd order dioptric	Flashing	10 seconds	278	White	23½	Red.
22	†Hokianga	Masthead light	...	...	152	"	5	
23	*Nelson	4th order port light	Fixed	...	60	White, with red arc	13	White.
24	French Pass	6th "	"	...	12	White and red, with white light on beacon	8	"
25	Stephens Island	1st order dioptric	Group fl., 2 fl.	30 seconds	600	White	32½	"

* An asterisk denotes those lighthouses which are in telephonic communication with telegraph system. † Harbour lights.

NOTE.—The distance visible of lights of greater power than 5th order dioptric is calculated in nautical miles as seen from a height of 15 ft. above the sea. In very clear weather the lower-order lights may be seen at a greater distance than is given in this table.

LIGHTHOUSES—*continued*.

Number of Light.	Name of Lighthouse.	Order of Apparatus.	Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height, in Feet, above High Water.	Colour of Light.	Distance visible in Nautical Miles.	Colour of Lighthouse.
26	†Jackson Head	Wigham bcn. lamp...	Fixed	...	37	White	5	Concrete bcn.
27	The Brothers	2nd order dioptric ...	Flashing	10 seconds	258	"	23	White.
	"	...	Fixed	...	...	Red, over Cook Rock	...	
28	†Tory Channel Leading Lights	5th order port light	"	...	86, 22	White	10	White.
29	†Wairau River	6th "	"	...	38	"	8	
30	*Cape Campbell	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving	1 minute	155	"	18½	
31	*Godley Head	2nd "	Fixed	...	450	"	29	White.
32	*Akaroa Head	2nd "	Flashing	10 seconds	270	"	23	"
33	†Timaru	5th order port light...	Fixed	...	85	Red and green	10	"
34	Jack's Point	4th order dioptric ...	"	...	94	White	15½	"
35	†Oamaru	5th "	Flashing	14 seconds	120	"	10	Light stone.
36	Moeraki	3rd "	Fixed	...	170	"	19½	White.
37	*Taiaroa Head	3rd "	"	...	196	Red ...	20½	"
37a	†Otago Harbour Entrance, N. Mole Light	Wigham bcn. light ...	Occulting	...	29	White	8	
38	*Cape Saunders	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving	1 minute	210	"	21	White.
39	*Nugget Point	1st "	Fixed	...	250	"	22½	"
40	Waipapapa Point	2nd "	Flashing	10 seconds	70	"	14	"
41	Dog Island	1st order catadioptric	Revolving	30 "	150	"	18½	White & black bands.
42	*Centre Island	1st order dioptric	Fixed	...	265	White, with red arcs	23	White.
43	Puysegur Point	1st "	Flashing	10 seconds	180	White	20	"
44	†Hokitika...	5th "	Fixed	...	122	"	10	"
45	†Greymouth	6th order port light	"	...	62	"	8	Flagstaff.
46	*Cape Foulwind	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving	30 seconds	238	"	22	White.
47	†Westport	Dioptric masthead-lt.	Fixed	...	50	"	8	
48	Kahurangi Point	2nd order dioptric ...	"	...	110	White, with red sector to show over Stewart Breaker	16½	White.
49	*Farewell Spit	2nd order dioptric ...	Revolving	1 minute	97	White, with red arc over Spit end	16	Upper part white & lower part red.

* An asterisk denotes those lighthouses which are in telephonic communication with telegraph system. † Harbour lights.

NOTE.—The distance visible of lights of greater power than 5th order dioptric is calculated in nautical miles as seen from a height of 15 ft. above the sea. In very clear weather the lower-order lights may be seen at a greater distance than is given in this table.

NEW ZEALAND NEWSPAPERS.

THERE are (January, 1908) 232 publications on the register of newspapers for New Zealand. Of these, sixty-six are published daily, thirty are published three times a week, twenty-nine twice a week, sixty-seven once a week, two fortnightly, one three-weekly, and thirty-seven monthly.

The names of the newspapers, with the postal districts and towns in which they are printed, are given in the following list, the second column showing the day or period of publication.

M. signifies morning paper; E. evening paper.

AUCKLAND.

Auckland—	
Auckland Argus (M.)	Monthly.
Auckland Free Press (M.)	Saturday.
Auckland Star (E.)	Daily.
Auckland Weekly Despatch (E.)	Saturday.
Auckland Weekly News and Town and Country Journal (M.)	Thursday.
Campaigner (M.)	Saturday.
Christian Worker (M.)	Monthly.
Church Gazette (M.)	„
Defence (M.)	„
Haversack (M.)	„
Napredak (E.)	Wednesday.
New Zealand Farmer, Stock and Station Journal (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Graphic, Ladies' Journal, and Youths' Companion (M.)	Wednesday.
New Zealand Herald (M.)	Daily.
New Zealand Home Journal (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic Review and Licensed Victuallers' Gazette (M.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Motor and Cycle Journal (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Observer (M.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Town and Country Life, Farmers' Weekly, and Land Agents' Record (M.)	Tuesday.
New Zealand Worker (E.)	Wednesday.
Saturday Night (E.)	Saturday.
Sentinel and Sporting Life (E.)	Thursday.
Sharland's New Zealand Journal (M.)	Monthly.
Sport (E.)	Saturday.
Sporting Life (M.)	„
Stage (M.)	Monthly.
Tourist and Resources of New Zealand (M.)	„
Cambridge—	
Waikato Independent (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Coromandel—	
Coromandel County News and Kuaotunu and Mercury Bay Mail (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Dargaville—	
North Auckland Times (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Wairoa Bell and Northern Advertiser (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Hamilton—	
Waikato Argus (E.)	Daily.
Waikato Times and Thames Valley Gazette (E.)	„
Helensville—	
Kaipara Advertiser and Waitemata Chronicle (M.)	Wednesday.

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

Kawakawa—	
Northern Luminary, Bay of Islands, Hokianga, Mangonui, and Whangaroa Counties Gazette (E.)	Friday.
Kawhia—	
Kawhia Settler and Raglan Advertiser (E.)	„
Kohukohu—	
Hokianga County Times and North-western Representative (E.)	Monday.
Mangonui—	
North Auckland Age (E.)	„
Onehunga—	
Manukau Chronicle and Auckland Provincial Times (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Raglan—	
Raglan County Chronicle (M.)	Friday.
Rotorua—	
Hot Lakes Chronicle (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Wonderland Gazette and Rotorua Times (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Taumarunui—	
Taumarunui Press and King-country Gazette (E.) ..	Tuesday, Friday.
Te Kuiti—	
King Country Chronicle (E.)	Thursday.
Warkworth—	
Rodney and Otamatea Times, Waitemata and Kaipara Gazette (E.)	Wednesday.
Whangarei—	
Morning Press (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Northern Advocate (E.)	Daily.

THAMES.

Karangahake—	
Goldfields Advocate (M.)	Saturday.
Opotiki—	
East Coast Guardian (E.)	Wed., Saturday.
Opotiki Herald, Whakatane County and East Coast Gazette (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Paeroa—	
Ohinemuri Gazette (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Tauranga—	
Bay of Plenty Times (E.)	„ „ „
Te Aroha—	
Te Aroha and Ohinemuri News and Upper Thames Advocate (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Te Aroha Mail (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Thames—	
Thames Advertiser (M.)	Daily.
Thames Star (E.)	„
Waihi—	
Waihi Daily Telegraph (E.)	„
Waihi Times (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Whakatane—	
Whakatane County Press (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.

GISBORNE.

Gisborne—	
Gisborne Times (M.)	Daily.
Poverty Bay Herald (E.)	„

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NEW PLYMOUTH.

Inglewood—	
Inglewood Record and Waitara Age (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
New Plymouth—	
Budget and Taranaki Weekly Herald (M.)	Saturday.
Taranaki Daily News (M.)	Daily.
Taranaki Herald (E.)	„
Opunake—	
Opunake Times (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Stratford—	
Stratford Evening Post (E.)	Daily.
Waitara—	
Waitara Evening Mail and Clifton County Chronicle (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

NAPIER.

Dannevirke—	
Daily Press (M.)	Daily.
Dannevirke Advocate (E.)	„
Hastings—	
Hastings Standard (E.)	„
New Zealand Bulletin (M.)	Saturday.
Napier—	
Daily Telegraph (E.)	Daily.
Hawke's Bay Herald (M.)	„
New Zealand Fire and Ambulance Record (M.)	Monthly.
Waipawa—	
Waipawa Mail (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Waipukurau—	
Waipukurau Press (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Wairoa—	
East Coast Mail (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Wairoa Guardian and County Advocate (E.)	„ „ „

WANGANUI.

Eltham—	
Eltham Argus (E.)	Daily.
Hawera—	
Egmont Star (M.)	Saturday.
Hawera and Normanby Star, Patea County Chronicle, and Waimate Plains Gazette (E.)	Daily.
Hunterville—	
Hunterville Express and Rangitikei Advertiser (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Manaia—	
Waimate Witness and Kaponga Advocate (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Mangaweka—	
Mangaweka Settler (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Marton—	
Rangitikei Advocate and Manawatu Argus (E.)	Daily.
Ohakune—	
Waimarino and Ohakune Times (E.)	Friday.
Patea—	
Patea County Press (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Taihape—	
Taihape and Waimarino News (E.)	Daily.
Taihape Daily Times and Waimarino Advocate (E.)	„
Wanganui—	
Wanganui Chronicle (M.)	„
Wanganui Herald (E.)	„
Weekly Chronicle and Patea-Rangitikei Advertiser (M.)	Saturday.

WELLINGTON.

Carterton—	
New Zealand Railway Review (E.)	Monthly.
Wairarapa Daily News (E.)	Daily.
Eketahuna—	
Eketahuna Express and County Gazette (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Feilding—	
Feilding Star (E.)	Daily.
Foxton—	
Manawatu Herald (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Greytown North—	
Wairarapa Standard and Featherston Advocate (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Levin—	
Manawatu Farmer and Horowhenua County Chronicle (E.)	„ „ „
Martinborough—	
Martinborough Star (E.)	„ „ „
Masterton—	
Wairarapa Age (M.)	Daily.
Wairarapa Daily Times (E.)	„
Otaki—	
Otaki Mail and Horowhenua County and West Coast Advertiser (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Pahiatua—	
Pahiatua Herald (E.)	Daily.
Palmerston North—	
Manawatu Daily Times (M.)	„
Manawatu Evening Standard (E.)	„
New Zealand Bandsman (M.)	Saturday.
Petone—	
Hutt and Petone Chronicle (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat
Wellington—	
Business Life (E.)	Monthly.
Church Chronicle (M.)	„
Dominion (M.)	Daily.
Evening Post (E.)	„
Farmers' Union Advocate (E.)	Thursday.
Katipo (E.)	Monthly.
Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand (E.)	Wednesday.
Nation (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Craftsman (M.)	„
New Zealand Dairyman and Farmers' Union Journal (E.)	„
New Zealand Free Lance (M.)	Saturday.
New Zealand Gazette (E.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Mines Record (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Primitive Methodist (M.)	„
New Zealand Shipping Gazette and Marine News (E.)	Friday.
New Zealand Shipping Gazette and Marine News (E.)	Daily.
New Zealand Times (M.)	„
New Zealand Trade Review and Price Current (M.)	Three-weekly.
New Zealand Truth (M.)	Saturday.
Progress (M.)	Monthly.
Searchlight (M.)	Saturday.
Woodville—	
Examiner (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

BLENHEIM.

Blenheim—	
Marlborough Express (E.)	Daily.
Marlborough Herald (E.)	„
Havelock—	
Pelorus Guardian and Miners' Advocate (M.)	Tuesday, Friday
Picton—	
Marlborough Press, County of Sounds Gazette (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

NELSON.

Collingwood—	
Golden Bay Argus (E.)	Thursday.
Motueka—	
Motueka Star (E.)	Tuesday, Fri
Nelson—	
Colonist (M.)	Daily.
Nelson Evening Mail (E.)	„
Takaka—	
Golden Bay News (E.)	Thursday.

WESTPORT.

Charleston—	
Charleston Herald, Brighton Times, and Croninville Reporter (M.)	Wed., Satur
Murchison—	
Buller Post (E.)	Tuesday.
Westport—	
Buller Miner (M.)	Friday.
Westport News (M.)	Daily.
Westport Times and Evening Star (E.)	„

GREYMOUTH.

Greymouth—	
Evening Star and Brunnerton Advocate (E.)	Daily.
Grey River Argus (M.)	„
Reefton—	
Inangahua Herald and New Zealand Miner (M.)	„
Inangahua Times and Reefton Guardian (E.)	„

HOKITIKA.

Hokitika—	
Hokitika Guardian and Evening Star (E.)	Daily.
Leader (M.)	Saturday.
West Coast Times (M.)	Daily.
Kumara—	
Kumara Times and Dillman's and Goldsborough Advertiser (E.)	„
Ross—	
Ross and Okarito Advocate and Westland Advertiser (M.)	Wed., Satur

CHRISTCHURCH.

Akaroa—	
Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser (M.)	Tuesday, Fr
Ashburton—	
Ashburton Guardian (E.)	Daily.
Ashburton Mail, Rakaia, Mount Somers, and Alford Forest Advertiser (M.)	Tues., Thur.,
Cheviot—	
Cheviot News (M.)	Tuesday, Fri
Christchurch—	
Canterbury Times (incorporating "Sportsman" and "New Zealand Cyclist") (M.)	Wednesday.
Examiner (M.)	Monthly.
Lyttelton Times (M.)	Daily.
New Brighton Monthly Magazine (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Church News (M.)	„
New Zealand Poultry Journal (M.)	„
New Zealand Poultry-keeper (M.)	„
New Zealand Schoolmaster (E.)	„

CHRISTCHURCH—*continued.*

Christchurch—*continued.*	
Press (M.)	Daily.
Spectator (M.)	Thursday.
Star (E.)	Daily.
Truth (E.)	"
Vanguard (E.)	Sat., fortnightly.
War Cry and Official Gazette of the Salvation Army (M.)	Saturday.
Weekly Press (incorporating "The Referee") (M.)	Wednesday.
White Ribbon (M.)	Monthly.
Kaikoura—	
Kaikoura Star and Kaikoura County Gazette and Recorder (E.)	Daily.
Kaikoura Sun, Farmers' Advocate, and County Gazetteer (E.)	"
Rangiora—	
Co.-op. Monthly (M.)	Monthly.
Standard and North Canterbury Guardian (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Southbridge—	
Ellesmere Guardian (M.)	" "

TIMARU.

Temuka—	
Geraldine Guardian (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Temuka Leader (M.)	" " "
Timaru—	
Timaru Herald (M.)	Daily.
Timaru Post (E.)	"
Waimate—	
Waimate Advertiser (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Waimate Times (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.

OAMARU.

Oamaru—	
North Otago Times (M.)	Daily.
Oamaru Mail (E.)	"

DUNEDIN.

Alexandra South—	
Alexandra Herald and Central Otago Gazette (E.)	Wednesday.
Balclutha—	
Clutha Leader (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Free Press (M.)	" "
Clyde—	
Dunstan Times, Vincent County Official Gazette, and General Goldfields Advertiser (E.)	Monday.
Cromwell—	
Cromwell Argus and Northern Goldfields Gazette (E.)	"
Dunedin—	
Evening Star (E.)	Daily.
Farmers' Circular (M.)	Thur., fortn'ly.
Farmers' Standard of New Zealand (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Baptist (E.)	"
New Zealand Guardian (M.)	"
New Zealand Journal of Education (M.)	"
New Zealand Mining, Engineering, and Building Journal (M.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Tablet (M.)	"
New Zealand Tribune (M.)	Friday.
Otago Daily Times (M.)	Daily.
Otago Witness (M.)	Thursday.

DUNEDIN—*continued.*

Dunedin—*continued.*	
Outlook (M.)	Saturday.
Red Funnel (M.)	Monthly.
Triad (M.)	„
Weekly Budget (M.)	Saturday.
Young Man's Magazine (M.)	Monthly.
Lawrence—	
Tuapeka Times (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Milton—	
Bruce Herald (E.)	Mon., Thursday.
Milton Mirror (E.)	„ „
Mosgiel—	
Taieri Advocate (E.)	Tues., Friday.
Naseby—	
Mount Ida Chronicle (M.)	Friday.
Palmerston—	
Palmerston and Waikouaiti Times (M.)	„
Roxburgh—	
Mount Benger Mail (M.)	Wednesday.
Tapanui—	
Tapanui Courier and Central Districts Gazette (M.)	„

INVERCARGILL.

Arrowtown—	
Lake County Press (E.)	Thursday.
Gore—	
Gore Standard (M.)	Daily.
Mataura Ensign (E.)	„
Invercargill—	
Southern Cross (M.)	Saturday.
Southlander (M.)	Friday.
Southland Daily News (E.)	Daily.
Southland Times (M.)	„
Weekly Times (M.)	Friday.
Orepuki—	
Orepuki Advocate and Western District Advertiser (M.)	Saturday.
Otautau—	
Otautau Farmer and Wallace County Gazette (M.)	Wednesday.
Otautau Standard and Wallace County Chronicle (E.)	Tuesday.
Queenstown—	
Lake Wakatipu Mail (E.)	„
Riverton—	
Western Star and Wallace County Gazette (E.)	Tues., Friday.
Winton—	
Winton Record, Hokonui Advocate, and Awarua Guardian (M.)	Friday.
Wyndham—	
Wyndham Farmer (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Wyndham Herald (M.)	„ „

The foregoing towns are arranged according to the postal district in which they are situated.

Taking the provincial districts, Auckland has 61 publications registered as newspapers, Taranaki 12, Hawke's Bay 12, Wellington 46, Marlborough 6, Nelson 13, Westland 7, Canterbury 28, and Otago 47.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND,

Under "The Tariff Act, 1907."

TABLE OF DUTIES.

NOTE.—The headings of the respective classes in Schedules A and B are used solely for convenience of classification, and shall not in any way affect the interpretation of the Tariff.

The word "iron" includes steel, or steel and iron combined.

Neither steam-engines, nor parts of steam-engines, nor boilers (land or marine), nor feed-water heaters, fuel-economizers, steam superheaters, or mechanical stokers are included in the expression "machines" or "machinery" as used in the Tariff.

The abbreviation "n.o.e." means "not otherwise enumerated."

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS 1.—FOODS AND ARTICLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

1. Bacon, and hams, 2d. the lb.
2. Biscuits, ships', plain and unsweetened; also dog-biscuits, 3s. the cwt.
3. Biscuits, other kinds, 2d. the lb.
4. Candied peel, and drained peel, 3d. the lb.
5. *Confectionery* n.o.e.; including medicated lozenges, medicated confectionery, boiled sugars, liquorice n.o.e., sugared or crystallized fruits, 2d. the lb., including *internal containing* packages (other than *plain* bottles and *plain trade* packages).
6. Chocolate *confectionery* and *confectionery* containing chocolate:—
    (1) In *plain trade* packages, 3d. the lb.
    (2) In *fancy packages*, or in *small packages* for retail sale, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
7. Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, n.o.e., 10s. the cwt.

Goods subject to fixed rates—*continued*.

8. Fish, potted, and preserved, 2d. the lb., including any liquor, oil, or sauce.

   (Note.—The term "fish" is used in the Tariff in its widest sense, and includes shell-fish, crustaceans, and other foods obtained from the fisheries.)

9. Fruits, dried—viz., currants, and raisins, 1d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
10. Fruits, dried—viz., figs, dates, and prunes, 2d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
11. Fruits, dried, n.o.e., 2d. the lb.
12. Fruits, fresh—viz., apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, tomatoes, and grapes, 1d. the lb.

    (No duty exceeding ½d. the lb. to be levied on apples and pears on and from the 14th July to and including 31st December.)

13. Fruits, fresh—viz., currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and lemons, ½d. the lb.
14. Fruit-pulp, partially preserved fruit, fruit preserved by sulphurous acid, unsweetened and n.o.e., 1½d. the lb.
15. Glucose, and caramel, 1d. the lb.
16. Honey, 2d. the lb.
17. Jams, jellies, marmalades, and preserves, 2d. the lb., or package of that reputed weight, whichever rate is higher, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
18. Jellies, *concentrated*, 4d. the lb.
19. Maizena, and cornflour, ½d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
20. Mustard, 2d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
21. Pearl barley, 1s. the cwt.
22. Peas, split, 2s. the cwt.
23. Pickles, 3s. the gallon.
24. Sauces, catsup, and chutney, 4s. the gallon.
25. Soy, in vessels of 10 gallons capacity or under, 4s. the gallon.
26. Spices, ground, n.o.e., including pepper, pimento, and olive-stones, ground, 2d. the lb.
27. Spices, unground, including chillies, pepper, and pimento, unground, 2d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
28. Sugar, ½d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
29. Treacle, and molasses, ½d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.

Goods subject to fixed rates—*continued*.

30. Vinegar, not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity, calculated as acetic acid, 6d. the gallon.
31. Walnuts, shelled or unshelled, 2d. the lb.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

32. Capers, caraway-seeds, caviare, cayenne pepper, curry-powder, and -paste, fish-paste, olives, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
33. Lard, and *refined* animal fats, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
34. Meats, potted or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
35. Provisions, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
36. Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

37. Fruits, preserved in juice, or syrup, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

    (Fruits, preserved in juice, or syrup, fortified with alcohol to any extent exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit, shall be charged 16s. per proof gallon on such juice or syrup, in addition to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on the total value of the goods.)
38. Milk or cream, preserved, evaporated, or dried, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS II.—TOBACCO.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

39. Cigarettes, not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000, 17s. 6d. the 1,000.
40. Cigarettes, n.o.e., 7s. the lb.
41. Cigars, including the weight of every band, wrapper, or attachment, to any cigar, 7s. the lb.
42. Snuff, 7s. the lb.
43. Tobacco, including the weight of every label, tag, or other attachment, 3s. 6d. the lb.
44. Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in New Zealand in any licensed tobacco-manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only, into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff, 2s. the lb.

CLASS III.—ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND MATERIAL FOR MAKING THE SAME.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

45. Ale, beer of all sorts, porter, cider, and perry, when containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity, 2s. the gallon.
46. Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, when exceeding the strength of 33 per cent. of proof spirit, but not exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the liquid gallon.

Goods subject to fixed rates—*continued*.

47. Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, when exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the proof gallon.
48. Hops, 6d. the lb.
49. Maize, flaked, 1s. the bushel.
50. Malt, whole or ground, 2s. the bushel.
51. Rice malt, 1d. the lb.
52. Solid wort, 6d. the lb.
53. Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other instrument, 16s. the proof gallon.

    (No allowance beyond 16·5 under proof shall be made for spirits or spirituous mixtures of a less strength than 16·5 under proof.)
54. Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, sweetened, n.o.e., when not exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the liquid gallon.
55. Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, sweetened, n.o.e., when exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the proof gallon.

    Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, in bottles or jars in cases, shall be charged as follows—viz.: Two gallons and under as two gallons, over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons, over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons, and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.
56. Spirits, and spirituous mixtures, containing more than 33 per cent. of proof spirit, in combination with other ingredients, and although thereby coming under any other designation excepting medicinal preparations otherwise enumerated, 16s. the liquid gallon.

    Wine.—The term "wine" as applied to the Tariff includes medicated wine, or wine mixed with food; also such spirituous beverages, and fluid foods, containing less than 33 per cent. of proof spirit, as may be so decided by the Minister.
57. Wine, Australian, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity, 5s. the gallon.
58. Wine, other than sparkling, and Australian, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity, 6s. the gallon.
59. Wine, sparkling, containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit; the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed quantity, 9s. the gallon.
60. Wine of any kind containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, 16s. the liquid gallon.

CLASS IV.—NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING THE SAME.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

61. Chicory, 3d. the lb.
62. Cocoa, and chocolate, including cocoa-beans roasted and crushed; also cocoa or chocolate mixed with milk or any other food substance whatsoever, 3d. the lb.
63. Coffee, roasted, 3d. the lb.
64. Tea, n.o.e., 2d. the lb.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

65. Aerated, and mineral waters; effervescing beverages; and beverages n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
66. Coffee, essence of, and essence of coffee with milk or any other food substance, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
67. Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, unsweetened, in containers of less than ten gallons capacity, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
68. Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, sweetened; syrups; raspberry vinegar, sweetened, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS V.—DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

69. Acid, acetic, containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity, 1½d. the lb.
70. Acid, acetic, containing more than 30 per cent. of acidity, for every 10 per cent. of acidity or fraction thereof, ½d. the lb.
71. Acid, tartaric, 1d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
72. Cream of tartar, 1d. the lb., up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free.
73. Essences flavouring, containing more than 33 per cent. of proof spirit, 16s. the liquid gallon.
74. *Medicinal preparations* (excepting medicated wines or wines mixed with food), containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 1s. the lb.
75. Opium, £2 the lb.
76. Saccharin n.o.e., *including substances of a like nature or use*, 1s. 6d. the ounce.
77. Soda, bicarbonate, 1s. the cwt., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
78. Soda-crystals, 2s. the cwt.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

79. Baking powder; yeast preparations, and other ferments; also yeast foods, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem—continued*.

80. *Chemicals, and chemical preparations, n.o.e., including photographic chemicals n.o.e.;* also anti-incrustation, boiler, and other compounds, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
81. Essences, flavouring, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
82. Eucalyptus oil in bulk or bottle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
83. Glycerine, *refined*, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
84. *Medicinal preparations, drugs, and druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, n.o.e.; also aerated water makers', and cordial manufacturers', and brewers' drugs, chemicals, and other sundries, n.o.e.*, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
85. *Medicinal preparations* (excepting medicated wines or wines mixed with food) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
86. Saccharin, in the form of tablets, pilules, granules, or cachets, each containing not more than ½ grain of saccharin in combination with at least 10 per cent. of alkali, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS VI.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILE GOODS.

Goods subject to fixed rates of duty:—

87. Cotton, raw. 4d. the lb.

Goods subject to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

87A. Cotton piece-goods, to include turkey twills, dress prints (hard-spun and plain-woven), where the invoice value does not exceed 4d. per yard; and cotton piece-goods n.o.e., 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free (under Schedule B, Class VI, item "Cotton or linen piece-goods, &c.").

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, except as specified:—

88. All articles n.o.e., made of textile, felt, or other piece-goods, or of any combination of the same, wholly or partly made up or manufactured, and not being apparel or clothing either wholly or partly made up, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
88A. Cotton piece-goods — viz., tapestry; cretonnes; chintz art crêpe, and serges; velveteens, velvets, and plushes, all kinds; damasks; moquette; sateens; linenettes; crepons; crimps; zephyrs; ginghams; turkey twills; prints; printed cottons; piques; vestings; quiltings, and marcellas; muslins of all kinds; nets; window-nets; hollands, curtains, and blinds; diapers; ticks, including coloured Belgian; towellings, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free (under Schedule B, Class VI, item "Cotton or linen piece-goods, &c.").
89. Drapery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, except as specified—*contd*.

90. Flags, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

90A. Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, in the piece, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free (under Schedule B, Class VI, item "Cotton or linen piece-goods, &c.").

91. Haberdashery n.o.e, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

92. Lace, and laces, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

92A. Linens, and unions of cotton and linen, in the piece, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free (under Schedule B, Class VI, item "Cotton or linen piece-goods, &c.").

93. Ribbons, and crape, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

94. Rugs, woollen, cotton, opossum, or other, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

94A. Silks, satins, velvets, plushes, n.o.e., composed of pure silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter to be classified under the next ensuing item "Textile piece-goods, &c."

95. Textile piece-goods n.o.e., including *imitation silks*, composed of any material or substance whatsoever, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

96. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

97. Yarns n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

98. Apparel, and ready-made clothing, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

99. Feathers, ornamental (including ostrich); artificial flowers, leaves, and sprays, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

100. Furs, and fur trimmings, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

101. Hats of all kinds (including straw hats), also caps, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

102. Hosiery n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

103. Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps, and bonnets, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

104. Apparel made to the order, or measurement, of residents in the colony, and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or otherwise, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

105. Apparel—viz., Volunteer clothing made to measurements sent from New Zealand, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS VII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.

Goods subject to mixed rates :—

106. Boots, shoes, clogs, and pattens, n.o.e., viz.—
    Men's, above size No. 5, 1s. 6d. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
    Youths', above size No. 1, 1s. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
    Boys', Nos. 7 to 1, both inclusive, 6d. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
    Women's, above size No. 1, 1s. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
    Girls', Nos. 7 to 1, both inclusive, 6d. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
    Other kinds, 1s. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
  Slippers (not including lawn tennis, and gymnasium shoes soled with indiarubber or felt), 6d. the pair, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
  Slippers of felt, with carpet, twine, or felt soles, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
  Shoes or goloshes known as *Plimsolls* with moulded indiarubber soles, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
  Champion, gymnasium, yachting, and lawn tennis boots, and shoes, with moulded indiarubber soles, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
  Goloshes or *overshoes* of all kinds, of rubber, 22½ per cent *ad valorem.*
  Shoettes, and sandals, n.o.e, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods subject to fixed rates :—

107. Leather—
    Leather belting, belt leather, harness, welting, bridle, strap, legging, bag, and kip other than East India, 4d. the lb.
    All *hide leathers dressed*, n.o.e., 3d. the lb.
        (Note.—Any leathers n.o.e. (1) either dressed in sides, or pieces of whatever size, or (2) if in *whole skins* over 16 ft., are to be classed as hide leather.)
    Calf skins, being *whole skins*, however dressed, and 16 ft. spread and under, 1d. the lb.
    Sheepskins, and lambskins, however dressed, n.o.e., 3d. the lb.
    East India kip, dressed, 1d. the lb.
    Sole, pump, and skirt leather, 2d. the lb.
    Leather dressed, n.o.e., including kangaroo, and wallabi, 1d. the lb.

108. Leather board or compo., 4d. the lb.

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* On and after the 31st day of October, 1907, and at 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* *hat date.*

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

109. Leather bags, and leather cloth bags, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
110. Leather, chamois, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
111. Leather manufactures, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
112. Saddlery, and harness; whips, and whip thongs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*:—

113. Heel plates, and toe stiffeners, and toe plates, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
114. *Laces*, vamps, and uppers; also clog or patten soles, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
115. Leather cut into shapes, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
116. Leather leggings, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

117. Portmanteaux; trunks; travelling bags, and brief bags, of leather or leather cloth, 10 in. in length and upwards; and carpet bags, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS VIII.—FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

118. Basketware, and wickerware, n.o.e., not being furniture, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
119. Carpets; druggets; floorcloth; mats; matting; plain, and fancy stair oil baize; wood, and fancy oil baize; and oil, and other dado cloths, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
120. Furniture, knife, and plate powder, and polish; also floor and linoleum polishes, not being varnishes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

121. Furniture, and cabinetware, n.o.e., and other than iron, or other metal, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
122. Mantelpieces, other than stone, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
123. Upholstery, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS IX.—CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN GOODS.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

124. Glass, crown, sheet, and common window, 2s. the 100 superficial feet, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

125. Bricks, known as firebricks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
126. China, porcelain, and parian ware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

127. Drainage pipes, and drainage tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
128. Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
129. Filters, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
130. Fireclay, ground; and fireclay goods, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
131. Flooring, wall, hearth, and garden tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
132. Glass, plate, polished, coloured, and other kinds, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem,* up to and including 31st day of December, 1907; thereafter free.
133. Glassware; globes, and chimneys, for lamps, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
134. Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

135. Plate glass bevelled or silvered; mirrors, and looking glasses, framed or unframed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS X.—FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

136. *Cards, playing,* 6d. the pack.
137. Perfumed spirits, and Cologne water, £1 10s. the liquid gallon.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

138. Clocks, time registers, and time detectors, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
139. *Fancy goods, and toys; also sporting, gaming, and athletic requisites, n.o.e.,* including billiard tables, and billiard *requisites;* hair, and toilet combs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
140. Fishing tackle, including artificially baited hooks, other than flies, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
141. Jewellery; plate, gold, or silver; plated-ware; greenstone, cut or polished, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
142. Lay figures, busts, and dress stands, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
143. Magic lanterns, bioscopes, cinematographs, kinetoscopes, phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and the like instruments, including accessories peculiar thereto n.o.e.; also limelight, and the like apparatus, including accessories peculiar thereto, except magic-lantern slides, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
144. Mouldings, and panels, in the piece, of either wood, plaster pulp, metal, or other material, for picture frames, cornices, walls, or ceilings, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
145. Musical instruments, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

nued.

valorem.

and photographs,
tograph frames or

photograph, in any
eeding £5 shall be
e of the frame and
f the canvas or other
drawing, or photo-

per cent. *ad valorem.*
igarette holders and
er cent. *ad valorem.*

and perfumery, n.o.e.,

AND STATIONERY.

playbills, printed posters,
d fashion-plates; printed
paper bags, and wrapping-
s, printed or lithographed;
pes or labels, 3d. the lb.

pply to trade catalogues or
ms or persons having no *esta-*
aland.)

sugar bags), 7s. 6d. the cwt.
ot printed, including blue candle,
gs, small hand, lumber hand, tissue,
sugar papers, 5s. the cwt.

t. *ad valorem*:—

er cent. *ad valorem*, up to and includ-
October, 1907; thereafter free.

cent. *ad valorem*:—

teboard, strawboard, wood-pulp board, corru-
d, and cloth-lined board, n.o.e., 20 per cent.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

160. Cloth-lined, enamelled, gelatine, and metallic papers, n.o.e.; also "ivorite" n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

161. Stationery, and writing paper, n.o.e., also printers' menu, wedding, programme, and mourning cards of cardboard, celluloid, or other material, edged, or embossed, but otherwise unprinted, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

162. Calendars, and showcards, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

163. Cardboard- or paper-boxes complete; or cardboard or paper, cut, or shaped, for boxes, wrappers, or other receptacles (including match-boxes), 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

164. Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also covers for directories, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

165. Paper bags, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

166. Stationery, manufactured, viz.:—

Account-books, manuscript-books, scribbling, and letter blocks, and books, plain, or ruled; bill-head, invoice, and statement forms; printed or ruled paper, counter-books, cheque, and draft forms; tags, labels not printed or lithographed, blotting-pads, sketch-books, book-covers, copying letter-books, manifold-writers, albums (other than for photographs), diaries, birthday-books, plain or faint lined ruled books, printed window-tickets, printed, lithographed, or embossed stationery n.o.e., and Christmas, New Year, birthday, Easter, and other cards, and booklets, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

167. Stereotypes, matrices, half-tone, and line blocks, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS XII.—MANUFACTURES OF METAL.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

168. Cartridges (shot) 10- to 24-bore, 2s. 6d. the 100.
169. Cartridge-cases, 1s. 3d. the 100.
170. Composition-piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
171. Iron galvanised corrugated sheets, 2s. the cwt.
172. Iron, and other nails, n.o.e., including dog-spikes, 2s. the cwt.
173. Iron, plain galvanised sheet or hoop, 1s. 6d. the cwt.
174. Iron tanks, for every 100 gallons, or fraction of 100 gallons, in holding capacity, 2s. 6d.
175. Lead, in sheets, 1s. 6d. the cwt., up to and including 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
176. Lead piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
177. Shot, 10s. the cwt.

Goods subject to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

178. Engines and machines for *mining purposes*—namely, *capstan engines* for mining shafts; *winding engines*, steam, air, or electrically driven, including bed plates, foundation bolts, and friction clutches, when imported with the engines; drums for winding engines, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

179. *Machinery—viz., flour milling, refrigerating, dredging, woollen mill, paper mill, rope and twine making, oil refining, boring, meat preserving, leather splitting*, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

180. *Printing* machines or presses; *embossing*, bronzing, type casting, and type setting machines; ruling machines, cardboard box making machines, and tools for same, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

181. *Soda-water machines;* also *machines for aerating* liquids, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

182. Steam engines, and parts thereof, for *mining* (including *gold-dredging*), or *gold saving purposes and processes*, or for *dairying purposes*, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

183. Machinery, electric, and appliances—namely, *electric generators*, and *electric motors*, including slide rails therefor, *electric lamps* including globes for arc lamps, *electric transformers*, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

184. Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles, also finished, or partly finished or machined parts of the same, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

185. Bill-hooks, bush-hooks, slashers, and hedge knives, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

186. Boilers, land, and marine, including feed-water heaters, fuel-economizers, steam superheaters, and mechanical stokers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

187. Cartridges, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

188. Cash registering machines, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

189. Crab winches, cranes, capstans, and windlasses, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

190. Electric batteries, and cells; furniture, fittings, instruments, and appliances, n.o.e., for the generation, transmission, application, or utilisation, of electricity, or of electric power of any description whatsoever, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

191. Firearms, all kinds, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

192. Hardware, ironmongery, and hollow-ware, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

193. Iron pipes wrought n.o.e., and wood or fibre pipes, exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows,

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

and *other fittings* for the same. Cast iron pipes exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, and knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

194. Lawn mowers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
195. Lead-headed nails and galvanised cup-headed roofing nails, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
196. *Machinery*, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
197. Manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal, or manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal in combination with any other material whatsoever, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
198. Steam engines, and parts of steam engines, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

199. Galvanised iron manufactures, n.o.e., made up from galvanised iron, or from plain sheet iron, and then galvanised, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
200. Japanned, and lacquered metalware, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
201. Tinware, and tin manufactures, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS XIII.—TIMBER, AND ARTICLES MADE FROM TIMBER.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

202. Timber, palings, split, 2s. the 100.
203. Timber, posts, split, 8s. the 100.
204. Timber, rails, split, 4s. the 100.
205. Timber, sawn, dressed, 4s. the 100 ft. superficial.
206. Timber, sawn, rough, 2s. the 100 ft. superficial.
207. Timber, shingles, and laths, 2s. the 1,000.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

208. Bellows, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
209. Blocks, wooden tackle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
210. Broom, mop, hoe, rake, and *similar handles*, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
211. Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, perambulators, and the like vehicles, and wheels for the same, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
212. Carriage shafts, spokes, and felloes, dressed; bent carriage-timber, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
213. Cars, wagons, and trucks, railway, and tramway; and wheels for the same n.o.e. *Motor vehicles. Motor car bodies*, or *bodies for motor busses*, whether attached or unattached, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
214. Doors, and sashes, either plain, or glazed with ornamental glass, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
215. *Woodenware*, and turnery, n.o.e, and veneers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS XIV.—OILS, PAINTS, ETC.

t to fixed rates :—

vessels capable of containing one gallon of oil or more namely, vegetable oils, 6d. the gallon, up to and including st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.

namely, crude petroleum, crude residual oil, once-run ale oil, once-run petroleum oil, ½d. the gallon.

n.o.e., including mineral lubricating-*oil*, in vessels apable of containing one gallon or more, 6d. the gallon.

nts, and colours, ground in oil or turpentine; also putty; and *driers*, n.o.e., 2s. 6d. the cwt.

nts, and colours, *mixed ready for use;* also enamel paints, n.o.e., 5s. the cwt.

arine, ¾d. the lb.

rnish and lacquers, including lithographic varnish, gold-size, liquid gold, and other metallic paints; also liquid medium for mixing with metallic paints, 2s. the gallon.

Whiting, and chalk, 1s. the cwt.

ubject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* :—

Axle *grease*, and other *solid lubricants;* petroleum *greases*, and mixtures of the same with other substances, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Harness oil, and composition, leather dressing, and belt dressing; also leather revivers and polishes n.o.e, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Oils in vessels having a lesser capacity than one gallon, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS XV.—AGRICULTURAL AND FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.

oods subject to fixed rates :—

227. Cattle (horned), 10s. each.
228. Chaff, £1 the ton.
229. Grain—namely, barley, 2s. the 100 lb.
230. Grain, and pulse, of every kind, n.o.e., 9d. the 100 lb.
231. Grain, and pulse, of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, n.o.e., including wheat flour, 1s. the 100 lb.
232. Horses, £1 each.
233. Onions, £1 the ton.
234. Potatoes, £1 the ton.
35. Prepared calf-meal, £1 5s. the ton.

oods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* :—

36. Animals, food for, of all kinds, n.o.e., including horse, and cattle spices, and condiments, proprietary or otherwise; also hempseed, mawseed, millet-seed, canary-seed, and mixed bird-seed, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Goods subject to fixed rates:—

237. Blue, 1d. the lb.
238. Candles, 1½d. the lb.
239. Cement, Portland, and other structural, and building cement, 2s. the barrel.
240. Gelatine, isinglass, glue, and size, 1½d. the lb.
241. Matches:—

Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.

In boxes containing over 60 and not more than 100 matches, 2s. the gross of boxes.

In boxes containing more than 100 matches; for every 100 matches, or fraction thereof, contained in one box, 2s. the gross of boxes.

Wax, "plaid vestas" in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.

"Pocket vestas," in tin or other boxes, containing under 100 matches, 1s. 4d. the gross of boxes.

Wax, other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. 3d. the gross of boxes.

Matches of any material other than wood or wax, a duty corresponding to the duty payable on wooden matches.

(Note.—Boxes made of gold, silver, metal, wood, or composition, of permanent value when empty, shall, in addition to the duty payable on any matches contained therein, be charged as jewellery or fancy goods.

242. Paraffin wax, 1d. the lb.
243. Powder, sporting, 6d. the lb., up to and including the 31st day of October, 1907; thereafter free.
244. Sausage skins, and casings (including brine or salt), 3d. the lb.
245. Soap, common yellow, and blue mottled, 5s. the cwt.
246. Spirits, methylated to the satisfaction of the Minister, 1s. the liquid gallon.
247. Spirits, cleared from warehouse, methylated under prescribed conditions, 6d. the liquid gallon, not including the added naphtha or other methylating material.
248. Starch, 2d. the lb.
249. Wax, mineral, vegetable, Japanese, and beeswax, 1d. the lb.

Goods subject to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

250. Flock, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

251. Bags, calico, forfar, linen, flour; bagging, bags, and sacks, n.o.e., including filter bags, and sheaths, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods subject to 20 per cent. *ad valorem—continued.*

252. Blacking, and boot-gloss, and -polish, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
253. Blacklead, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
254. Boats, launches, yachts, also all vessels propelled by means other than oars, (when imported in any vessel), including all fittings therefor n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
255. Cordage, rope, and twine, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
256. Fireworks, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
257. Nets, and netting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
258. Soap powder, extract of soap, dry soap, soft soap, liquid soap, soap solutions, and washing, or cleansing powders, crystals, pastes, and liquids, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
259. Tarpaulins, tents, sails, rick, and wagon covers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

260. Bags of textile or felt, all kinds, if printed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
261. Brooms, brushes, and brushware, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
262. Marble, granite, and other stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom; also imitation stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom, or from cement, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
263. Soap, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

In addition to any duty chargeable by law on any goods imported into the colony, a further duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged when the goods are prison made.

SCHEDULE B.

Goods in this Schedule, except where otherwise provided, are exempt from duties of Customs.

CLASS I.—FOODS, ETC.

264. Almonds, and nuts, except walnuts.
265. Anchovies, salted, in casks, or other containers, capable of holding 28 lb. net or over.
266. Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, rice-flour, prepared barley-flour, potato-flour, infants and invalids *farinaceous foods.*
267. Cocoa or cacao butter, cocoanut butter, nut butter, and other refined vegetable butters or fats.
268. Salt.
269. Rice, dressed or undressed; also rice meal refuse and rice meal.
270. Soy, in vessels exceeding 10 gallons capacity.

CLASS IV.—NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, ETC.

271. Cocoa-beans, uncrushed.
272. Coffee, raw.
273. Fruit-juices, or imitation fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers of 10 gallons capacity or over.
274. Tea, in bulk—viz., in packages of 5 lb. or over net weight of tea.

CLASS V.—DRUGS, ETC.

275. Acids—viz., boracic; carbolic; chromic; citric; fluoric; formic; lactic; muriatic; nitric; oleic; oxalic; picric; pyrogallic; salicylic; sulphuric.
276. Concentrated extracts, or essences, in liquid form, or preserved in fat, for the purpose of manufacturing perfumery, when entered to be warehoused in a manufacturing warehouse for the purpose of making perfumery or other articles therein.
277. Dextrine n.o.e.
278. *Disinfectants.*
279. Drugs and chemicals, viz.—
    - Carnauba wax.
    - Catechu.
    - Cochineal.
    - Creosote, *crude* or *commercial.*
    - Crude distillates of coal-tar or wood, in vessels containing 10 gallons or over, for the manufacture of disinfectants in New Zealand.
    - Formic aldehyde, and solution thereof.
    - Fusel oil.
    - Gall nuts.
    - Glycerine, *crude.*
    - Gums—viz., arabic, benzoin, damar, tragacanth, artificial gum-arabic.
    - Liquefied gases, and compressed gases.
    - Liquorice in blocks of 7 lb. net and over, or soft liquorice-extract in bulk, in tins or other vessels capable of holding 7 lb. net or over.
    - Naphthalene, crude or refined.
    - Saffron.
    - Strychnine, and salts of strychnine.
    - Sugar of milk.
    - Sulphur.
    - Turmeric.
    - Alum, alum sulphate.
    - Ammonium chloride, or sal ammoniac, ammonium sulphate.
    - Arsenic, and arsenates.
    - Borax.
    - Calcium carbide, chloride, sulphate, sulphite, and bisulphite; chlorinated lime.

Carbon bisulphide.
Copper sulphate, or bluestone, oxide of copper.
Iron sulphates.
Magnesium sulphite, and bisulphite.
Manganese oxides.
Phosphorus.
Potash; pearlash; potash, caustic, chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (or saltpetre), permanganate, prussiates, sulphite, and bisulphite; metallic potassium.
Salts of thorium, zirconium, or other rare metals, and solutions thereof, including mixtures of same, suited for the manufacture of incandescent mantles.
Silver nitrate in crystals.
Soda acetate, *crude;* soda ash; soda, arseniate, anhydrous carbonate, caustic, cyanide, bisulphite, hyposulphite, silicate, sulphate, sulphide, sulphite, nitrate, permanganate.
Metallic sodium, sodium peroxide.
Zinc chloride.

(Note.—Mixtures of any of the articles enumerated under this Schedule as drugs and chemicals, with each other, or with chemicals, or substances not enumerated, shall, if not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff, be charged as medicinal preparations n.o.e., or chemicals n.o.e. under Schedule A, Class V.)

280. Drugs crude, not powdered, and unsuited for use as foods, or in the manufacture thereof—viz., barks, woods, twigs, leaves, herbs, flowers (except hops), roots, corms, gums, balsams, inspissated juices (except opium), seeds, fruits, fruit rinds, pitch, cantharides, ergot; also powdered pyrethrum flowers or Dalmatian powder, and powdered hellebore *in bulk.*
281. Essential oils, except eucalyptus; cod liver oil; oil of rhodium.
282. Horse, and cattle *drenches.*
283. Insecticides for agricultural uses, also tree washes.
284. Opium when entered to be warehoused in a manufacturing warehouse, for the purpose of making therein approved medicinal preparations.
285. Scrub exterminators.
286. Sheep dip; sheep *drenches;* sheep licks.
287. *Surgical,* and *dental instruments;* also the following surgeons', physicians', dentists', and opticians' materials—viz., antiseptic dressings, gauzes, lint, tow, cotton wool, poroplastic felt, adhesive plaster, oiled silk or other fabric, spongio piline, bandages, catgut, and sterilised, and other sewings, thermometers; also appliances including splints for wear, *peculiarly adapted* to correct a deformity of the human body, to afford support to an abnormal condition of the human body, or to reduce or alleviate such condi-

tion, or to substitute any part of such body; crutches; ear trumpets, ear tubes, and audiphones, for the partially deaf. Opticians' trial cases, lenses, and frames, spectacles, and magnifying glasses, opthalmoscopes, optometers and other measuring instruments, test cards, and diagrams, artificial eyes (demonstration and other). Dentists' materials—viz., artificial teeth, tooth crowns, celluloid blanks, base plates, denture strengtheners, guttapercha stick, points, pellets, and sheets, rubber dam, amadou absorbent, absorbent paper, rubber in sheets, metal-plate, -wire, -foil, -sticks; solder; fusible metal, porcelain powder, and enamel, inlays, modelling composition and wax, investment compound, amalgam, and cement; also such other appliances and materials *peculiar* to surgical or dental use as may from time to time be enumerated in any order of the Minister.

288. Scientific and philosophical instruments and apparatus—namely, *assay-balances; laboratory retorts, and laboratory flasks*, and other instruments, and apparatus, for chemical analysis, and assay work; assay furnaces, including dentists', and jewellers' furnaces; also such instruments, and apparatus, suited strictly for scientific and philosophical purposes, as may from time to time be approved by the Minister.

CLASS VI.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

289. Brace-elastic, and brace-mountings.
290. Brattice cloth made of jute or hessian.
291. Bunting, in the piece.
292. Butter cloth; also cheese cloth, and cheese bandages or caps.
293. *Buttons*, tapes, wadding *pins, needles*.
293A. *Calico, white and grey, also cotton sheetings, in the piece, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907.
293B. *Corduroy, moleskin, and plain beaver-skin, of cotton, in the piece, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907.
293C. *Coloured cotton shirtings, flannelette shirtings, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907.
293D. *Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, when cut up under supervision in sizes not exceeding 47 in. by 36 in. for making flour-bags, and not exceeding 54 in. for lining wool mats, up to and including 31st day of December, 1907.
294. Cotton or linen *piece-goods*, and unions of the same, n.o.e., except *imitation silks* composed of any material or substance whatsoever, on and after 1st day of January, 1908.
295. Fur skins, green or sun-dried.
296. Gold or silver lace or braid for military clothing, featherstitch braid.

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* Thereafter as "Cotton or linen piece-goods, and unions of the same, n.o.e."

297. Hatmakers' materials—viz., felt hoods; shellac; galloons; calicoes; spale boards for hat boxes; leathers; silk plush in the piece; linings, when cut up or otherwise, under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe; blocks: moulds; frames; ventilators; tassels.

298. Hessians, plain or striped, and scrim.

299. Leather cloth, plain colours.

300. Minor articles (required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades), enumerated in any order of the Minister, and published in the *Gazette*.

301. Ostrich feathers grown in New Zealand, when returned from abroad dressed, or dyed, upon evidence being produced to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs as to their previous exportation.

302. Sailcloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck, in the piece.

303. Sewing cottons, silks, and threads; angola mendings not exceeding 45 yards in length; crewel, flourishing, embroidery, darning, knitting, and crochet threads, of silk, linen or cotton, or unions of the same, plain or fancy; macrame thread or macrame twine.

304. Silk for flour dressing, in the piece.

305. Silk twist (shoemakers', and saddlers').

306. Staymakers' binding, eyelets, corset-fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell; also corset shields, and busk protectors.

307. Tailors' trimmings—viz., haircloth; plain or coloured imitation haircloth; canvas; buckram; wadding, and padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings, and braids; stay bindings; Russia braids; shoulder-pads; buckles; silesias; drab, slate, and brown jeans; pocketings; slate, black, and brown dyed unions and linens; Verona, and Italian cloth, of cotton or wool, or unions of the same; also such other lining materials as may be approved by the Minister.

308. Tubular woven cotton cloth in the piece for meat-wraps.

309. Umbrella-makers' materials—viz., reversible, and levantine silk mixtures, gloria, and satin de chene, of not less than 44 in. in width; alpaca cloth, with border; zanella cloth, with border; also other piece-goods on such conditions as the Minister may approve; sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings.

310. Union textiles n.o.e., in the piece, the invoice value of which does not exceed 6d. the yard, when cut up, and made into shirts or pyjamas, under such conditions and regulations as the Minister may prescribe.

311. Waterproof material in the piece, having within, or upon it, a coating of indiarubber.

CLASS VII.—LEATHER, AND ARTICLES USED IN LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

312. Boot elastic.
313. Bootmakers' linings, canvas, plain, or coloured, bag and portmanteau linings, of such materials, qualities, and patterns, as may be approved by the Minister.
314. Boots, shoes, shoettes, sandals, clogs, and pattens, slippers, and goloshes—namely, children's Nos. 0 to 6.
315. Cork soles, and sock-soles; moulded shoe and slipper soles of rubber.
316. East India kip, also hides, crust or rough tanned, but undressed.
317. Goat-skins, and kid-skins, however dressed.
318. Grindery—namely, button fasteners, and staples; eyelets, and hook eyelets, and eyelet rings; tingles; spikes for running or cricketing shoes; boot-protectors; wood or rubber heels or knobs; leather toe-tips, "Wells" patent or a similar make, stiffeners or toes moulded ready for use, copper toes, boot stretchers and trees, hollow-fillers, japanned toe-tips; legging springs and stiffeners; lasting tacks, pegs, brass rivets, iron rivets; brass, iron, and copper cut-bills; steel points, sparrow bills; wrought, cut, and malleable hob-nails; Hungarian nails; wrought, and cut tip-nails; iron or wooden lasts; stands for lasts; sole, heel, stiffening, and toe-cap knives; shoemakers' wax; heel-balls; bristles, hemp, and flax; rubber solution or cement; welting cut into strips or in coils ready for use; shoemakers' binding or beading; welting leather cut into strips not exceeding 1 in. in width; webbing; tanners', curriers', and bootmakers' *inks or stains;* bootmakers' sectional cutting-boards; glass or emery paper, or cloth, on sheets, in rolls, or cut into shapes.
319. Hog-skins.
320. Kangaroo, and wallaby skins, undressed.
321. Leather, japanned or enamelled.
322. Saddle-trees.
323. Saddlers' ironmongery (except bits and stirrup-irons), hames, and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar check, and the same article plain, of such quality as may be approved by the Minister; legging-buckles, also metal articles required to repair or complete riding or driving harness, or saddlery, to be repaired or made in the colony.
324. Tanning materials, *crude.*

CLASS VIII.—FURNITURE, ETC.

325. Blind webbing, and tape. Worsted covered cord, and solid glace cord, for venetian, and other blinds.

326. Upholsterers' materials—viz., webbing, hair-seating, imitation hair-seating; curled hair; gimp, and cord, of wool, cotton, or silk; tufts, and studs; chair canvas.

CLASS IX.—CHINA, GLASS, ETC.

327. *Bottles, empty, plain stone;* also *empty plain glass bottles,* not being cut or ground: *jars, plain glass;* and *plain earthen jars,* up to 3 in. in diameter at the mouth.
328. Earthen, or glass roofing tiles, ridging, or finials; also roofing slates.
329. Glass plates (engraved) for photo-lithographic work.
330. Jars, or other dutiable vessels, containing free goods, or goods subject to a fixed rate of duty, and being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained in them.
331. Lamps, miners' safety, and glasses therefor; lamps *peculiarly adapted* for use on harbour beacons and lighthouses, also *appliances peculiar to* such lamps; side lights, and head lights, especially suited for the use of ships.

CLASS X.—FANCY GOODS, ETC.

332. *Action work,* and keys, in frames, or otherwise, iron, or metal piano frames, for *manufacture* of organs, harmoniums, and pianos; organ pipes, and stop-knobs.
333. Articles, being exhibits for public display only in public museums, whether purchased under bond or directly imported by, or for presentation to such museums, upon declaration that such goods will not be sold or otherwise disposed of in New Zealand without payment of any duty which may be payable.
334. Artists' materials—viz., canvas in the piece or on stretchers, oiled paper or drawing paper in sheets or blocks, colours, brushes, palettes, and palette knives.
335. Cigarette papers entered to be warehoused in any licensed tobacco manufactory for the manufacture therein of cigarettes.
336. Films for bioscopes, cinematographs, and kinetoscopes.
337. Microscopes, and telescopes, and slides, and lenses, for same.
338. Paintings, statuary, and works of art, whether purchased under bond or directly imported by, or for presentation to any *public institution* or art association registered as a body corporate, for display in the buildings of such institution or association, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of; statuary or works of art, whether purchased under bond, or directly imported, for display in any public park or place, on conditions prescribed by the Minister.
339. Paintings or pictures, painted or drawn by New Zealand students, within five years of the time of their departure from the colony for the purpose of undergoing a period

of tuition abroad for the first time, upon evidence being produced to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs.

340. Photographic cameras, and lenses, including focussing cloths, and camera covers.

341. Photographs of personal friends in letters or packets.

342. Precious stones, cut or uncut, if unmounted.

343. Sensitised surfaces, and albumenised paper, plain, not being postcards or other stationery.

344. Slides for magic lanterns.

CLASS XI.—PAPER, ETC.

(Note.—In every case where exemption from duty is governed by a size, the equivalent area shall be exempt under like condition.)

345. Bookbinders' materials — viz., cloth, leather, thread, head-bands, webbing, end-papers, tacketing-gut, marbling-colours, marble-paper, blue or red paste for ruling-ink, staple-presses, wire staples, staple-sticks.

346. Butter paper (known as vegetable parchment paper), and waxed paper unprinted.

(Note.—Butter paper or waxed paper, printed, shall be charged as wrapping paper, or wrappers, of all kinds, printed or lithographed. Schedule A, Class XI.)

347. Cardboard, pasteboard, wood-pulp board, and corrugated board, of size not less than that known as "royal," and weighing not less than 2 oz. per sheet of "royal" size; also strawboard of size not less than that known as "royal," and weighing not less than 3 oz. per sheet of "royal" size.

348. Cardboard boxes, material for—viz., gold, and silver paper, plain or embossed; embossed paper in strips; gelatine or coloured papers; known as "box papers."

349. Cartridge drawing paper.

350. Celluloid, plain, in sheets, n.o.e.

351. Cloth-lined boards, not less than "royal" size.

352. Cloth-lined paper, and enamelled, gelatine, and metallic paper, of size not less than "demy"; also "ivorite" of size not less than "demy."

353. Copy-books, having printed headlines on each page; also drawing-books.

354. Copying paper, medium and larger sizes, in original mill wrappers and labels.

355. Ink, printing.

356. Masticated para.

357. Millboard, and bookbinders' leather board.

358. Paper, hand-made or machine-made, *book*, or *writing*, when in original wrappers, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," and not being a wrapping paper, or of the same quality as wrapping paper.

359. Paper, printing.

360. Printed books, papers, and music, n.o.e., excepting advertising matter.

361. Sunday school tickets, and reward cards, being Scriptural or religious motto cards, not exceeding 5d. per dozen invoice value, and not exceeding 6 in. by 4 in. in size, and having no reference upon them to Christmas, New Year, Easter, or birthdays.

CLASS XII.—METALS.

362. *Agricultural machines,* and *agricultural implements,* n.o.e.; also parts peculiar to the manufacture or repair of agricultural machines, and implements — including: chaff cutting knives, fittings for threshing mills, forgings or castings for ploughs, discs for harrows, plough-shares, mould-board plates, and steel-share plates cut to pattern, skeith-plates, tilt-rakes, reaper-knife sections or fingers, finished brass, and steel springs.

(Note.—Agriculture as applied to the Tariff shall include horticulture and viticulture.)

363. Anchors.

364. *Artificers' tools,* n.o.e., not including brushes or brushware; also the following tools — namely, axes, and hatchets, spades, shovels, forks, picks, mattocks, quartz, and knapping hammers, scythes, sheep-shears, reaping hooks, soldering irons, paperhangers' scissors, butchers' saws or cleavers; measuring bands or tapes; coal cutters, and air picks.

365. Axles, axle-arms, and axle boxes.

366. Bellows nails.

367. Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for — namely, rubber tires, pneumatic rubber tires, outside covers of rubber, and inner tubes, handle grips, pedal rubbers; also the following articles when not plated, japanned, enamelled, or varnished—namely, drop forgings, stampings, steel balls, weldless steel tubes with or without butted ends, wood or metal rims (not bored), spokes, forks, stays, handle bars, and seat pillars, *unbuilt,* bracket shells, fork, and stay ends, fork tips, bridges, crowns, and lugs; also ball heads complete when not brazed, including all plated parts. Hubs complete plated or otherwise, sprockets, chains, and chain-wheels, whether plated or not. Bottom brackets complete, including axles, cups, cranks, and pedals, plated or otherwise.

368. Beekeepers' tools, implements, and apparatus—namely, metal fittings for bee hives, bee smokers, wax extractors, rubber gloves, gloves of textile soaked in oil, queen cages, comb foundation, foundation machines, honey knives, honey extractors, queen rearing outfits, wax presses, *tools peculiar to the use of beekeepers.*

369. Blacksmiths' anvils, forges, and fans.
370. Bolts, and bolt ends, up to 24 in. in length; nuts, blank or screwed nuts, black or finished nuts.
371. Brass, copper, and tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets; also tinned hoops.
372. Brass or metal tubing, and stamped work, in the rough.
373. Caps, percussion.
374. Card clothing, for woollen-mills, and for paper-mills.
375. Castings for ships; also propeller-screws, including only bosses and blades.
376. *Chains*, iron, *plain*, or with hook, swivel, or ring, attached.
377. Copper, brass, and composition rod, bolt, sheathing, and nails.
378. Couch-roll jackets, machine wires, beater-bars, and strainer-plates, for paper-mills.
379. Crucibles.
380. Electrical materials—namely, insulated cable and wire, carbon in block, sheet, or rod, arc lamp carbons; mica, vulcanite, and other insulating material, rubber or gutta-percha solutions, insulating tapes.
381. *Electricians' portable testing sets.*
382. Emery grinding machines, and emery wheels.
383. Empty iron drums, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.
384. *Engineers'*, and all *metal-* or *wood-* or *stone-workers' machine tools* or hand *tools*, not including brushes or brushware.
385. Engine-governors.
386. *Eyelets.*
387. Fire-engines, chemical fire-engines, and chemical fire-extinguishers; also fire-hose and couplings therefor, portable fire-escapes, fire-ladders, fire-reels, and firemen's helmets, if declared, to the satisfaction of the Collector, for the use of a fire-brigade.
388. Fish-hooks, unmounted, and without attachments.
389. Galvanising baths, welded.
390. *Gas engines*, and hammers, and *oil engines.*
391. Glassmakers' moulds.
392. Hydraulic wheel presses.
393. Iron boiler-plates and unflanged end-plates for boilers; boiler-tubes not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter and unflanged; expansion-rings; furnace-flues.
394. Iron pipes wrought, and wood or fibre pipes, not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same. Cast iron pipes not exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same. Wrought iron *boring*, *casing*, and *lining tubes*, for oil boring, mining, or well sinking purposes.
395. Iron, plain black—viz., sheet, plate, hoop, rod, bolt, bar, angle, tee, channel; pig iron; plain iron rolled girders; rolled chequered plates; shafting, plain rolled or plain *turned*, but otherwise unwrought.

396. Iron and steel cordage.
397. Lead, in pigs and bars.
398. Locomotive wheels and tires, including wheels and tires for railway or tramway *passenger* cars; coil, spiral, and volute springs, suited for the manufacture of locomotives; automatic air-pressure brakes specially suited for use on railway carriages and wagons.
399. Machine saw-blades.
400. *Machinery* — viz., *dairying machinery* (including cream-separating machines, also *coolers*); also vacuum pumps for milking machines when imported along with the machines to which they belong.
401. *Machinery, mining, and gold saving;* also, briquette making, and coal washing machines, rock breaking machines, trommels, stamper batteries, ore feeders, grizzly bars, steel shoes and dies, ore crushing rolls, ball mills, grinding pans, tube mills, concentrators and rubber endless belts for same, battery screening woven or punched; also, the following machines, materials, and appliances, when imported for *mining purposes*, namely:—
    - Air compressors, not including the motive power for charging the same.
    - Chain links and rollers for conveyors, and conveyor belts of rubber or fibre.
    - Electric exploders.
    - Fans for mine ventilation.
    - Filter presses.
    - *Fuel economizers.*
    - *Sand pumps.*
    - *Sinking pumps.*
    - *Solution pumps* made wholly of metal.
    - *Steam pumps* having a capacity exceeding 5,000 gallons per hour.
    - *Turbine pumps.*
    - Shaft signalling gear.
    - Steel or iron head frames for mining shafts.
    - Battery blanket not exceeding 3 feet wide.
    - Material for filter cloths and *plush or other cloth* for gold saving.
402. Medals, including only old or second-hand war medals, humane societies', and other similar medals; also old coins.
403. Metal *fittings*, for trunks, portmanteaux, travelling bags, leggings, bags, and satchels.
404. Metal sheaves, grooved metal pulleys.
405. Metal *tubes in the rough*, having a slit through their whole length, suited for the manufacture of fenders, bedsteads, grates, and the like articles.
406. Metal wire of all kinds, plain; metal cordage n.o.e., not being gold or silver; also barbed fencing wire, and fencing-staples.

456. Cork, cut; bungs; fishermen's cork floats; also *plain unornamental stoppers* of every description for bottles, jars, and casks.
457. Cotton and other waste, engineers.
458. Diving dresses, and dresses suited solely for use in poisonous gases or smoke, with apparatus peculiar thereto.
459. Dyes; dye stuffs; and dyeing materials, *crude*.
460. Engine packing.
461. Felt sheathing.
462. Gum boots, half-knee, knee, or thigh, the soles of which may be of either leather or rubber.
463. Hawsers of 12 in. or over.
464. Honey and brown Windsor soap composition.
465. Indiarubber gloves.
466. Manures.
467. Marble, granite, and other stone, hewn or *rough sawn*, not dressed or polished.
468. Netmakers' cotton twine; nets, seine fishing.
469. Official supplies for consular officers of countries where a similar exemption exists in favour of British consuls.
470. Paper-makers' felts.
471. Passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing apparel and *other personal effects that have been worn or are in use* by persons arriving in the colony; also *implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment*, of such persons, not exceeding £50 in value, and household or other effects not exceeding £100 in value, which have been in use for twelve months prior to embarkation by the persons or families bringing them to the colony, and which are not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; also cabin furnishings belonging to such persons not exceeding in value £10:

Provided that goods falling within the above exemption may be admitted free, only, if imported within two years of the arrival in the colony of the persons or families by whom they have been used.

472. Plaster of Paris.
473. Powder—viz., blasting powder, and blasting meal.
474. Returned empties which are identified as such to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs.
475. Shipbuilders' models of vessels suited only for exhibition.
476. Ship chandlery, n.o.e.
477. Ships' rockets, blue-lights, and danger-signals, and rocket life-saving apparatus.
478. Stones, mill, grind, oil, and whet.
479. Tobacco for sheep-wash, or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Minister.
480. Treacle or molasses, mixed with bone-black in proportions to the satisfaction of the Minister.

481. Typewriters.
482. Wax, bottling.
483. Wool packs and wool pockets.
484. Yarn—viz., coir, flax, jute, and hemp.
485. Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Minister) which are suited only for, and are to be used solely in, the fabrication or repair of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Minister in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*.
486. And all articles n.o.e.

Provided that all goods falling under this Schedule, which are prison made, shall be charged an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Table of Duties, under the New Zealand and South African Customs Duties Reciprocity Acts, chargeable on Goods being the Produce or Manufacture of and being imported from the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Colony of Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia.

487. Feathers, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.*
488. Fish, 1½d. per lb.*
489. Fruits, dried, free.
490. Fruits, green, free.
491. Maize, 6d. per cental.
492. Sugar, 1s. 8d. per cental.*
493. Tobacco (manufactured), 2s. 6d. per lb.
494. Tea (not otherwise exempt), 1d. per lb.
495. Wines (other than sparkling), 2s. per gallon.
496. Wines (sparkling), 5s. per gallon.
497. All other goods (except spirits), 25 per cent. less than the duty which would otherwise be payable.

* No higher duty shall be levied on any goods the produce or manufacture of the said colonies than that which would be levied under "The Tariff Act, 1907," on the same goods if they were the produce or manufacture of some other part of the British dominions. (See "The Tariff Act, 1907," section 7.)

Table of Excise Duties.

498. Tobacco, 1s. the lb.
499. Cigars and snuff, 1s. 6d. the lb.

500. Cigarettes—
  If manufactured by machinery, 2s. 6d. the lb.
  If made by hand, 1s. the lb.

501. Beer, 3d. the gallon.

502. Articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient, manufactured in a warehouse appointed under section 26 of "The Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882," namely—
  Perfumed spirit, 20s. the liquid gallon.
  Toilet preparations which are subject to 16s. the liquid gallon on importation, 12s. the liquid gallon.
  Toilet preparations which are subject to 25 per cent. duty on importation, 6s. the liquid gallon.
  Culinary and flavouring essences, 12s. the liquid gallon.
  Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 9d. the lb.
  Medicinal preparations (excepting medicated wine or wine mixed with food) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less, free.

Extract from "The Tariff Act, 1907."

503. "23. Where any dispute arises as to the true meaning and application of any terms used in the Tariff and therein printed in italics, the Minister of Customs may determine such dispute in such manner as appears to him just, and his decision thereon shall be final."

Extract from "The Defence Act Amendment Act, 1900."

504. "28. All military clothing, saddlery, and equipments imported into the colony for the *bona fide* use of a Volunteer corps shall, on the certificate in writing of the Minister of Defence that the same are or have been imported for such purpose, be admitted into the colony free of Customs duty."

Extract from "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882."

505. "13. Registered societies shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

(3.) Customs duties shall not be chargeable on regalia, emblems, certificates, and banners, being the property of any society or registered branch."

Exemptions from Duty created by His Excellency the Governor under Section 17 of "The Tariff Act, 1907."

506. Allenbury's Foods Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Free. (See *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th October, 1907.)
507. Allenbury's pancreatised milk and cereal diet.	
508. Allinson's food.	
509. Benger's food.	
510. Burroughs Wellcome and Co.'s peptogenic milk powder.	
511. Carnrick's soluble food.	
512. Chapman's Food.	
513. Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.	
514. Frame Food diet.	
515. Gluten flour.	
516. Hewlett's food.	
517. Horlick's Malted Milk.	
518. Maltico food.	
519. Mellin's Food.	
520. Moseley's Food.	
521. Neave's Food.	
522. Nestle's Milk food.	
523. Nestle's Milo food.	
524. Ridge's Food.	
525. Savory and Moore's Food.	
526. Food composed of pasteurised milk or casein of milk in combination with malted or unmalted ground grain.	

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

SCHEDULE C.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to additional duty equal to the amount payable under Schedule A.

1. Cement, Portland, and other structural, and building cement.

SCHEDULE D.—PART I.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to additional duty equal to one-half of the amount payable under Schedule A.

2. Basketware, and wickerware, n.o.e., not being furniture.
3. Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles, also finished, or partly finished or machined parts of the same, n.o.e.
4. Boots, shoes, clogs, and pattens, n.o.e.—namely, men's, above size No. 5; youth's, above size No. 1; boys', Nos. 7 to 1, both inclusive; women's, above size No. 1; girls', Nos. 7 to 1, both inclusive; other kinds; *slippers* (not including lawn tennis, and gymnasium shoes soled with indiarubber or felt); *slippers* of felt, with carpet, twine, or felt soles; shoes or goloshes known as *Plimsolls* with moulded indiarubber soles; *Champion*, gymnasium, yachting, and lawn tennis boots, and shoes, with moulded indiarubber soles; *goloshes* or *overshoes* of all kinds, of rubber; shoettes, and sandals, n.o.e.
5. Candles.
6. Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, perambulators, and the like vehicles, and wheels for the same.
7. China, porcelain, and parian ware.
8. Clocks, time registers, and time detectors.
9. Cordage, rope, and twine, n.o.e.
10. Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware.
11. *Fancy goods, and toys; also sporting, gaming, and athletic requisites, n.o.e.*, including billiard tables, and billiard *requisites;* hair, and toilet combs.
12. Firearms, all kinds.
13. Fish, potted, and preserved (not including sardines).
14. Furniture, and cabinetware, n.o.e., and other than iron or other metal.
15. Glassware; globes, and chimneys, for lamps.
16. Hardware, ironmongery, and hollow-ware, n.o.e.
17. Hops.
18. Iron, and other nails, n.o.e., including dog-spikes.

19. Iron pipes wrought n.o.e., and wood or fibre pipes, exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same. Cast iron pipes exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, and knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same.
20. Jewellery; plate, gold, or silver; plated ware.
21. Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick, n.o.e.
22. Lawn-mowers.
23. Musical instruments.
24. *Paper-wrapping,* all kinds, not printed, including blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small-hand, lumber-hand, tissue, brown, cartridge, and sugar papers.
25. Upholstery, n.o.e.
26. Walking-sticks.

Preferential duties upon the articles hereafter enumerated to be charged up to and including the 31st day of December, 1907, thereafter to cease and determine:—

26A. Cream of tartar.
26B. Glass, crown, sheet, and common window.
26C. Glass, plate, polished, coloured, and other kinds, n.o.e.
26D. Paper-hangings.

SCHEDULE D.—PART II.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to additional duty equal to one-half of the amount payable under Schedule A.

Preferential duties upon the items hereafter enumerated shall only be charged after the 31st day of March, 1908:—

27. Bill-hooks, bush-hooks, slashers, and hedge-knives.
28. Brooms, brushes, and brushware.
29. Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore.
30. Cartridge-cases.
31. Cartridges, n.o.e.
32. Cars, wagons, and trucks, railway, and tramway; and wheels for the same n.o.e.
33. Electric batteries, and cells; furniture, fittings, instruments, and appliances, n.o.e., for the generation, transmission, application, or utilisation of electricity, or of electric power of any description whatsoever.
34. Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, n.o.e.
35. Galvanised iron manufactures, n.o.e., made up from galvanised iron, or from plain sheet iron, and then galvanised.
36. Heelplates, and toe stiffeners, and toe plates.
37. Japanned, and lacquered metalware.
38. *Laces,* vamps, and uppers; also clog or patten soles.

39. Lay figures, busts, and dress stands.
40. Leather bags, and leathercloth bags, n.o.e.
41. Leather cut into shapes.
42. Leather leggings.
43. Leather manufactures n.o.e.
44. Machinery, electric, and appliances—namely, *electric generators*, and *electric motors*, including slide rails therefor, *electric lamps* including globes for arc lamps, *electric transformers*.
45. Magic lanterns, bioscopes, cinematographs, kinetoscopes, phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and the like instruments, including accessories peculiar thereto n.o.e.; also limelight, and the like apparatus, including accessories peculiar thereto, except magic-lantern slides.
46. Mantelpieces, other than stone.
47. Manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal, or manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal in combination with any other material whatsoever, n.o.e.
48. Matches:—
    Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches.
        In boxes containing over 60 and not more than 100 matches.
        In boxes containing more than 100 matches.
    Wax, "plaid vestas" in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches.
        "Pocket vestas" in tin or other boxes, containing under 100 matches.
    Wax, other kinds.
    Matches of any material other than wood or wax.
49. Paper bags, *coarse* (including sugar bags).
50. Paper bags, n.o.e.
51. Picture or photograph frames or mounts.
52. Statues, statuettes, casts, and bronzes.
53. Tinware, and tin manufactures, n.o.e.
54. Tobacco pipes and cases, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, cigarette cases and papers.
55. Woodenware, and turnery, n.o.e., and veneers.
56. Lard, and *refined* animal fats, n.o.e.
57. Meats, potted or preserved.
58. Provisions, n.o.e.
59. Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved.
60. Fruits, preserved in juice, or syrup.
61. Milk or cream, preserved, evaporated, or dried.
62. Coffee, essence of, and essence of coffee with milk or any other food substance.
63. Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, unsweetened, in containers of less than ten gallons capacity.
64. Fruit juices or imitation fruit juices, sweetened; syrups; raspberry vinegar, sweetened.

91. Cardboard or paper boxes complete; or cardboard or paper, cut, or shaped, for boxes, wrappers, or other receptacles (including match-boxes).

92. Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also covers for directories.

93. Stationery, manufactured—viz., account-books, manuscript-books, scribbling, and letter blocks, and books, plain or ruled; bill-head, invoice, and statement forms; printed or ruled paper, counter-books, cheque, and draft forms; tags, labels not printed or lithographed, blotting-pads, sketch-books, book-covers, copying letter-books, manifold-writers, albums (other than for photographs), diaries, birthday-books, plain or faint lined ruled books, printed window-tickets, printed, lithographed, or embossed stationery n.o.e., and Christmas, New Year, birthday, Easter, and other cards, and booklets.

94. Boilers, land, and marine, including feed-water heaters, fuel-economizers, steam superheaters, and mechanical stokers.

95. Crab winches, cranes, capstans, and windlasses.

96. *Machinery*, n.o.e.

97. Steam-engines, and parts of steam-engines, n.o.e.

98. Bellows, n.o.e.

99. Doors, and sashes, either plain, or glazed with ornamental glass.

100. *Axle grease*, and other *solid lubricants*; petroleum *greases*, and mixtures of the same with other substances, n.o.e.

101. Harness oil, and composition, leather dressing, and belt dressing; also leather revivers and polishes n.o.e.

102. Animals, food for, of all kinds, n.o.e., including horse, and cattle spices, and condiments, proprietary or otherwise; also hemp-seed, maw-seed, millet-seed, canary-seed, and mixed bird-seed.

103. Bags, calico, forfar, linen, flour; bagging, bags, and sacks, n.o.e., including filter bags, and sheaths.

104. Blacking, and boot-gloss, and polish.

105. Blacklead.

106. Boats, launches, yachts, also all vessels propelled by means other than oars (when imported in any vessel), including all fittings therefor n.o.e.

107. Fireworks, not otherwise enumerated.

108. Nets, and netting.

109. Tarpaulins, tents, sails, rick, and wagon covers.

110. Bags of textile or felt, all kinds, if printed.

111. Granite, and other stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom; also imitation stone, dressed, or polished, and articles made therefrom, or from cement.

112. Soap, n.o.e.

SCHEDULE D.—PART III.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to additional duty equal to one-fifth of the amount payable under Schedule A.

Preferential duties upon the items hereafter enumerated shall only be charged after the thirty-first day of March, 1908:—

113. Biscuits, ships', plain and unsweetened; also dog biscuits.

114. Biscuits, other kinds.

115. Candied peel, and drained peel.

116. *Confectionery* n.o.e.; including medicated lozenges, medicated confectionery, boiled sugars, liquorice n.o.e., sugared or crystallized fruits.

117. Chocolate *confectionery*, and *confectionery* containing chocolate—

(1) In *plain trade* packages.
(2) In *fancy packages*, or in *small packages* for retail sale.

118. Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves.

119. Jellies, *concentrated*.

120. Spices, ground, n.o.e., including pepper, pimento, and olive stones, ground.

121. Vinegar, not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity calculated as acetic acid.

122. Chicory.

123. Cocoa, and chocolate, including cocoa-beans roasted and crushed; also cocoa or chocolate mixed with milk or any other food substance whatsoever.

124. Coffee, roasted.

125. Tea n.o.e.

126. Soda-crystals.

127. Handbills, circulars, programmes, playbills, printed posters, trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates; printed advertising matter n.o.e.; also paper bags, and wrapping paper, or wrappers, of all kinds, printed or lithographed; printed or lithographed envelopes or labels.

(Note.—This shall not apply to trade catalogues or price-lists of the goods of firms or persons having no *established business* in New Zealand.)

128. Composition piping.

129. Iron galvanised corrugated sheets.

130. Iron, plain galvanised sheet or hoop.

131. Iron tanks.

132. Lead piping.

133. Shot.

134. *Oil*, n.o.e., including mineral lubricating-*oil*, in vessels capable of containing one gallon or more.

135. Paints, and colours, ground in oil or turpentine; also putty; and *driers* n.o.e.
136. Paints, and colours *mixed ready for use;* also enamel paints, n.o.e.
137. Stearine.
138. Varnish and lacquers, including lithographic varnish, gold size, liquid gold, and other metallic paints; also liquid medium for mixing with metallic paints
139. Whiting, and chalk.
140. Grain, and pulse, of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, n.o.e., including wheat flour.
141. Blue.
142. Gelatine, isinglass, glue, and size.
143. Soap, common yellow, and blue mottled.
144. Spirits, methylated to the satisfaction of the Minister.
145. Starch.

SCHEDULE E.—PART I.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

146. Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for — namely, handle-grips, pedal rubbers: also the following articles when not plated, japanned, enamelled, or varnished — namely, drop-forgings, stampings, steel balls, weldless steel tubes with or without butted ends, wood or metal rims (not bored), spokes, forks, stays, handle-bars, and seat pillars, *unbuilt,* bracket shells, fork, and stay ends, fork-tips, bridges, crowns, and lugs; also ball heads complete when not brazed, including all plated parts. Hubs complete plated or otherwise, sprockets, chains, and chain-wheels, whether plated or not. Bottom brackets complete, including axles, cups, cranks, and pedals, plated or otherwise.
147. *Gas engines,* and hammers, and *oil engines.*
148. Iron pipes wrought, and wood or fibre pipes, not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same. Cast iron pipes not exceeding 9 in. in internal diameter, also knees, bends, elbows, and *other fittings* for the same. Wrought iron *boring, casing,* and *lining* tubes, for oil boring, mining, or well-sinking purposes.
149. Iron, plain black—viz., sheet, plate, hoop under 6 in. in width, rod, bolt, bar, angle, tee, channel; plain iron-rolled girders; rolled chequered plates; shafting, plain rolled or plain turned, but otherwise unwrought.

150. Iron and steel cordage.
151. Motor engines for bicycles.
152. *Paper, printing.*
153. Rails for railways and tramways, including lay-outs, and points, and crossings, for the same; also fish plates.

SCHEDULE E.—PART II.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Preferential duties upon the items hereafter enumerated shall only be charged after the thirty-first day of March, 1908:—

154. Butter cloth; also cheese cloth, and cheese bandages or caps.
155. Canvas, indiarubber, or other hose, tubing, or piping, armoured or otherwise; flexible metal hose, tubing, or piping.
156. Cardboard boxes, material for—namely: gold, and silver paper, plain or embossed; embossed paper in strips; gelatine or coloured papers; known as "box papers."
157. Castings for ships; also propeller-screws, including only bosses and blades.
158. Iron boiler-plates and unflanged end-plates for boilers; boiler-tubes not exceeding 6 in. in internal diameter and unflanged; expansion-rings; furnace-flues.
159. Tubular woven cotton cloth in the piece for meat wraps.

SCHEDULE E.—PART III.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are, in addition to the duties (if any) chargeable under Schedule A, liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Preferential duties upon the articles hereinafter enumerated shall only be charged after the thirty-first day of March, 1908:—

160. Boots, shoes, shoettes, sandals, clogs, and pattens, slippers, and goloshes—namely, children's Nos. 0 to 6.
161. Cork soles, and sock-soles; moulded shoe and slipper soles of rubber.
162. Artists' materials—viz., canvas in the piece or on stretchers, oiled paper or drawing-paper in sheets or blocks, colours, brushes, palettes, and palette knives.
163. Photographic cameras, and lenses, including focussing cloths, and camera covers.

164. Sensitised surfaces, and albumenised paper, plain, not being postcards or other stationery.
165. Copy-books, having printed head lines on each page; also drawing-books.
166. Ink, printing.
167. Anchors.
168. Blacksmiths' anvils, forges, and fans.
169. Caps, percussion.
170. *Chains*, iron, *plain*, or with hook, swivel, or ring, attached.
171. Engine governors.
172. Fire-engines, chemical fire-engines, and chemical fire-extinguishers; also fire-hose and couplings therefor, portable fire-escapes, fire-ladders, fire-reels, and firemen's helmets, if declared, to the satisfaction of the Collector, for the use of a fire brigade.
173. *Machinery*—namely, *dairying machinery* (excluding cream-separating machines, also *coolers*).
174. *Machinery, mining, and gold saving;* also briquette making, and coal washing machines, rock breaking machines, trommels, stamper batteries, ore feeders, grizzly bars, steel shoes and dies, ore crushing rolls, ball mills, grinding pans, tube mills, battery screening woven or punched; also, the following machines, materials, and appliances, when imported for *mining purposes*, namely:—
    - Air compressors, not including the motive power for charging the same.
    - Chain links and rollers for conveyors, and conveyor belts of rubber or fibre.
    - Electric exploders.
    - Fans for mine ventilation.
    - Filter presses.
    - *Fuel economizers.*
    - *Sand pumps.*
    - *Sinking pumps.*
    - *Solution pumps* made wholly of metal.
    - *Steam pumps* having a capacity exceeding 5,000 gallons per hour.
    - *Turbine pumps.*
    - Shaft signalling gear.
    - Steel or iron head frames for mining shafts.
    - Battery blanket not exceeding 3 feet wide.
    - Material for filter cloths and *plush or other cloth* for gold saving.
175. Metal sheaves, grooved metal pulleys.
176. Metal wove-wire, and metal gauze; also wire netting, and expanded metal lathing or fencing, in the piece.
177. Metallic capsules.
178. Perforated or cellular sheet zinc or iron.

179. Portable engines on four or any greater number of wheels, with boiler of locomotive type; also *traction engines.*
180. *Printing* machines or presses; *embossing,* and bronzing machines, ruling machines, cardboard box making machines, and tools for same.
181. Printing type, and printing materials, n.o.e., suited only for the use of printers.
182. Steam or hydraulic pressure, and vacuum gauges; pressure indicators or pressure gauges for gas or oil engines; speed indicators, engineers', for testing machinery.
183. Surveyors' instruments—viz., steel bands, chains, measuring tapes, field instruments, and drawing instruments; draughtsmen's drawing instruments.
184. Welded and flanged boiler furnaces, plain or corrugated.
185. Paints, and colours, n.o.e.
186. *Belting,* for driving machinery, other than leather belting, and not being cordage or rope.
187. *Binder-twine.*
188. Cork, cut; bungs; fishermen's cork floats; also *plain unornamental stoppers* of every description for bottles, jars, and casks.
189. Felt-sheathing.
190. *Machinery—viz., refrigerating, dredging, woollen mill, paper mill, rope and twine making, meat preserving, leather splitting.*
191. *Soda-water machines;* also *machines for aerating* liquids.
192. Steam engines, and parts thereof, for *mining* (including *gold dredging*), or *gold-saving purposes and processes,* or for *dairying purposes.*
193. Engines and machines for *mining purposes*—viz., *capstan engines* for mining shafts; *winding engines,* steam, air, or electrically driven, including bed-plates, foundation bolts, and friction clutches, when imported with the engines; drums for winding engines.

SCHEDULE E.—PART IV.

Goods in this Schedule, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are liable to duty as set forth herein.

194. Tea, in bulk—viz., in packages of 5 lb. or over net weight of tea, 2d. the lb.

MODIFICATIONS.

The Customs tariff is modified in respect of the undermentioned articles imported into the Cook and other Islands within the extended boundaries of the Dominion :—

Claret, 2s. the gallon.
Horses, 10s. each.
Drugs imported by missionary societies for dispensation among the Natives, free.

"The Tariff Act, 1907," does not take effect in the above Islands until a day to be determined by the Governor by Order in Council gazetted, but after the coming into operation of the Act there shall be levied and collected in the said Islands, in addition to all other duties imposed by the Act, the following, viz. :—

Sugar, whether imported from New Zealand or elsewhere, ½d. per lb.
Cotton piece-goods (except calico), linen piece-goods, and piece-goods of mixed cotton and linen, whether imported from New Zealand or elsewhere, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

"The Opium Prohibition Act, 1901," makes it unlawful for any person to import opium into the Dominion in any form suitable for smoking. Permits may be issued by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs for the importation of the drug in the following forms :—

Opium, crude.
Opium, in powder.
Opium, extract of, solid.

No permit shall be issued to any person of the Chinese race. Heavy penalties are prescribed for breaches of the above law.

"The Opium Prohibition Act Amendment Act, 1902," makes it illegal to have opium in possession, except the kinds stated above, which can be held under permit.

"The Opium Prohibition Act Amendment Act, 1906," requires that every person who purchases opium from the holder of a permit shall enter or cause to be entered in a book kept for such purpose the particulars of all purchases in the same manner as the holder of a permit is required to enter particulars of all sales.

TIMBER EXPORT.

"The Timber Export Act, 1901," authorised the collection, by Order in Council, of the following duties :—

SCHEDULE.

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.
Logs, squared with axe or saw ..		
Half logs		
Flitches of any particular kind, or pieces of such size as the Governor by Order in Council from time to time determines	3s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.

An Order in Council dated the 27th March, 1902, directs that there shall be levied, collected, and paid previous to exportation from New Zealand, duties upon white-pine and kahikatea timber as under :—

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.
Logs, cut in half	″ ″
Logs, squared with axe or saw, 10 in. by 10 in. or its equivalent, or over	″ ″
Flitches, any width, and not exceeding 10 in. thick,	2s. per 100 superficial feet.

A further Order in Council, dated 10th April, 1902, directs that duties on kauri timber shall be charged as under :—

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.
Logs, cut in half	″ ″
Logs, squared with axe or saw..	″ ″
Flitches, exceeding 30 in. in width and 9 in. in thickness	2s. per 100 superficial feet.

"The Timber Export Duty Act, 1903," forms part of and is to be read with "The Timber Export Act, 1901." The following duties may, by Order in Council,* be substituted for those in the Schedule to the last-named statute :—

SCHEDULE.

Logs, round	5s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.
Logs, squared with axe or saw..		
Half logs		
Flitches of any particular kind, or pieces of such size as the Governor by Order in Council from time to time determines	3s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.

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* No order yet issued.

NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES RECIPROCITY.

THE "New Zealand and South African Customs Duties Reciprocity Act, 1906." makes provision for Customs reciprocity between New Zealand and South Africa. An Order in Council dated the 7th January, 1907, sets out that the treaty shall be with the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia. The existing New Zealand Customs tariff is altered in respect of importations from the above colonies into New Zealand, and on and after the 1st January, 1907, the following duties shall be levied:—

Feathers	15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
Fish	1½d. per lb.*
Fruits, dried	Free.
Fruits, green	Free.
Maize	6d. per cental.
Sugar	1s. 8d. per cental.*
Tobacco (manufactured)	2s. 6d. per lb.
Tea (not otherwise exempt)	1d. per lb.
Wines (other than sparkling)	2s. per gallon.
Wines (sparkling)	5s. per gallon.
All other goods (except spirits)	25 per cent. less than the duty which would otherwise be payable.

The following duties are chargeable under the treaty on New Zealand goods imported into the above colonies of South Africa:—

Bran	1s. per cental.
Flour	2s. 3d. per cental.
Oats	1s. 10d. per cental.
Wheat	1s. per cental.
Butter	2d. per lb.
Cheese	12 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Meats	1d. per lb.
All other goods (except spirits)	25 per cent. less than the duty which would otherwise be payable.

It is also agreed that if a fiscal difference is made by either of the contracting parties between locally manufactured spirits and imported spirits, the manufactured spirits of the other contracting party shall be admitted at the same rate of duty as is payable on the locally manufactured spirits.

"The New Zealand and South African Customs Treaty Ratification Act, 1907," ratifies and confirms the above treaty, which continues in full force and effect until terminated by the Governor by Order in Council gazetted.

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* No higher duty shall be levied on any goods the produce and manufacture of the said colonies than that which would be levied under "The Tariff Act, 1907," on the same goods if they were the produce or manufacture of some other part of the British dominions (see "The Tariff Act, 1907," sec. 7).

FEES PAYABLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

FEES PAYABLE TO DISTRICT LAND REGISTRARS UNDER "THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1885."

	£	s.	d.
For the bringing land under the provisions of this Act (over and above the cost of advertisements)—			
When the title consists of a Crown grant, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with	0	2	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £300	1	0	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	0	15	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200	0	10	0
When the title is of any other description and when the value does not exceed £100	0	5	0
Contribution to the Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under the Act,—			
In the pound sterling	0	0	0½
Other fees—			
For every application to bring land under the Act	0	5	0
For every certificate of title on transfer where the consideration does not exceed £100	0	10	0
For every other certificate of title	1	0	0
Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, incumbrance, or lease	0	10	0
Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of incumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease	0	5	0
Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission	0	10	0
For every power of attorney deposited	0	10	0
For every registration abstract	1	0	0
For cancelling registration abstract	0	5	0
For every revocation order	0	10	0
Noting caveat	0	10	0
Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and for every notice relating to any caveat	0	5	0
For every search	0	2	0
For every general search	0	5	0
For every map or plan deposited	0	5	0
For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited	0	10	0
For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity or re-entry by lessee	0	10	0
For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of Trustee in Bankruptcy to accept the same	0	10	0
For entering notice of marriage or death	0	10	0
For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court	0	10	0
Taking affidavit or statutory declaration	0	5	0
For the exhibition of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor	0	5	0
For certified copy, not exceeding five folios	0	5	0
For every folio or part folio after first five	0	0	6
For every notice to produce deeds or instruments	0	5	0
For every outstanding interest noted on certificate of title ..	0	5	0
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first	0	2	0

Regulations.

All fees under the Act shall be due and payable in advance.

Where several properties are included in one form of application there shall be charged in respect of each property an application fee and a fee for bringing the land under the Act. Land included within one outer boundary shall be deemed one property for the purpose of this regulation.

In all cases a fee of one pound (£1) is hereby prescribed as the charge to be made for advertising notice of application; provided that, whenever it is necessary that unusual publicity shall be given to any application, the District Land Registrar may require payment of such additional sum as shall, in his judgment, be sufficient to defray the cost of such advertisements.

In all cases where application is made to bring land under the Act, and the certificate of title is directed to issue and is issued in the name of the applicant, the fees for bringing such land under the Act, with the exception of the "application fee," may, at the request of the applicant, remain unpaid until such land is dealt with by him as registered proprietor. The District Land Registrar shall retain any such certificate of title until the fees due upon the same have been paid, and, until such payment, shall not register any dealing with the land included in such certificate of title.

Printed forms supplied by the Registrar for use under the Act shall be charged for at the rate of one shilling each. Solicitors, land-brokers, and others having forms printed for their own use, and at their own expense, shall, on approval of such forms by the Registrar, be entitled to have the same sealed free of charge.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

By the Amendment Act of 1885 the Schedule of Duties payable under the principal Act of 1881 has been repealed, and the following imposed in lieu thereof:—

1. When the value does not exceed £100	No duty.
2. Upon any amount exceeding £100 but not exceeding £1,000—	
On the first £100	No duty.
And on the remainder	£2½ per cent.
3. Upon any amount exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £5,000	£3½ per cent.
4. Upon any amount exceeding £5,000, and up to £20,000	£7 per cent.
5. Upon £20,000 and any amount over that sum	£10 per cent.
6. Strangers in blood, excepting adopted children	£3 per cent. additional.

These duties are leviable upon the final balance of the real and personal estates.

The exemption in respect of property passing absolutely to widow at death of husband is now extended *vice versa*.

There are also special provisions in the law affecting children, grandchildren, step-children, and adopted children inheriting property.

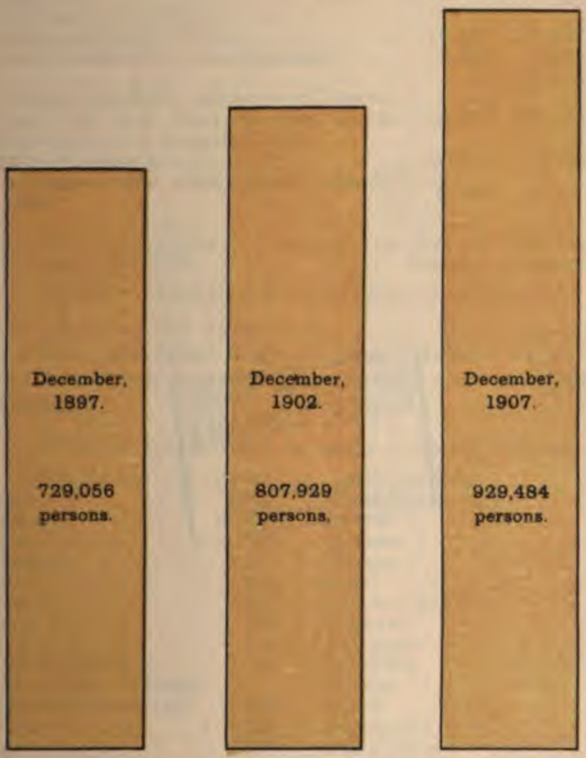
The above duties also apply to deeds of gift.

DIAGRAM No. 1.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND

(Excluding Maoris and Population of Annexed Pacific Islands.)

Increase during Ten Years.



NOTE.—The total Maori population, which is excluded above, was, at the Census of 1906, 47,731 persons; and the population of the Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands, 12,340 persons; making the full total population of the Dominion, 989,555 persons.

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PART II.—STATISTICAL.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

THE population of New Zealand, as estimated for the 31st December, 1907, with the increase for the year, is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Estimated population (exclusive of Maoris, also Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands) on 31st December, 1906	481,651	427,075	908,726
Increase during the year 1907—			
By excess of births over deaths	7,080	7,948	15,028
By excess of immigration over emigration ..	3,918	1,812	5,730
Estimated population (exclusive of Maoris, also Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands) on 31st December, 1907	492,649	436,835	929,484
Maori population, census, April, 1906	25,538	22,193	47,731
Population of Cook and other Pacific Islands, census, 1906	6,224	6,116	12,340*
Total estimated population of Dominion on 31st December, 1907	524,411	465,144	989,555

* Excluding 776 natives of South Sea Islands at labour abroad.

Details showing the distribution of the Maori population and also of the Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands follow; but the figures in the succeeding portions of this section exclude these special features.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAORIS IN EACH COUNTY, CENSUS 1906.

Counties.	Persons.	Counties.	Persons.
Mangonui	2,053	Whakatane	2,332
Whangaroa	743	Opotiki	1,319
Hokianga	2,769	Rotorua	1,260
Bay of Islands	2,571	Waiapu	2,611
Hobson	882	Cook	1,759
Otamatea	407	Hawke's Bay	1,505
Whangarei	960	Waipawa	468
Rodney	132	Patangata	140
Great Barrier Island ..	41	Woodville	11
Eden (including Waiheke and Chamberlin Islands)	282	Wairoa	2,266
Waitemata	189	Akitio	43
Manukau	678	Castlepoint	9
Waikato	838	Featherston	365
Raglan	1,483	Wairarapa South ..	119
Kawhia	615	Pahiatua	50
Awakino	131	Masterton	251
East Taupo	889	Eketahuna	20
West Taupo	1,136	Mauriceville	8
Waitomo	1,075	Hutt	290
Waipa	344	Waitotara	348
Piako	576	Manawatu	260
Ohinemuri	675	Kairanga	166
Thames	774	Rangitikei	557
Coromandel	695	Wanganui	782
		Horowhenua	1,015
		Waimarino	728
Tauranga and adjacent islands	*2,040*	Oroua	212

Patea	332	Akaroa	141
Hawera	699	Mount Herbert	106
Stratford	52	Geraldine	151
Taranaki	295	Levels	25
Clifton	704	Waimate	54
Egmont	1,008	Waitaki	115
Sounds	80	Waikouaiti	140
Marlborough	158	Peninsula	144
Waimea	113	Waihemo	13
Collingwood	7	Taieri	68
Takaka	30	Clutha	22
Buller	36	Southland	93
Westland	94	Wallace	276
Kaikoura	109	Stewart Island and adjacent islands	100
Ashley	198		
Selwyn	83	Chatham Islands	202

POPULATION OF COOK AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS NOW INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE DOMINION.

	Whites and Half-castes living as Whites.	Natives and Half-castes living as Natives.	Total.	Absentees.*
Rarotonga	107(a)	2,334	2,441	..
Mangaia	8(b)	1,523	1,531	..
Atiu	4(c)	914	918	..
Aitutaki	8(d)	1,154	1,162	82
Mauke (or Parry Island)	2(e)	444	446	10
Mitiaro	2(f)	208	210	..
Total Cook Group	131	6,577	6,708	92*
Niue (or Savage Island)	21(g)	3,801	3,822	580
Palmerston	..	82	82	..
Penrhyn (or Tongareva)	6(h)	414	420	..
Manihiki	2(i)	519	521	22
Rakaanga	1(k)	351	352	50
Danger (or Pukapuka) ..	..	435	435	32
Total other islands	30	5,602	5,632	684*
Total population of Pacific islands	161	12,179	12,340	776*

* Absent in ships or at the guano islands, &c.

(a) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 28; New Zealand, 23; Australia, 6; Tasmania, 3; Rarotonga, 10; France, 8; Germany, 5; Sweden, 1; Cape Verde Islands, 2; United States America, 8; Holland, 1; Portugal, 2; Society Group, 1; Hong Kong, 6; Jamaica, 2; Manila, 1.

(b) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 5; New Zealand, 2; Rarotonga, 1.

(c) Birthplaces.—Australia, 1; Hong Kong, 2; Austria, 1.

(d) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 4; New Zealand, 1; Jamaica, 1; Norway, 1; Aitutaki, 1.

(e) Birthplaces.—France, 1; Germany, 1.

(f) Birthplaces.—Cape Verde Islands, 1; Hong Kong, 1.

(g) Birthplaces not stated.

(h) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 5; United States America, 1.

(i) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 1; Australia, 1.

(k) Birthplaces.—United Kingdom, 1.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHPLACES.—United Kingdom, 44; New Zealand, 26; Australia, 8; Tasmania, 3; Rarotonga, 11; France, 9; Germany, 6; Sweden, 1; Cape Verde Islands, 3; United States America, 9; Holland, 1; Portugal, 2; Society Group, 1; Hong Kong, 9; Jamaica, 3; Manila, 1 Norway, 1; Aitntaki, 1; Austria, 1; not stated, 21 (on Niue Island). Total, 161.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (EXCLUSIVE OF MAORIS AND ANNEXED PACIFIC-ISLANDERS).

The increase for each quarter of the year 1907 was:—

Increase from:	Males.	Females.	Total
First Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	1,653	1,975	3,628
Excess of immigration over emigration ..	1,215	298	1,513
Increase during quarter ..	2,868	2,273	5,141
Second Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	1,831	1,995	3,826
Excess of emigration over immigration ..	−2,013*	−1,093*	−3,106*
Increase during quarter ..	−182*	902	720
Third Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	1,641	1,862	3,503
Excess of immigration over emigration ..	630	462	1,092
Increase during quarter ..	2 271	2,324	4,595
Fourth Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	1,955	2,116	4,071
Excess of immigration over emigration ..	4,086	2,145	6,231
Increase during quarter ..	6,041	4,261	10,302
Year 1907.			
Excess of births over deaths	7,080	7,948	15,028
Excess of immigration over emigration ..	3,918	1,812	5,730
Total increase during 1907 ..	10,998	9,760	20,758

* Decrease.

As to the increase of arrivals over departures, it will be seen that the December quarter is by far the largest proportion of the four (6,231 persons). The March quarter comes next with 1,513 persons, then the September quarter with 1,092 persons, while June quarter shows a loss of 3,106 persons. The increase by births over deaths is greatest in the December quarter, the numbers for the others being nearly equal.

The movement of population since 1885 is given in the next table. Although the large increase in 1893 by excess of arrivals over departures was not maintained during the nine following years, the arrivals in the Dominion nevertheless exceeded the departures in each of these years, and the total excess of arrivals for the sixteen-year period 1892–1907, inclusive, is found to be 93,180 persons, drawn from other colonies or countries.

The excess of arrivals in the Dominion during the year 1907 over the departures will be seen from the table to have been decidedly less than that for 1906. For 1901, the figures were 6,522; for 1902, 7,992; for 1903, 11,275; for 1904, 10,355; for 1905, 9,302; for 1906, 12,848; and for 1907 the number is 5,730. Comparing these results with *those for 1900,* when the excess of arrivals was only 1,831, a substantial annual gain in population coming from abroad is shown.

In five years New Zealand has secured 49,510 persons, mostly from Australia and the Home-country, after deducting from the total arrivals all those who departed outwards; but the arrivals in the Dominion last year (36,108) were less than the number recorded in 1906 (39,233), and the departures during 1907, which numbered 30,378, were greater than those in the previous year—viz., 26,385.

The Exhibition of 1906–7 caused considerably more arrivals in the latter part of the year 1906 than in the corresponding portion of 1907, and the departures in the first four months of 1907 exceeded those in 1906 for the same reason.

The interchange of people between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia was more equal during 1907 than in 1906, though New Zealand still gained 1,068 persons after deducting departures to the Continent. The number of departures for other British possessions in 1907 (659) consists mainly of persons who left for British Columbia.

So far as can be ascertained the United Kingdom only furnished 18,976 of the above large number added to New Zealand for the five years, while Australia shows as contributing 31,529. But the full number from the United Kingdom is not ascertainable, and Australia is credited with more than the actual fact. The figures for other places show a loss to New Zealand of 995 persons.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.	Increase during the Year			Centesimal Increase on Population of Previous Year.
		By Excess of Births over Deaths.	By Excess of Arrivals over Departures.*	Net Increase.	
1885	575,172	13,612	– 2,744†	10,868	1·93
1886	589,386	13,164	–17,194†	58,886	10·24
1887	603,361	12,998			
1888	607,380	13,194			
1889	616,052	12,685			
1890	625,508	12,284			
1891	634,058	11,755			
1892	650,433	11,417	4,958	16,375	2·58
1893	672,265	11,420	10,412	21,832	3·36
1894	686,128	11,610	2,253	13,863	2·06
1895	698,706	11,683	895	12,578	1·83
1896	714,162	12,180	1,472	13,652	1·95
1897	729,056	12,142	2,752	14,894	2·09
1898	743,463	11,711	2,696	14,407	1·98
1899	756,505	11,155	1,887	13,042	1·75
1900	768,278	12,346	1,831	14,177	1·87
1901	787,657	12,857	6,522	19,379	2·52
1902	807,929	12,280	7,992	20,272	2·57
1903	832,505	13,301	11,275	24,576	3·04
1904	857,539	14,679	10,355	25,034	3·01
1905	882,462	15,621	9,302	24,923	2·91
1906	908,726	15,913	12,848	28,761	3·26
1907	929,484	15,028	5,730	20,758	2·28

* *Corrected* where necessary in accordance with census results. The amount of loss *by departures* in the period 1886–91, though correct in the aggregate, cannot be allocated with exactness to the respective years. † Loss.

this country for 1907 appears as 5,003 persons
dom and 1,068 from Australia, while the net loss
other British possessions, and 313 persons to
t here again the gain from Australia is given
, and that from the Home-country too low.

LS AND DEPARTURES DURING 1907.

persons who arrived in the Dominion in the year
decrease of 3,125 on the number for the pre-
e arrivals in 1907, 32,346 persons were classi-
above the age of twelve years, and 3,762 as
l number of males was 23,228 and of females
ls from the United Kingdom numbered 7,449,
26,916. Besides these, 753 persons came from
e South Seas and other ports, including arrivals
n San Francisco.

ct of birthplace, it is found that 13,520 of the
s born in Australasia, 21,161 in the United
n other British possessions. Of 1,304 persons
ies who arrived during 1907, 245 were born
Austria Hungary, 123 in France, 169 in the
Denmark, 26 in Sweden, 26 in Norway, 10 in
in Switzerland, 1 in Turkey, 7 in Holland,
ussia, and 321 in other countries (Roumania,
, Japan, Siam, Pacific Islands, Syria, Asia
erica).

ls in 1907 are noticed 314 "race-aliens," or
European descent. Particulars of birthplace
:—

	M.	F.	Total.
	248	7	255
	3	..	3
	1	..	1
	2	2	4
	14	6	20
	27	1	28
	2	1	3
al	297	17	314

of nominating immigrants to be brought out partly
ment expense has been discontinued since the 16th
and there was no free immigration in the year
reductions in fares are, however, arranged by the
oner with the shipping companies for men with
ns who intend to settle in the Dominion, and the
was voted by Parliament in 1907 for assistance by
fares for passages of intending settlers. Besides this,

the sum of £1,000 was appropriated to passages for separated families, &c.

The arrangements indicated enable farmers and others possessed of a small capital to obtain passages from the United Kingdom to New Zealand at £10 per adult. The question of the suitability of any applicant is decided by the High Commissioner in London, and the passage-money must be paid to his officers.

Two hundred and fifty-five Chinese (248 men and 7 women) arrived in the Dominion during 1907, and 182 (171 men and 11 women) left, the arrivals thus exceeding the departures by 73.

The total departures in 1907 were 30,378 persons, being 3,993 more than in 1906. Thus, the movement of population from the Dominion is found to have been greater than in the previous year, as it was with the arrivals.

The departures from the Dominion by the Union Steamship Company's boats, as given through the Customs Department, are checked by special returns kindly furnished by the pursers of the steamers, and, where persons who did not book their passages have been omitted, the necessary additions are made. The pursers' returns also serve to prevent the occasional omission of the full number of persons leaving by any one vessel, which sometimes had happened previous to the introduction of this check. Unless more passengers are at any time of great pressure taken away from New Zealand than can lawfully be carried, the returns of outgo of population should prove fairly correct, and indeed the last census shows that the estimated population even after five years' interval was a very close approximation to the truth.

Of the departures in 1907, 27,791 persons were over twelve years of age, and 2,587 children. Nearly twice as many males left the Dominion as females, the numbers being 19,310 and 11,068 respectively. The departures to the United Kingdom amounted to 2,446 persons, and those to Australia numbered 25,848. Besides these, 585 persons left for Fiji, and 1,499 for other ports (including passengers for San Francisco).

In 1891 the Dominion lost population by excess of departures over arrivals, but in each of the years 1892 to 1907, inclusive, New Zealand has drawn to itself more population than it has parted with.

The Board of Trade, London, publishes the total emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia as a whole. By the figures given it will be seen that there was from 1893 an annual decrease in the number of persons coming to the Commonwealth and the Dominion from the Home-country until 1897, when the number somewhat increased. Prior to 1893 the arrivals from the United Kingdom ranged from 43,076 in 1886 down to 15,950 in 1892. Alongside of the Imperial returns of departures to Australasia are [illegible] the following statement the arrivals in New Zealand [illegible] the United Kingdom, taken from our own returns, [illegible] bers are short of the full total of persons coming here from England by the arrivals *via* Australia or the United States of America. But, using the information available, it seems evident that New Zealand has been preferred to Australia, from the high proportion which the arrivals here (direct) bear to every hundred of departures from England for Australasia.

So long as New Zealand can secure one-sixth or more of the total persons leaving England for Australasia, she takes more than the proportion her population bears to that of the six States and New Zealand collectively.

Year.	Emigration from United Kingdom to Australasia.	Arrivals in New Zealand direct from United Kingdom.	Arrivals in New Zealand per 100 Departures for Australasia from United Kingdom.
1893	11,203	2,929	26·14
1894	10,917	2,846	26·07
1895	10,567	2,365	22·38
1896	10,354	1,956	18·89
1897	12,061	2,724	22·59
1898	10,693	2,598	24·30
1899	11,467	1,918	16·73
1900	14,922	2,314	15·51
1901	15,350	2,563	16·70
1902	14,345	3,474	24·22
1903	12,375	3,547	28·21
1904	13,910	4,654	33·46
1905	15,139	5,553	36·68
1906	19,331	8,293	42·90

"*The Immigration Restriction Act, 1899,*" *prohibits the landing of lunatics or idiots, persons suffering from a dangerous or loathsome contagious disease, certain convicted criminals, and any person other than of British birth who fails to write out and sign, in any European language, a prescribed form of application. Shipwrecked persons are excepted.* The Act does not apply to officers and crews of any mercantile vessels, provided they are not discharged in New Zealand, and are on board the vessel when she clears outward. There are other exemptions under the Act, including His Majesty's land and sea forces, and the officers and crew of any ship of war of any Government, and certain persons may be specially exempted by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Heavy penalties may be incurred for breaches of this law.

Nothing in the Act applies to Chinese coming within the meaning of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1881, referred to hereafter.

THE CHINESE.

At the census of 1881, the year in which taxation was first imposed on Chinese landing in New Zealand, the Chinese population numbered 5,004 persons, which fell to 4,542 in 1884, and further to 3,711 in 1896. During the period 1881–96 the poll-tax was £10 per head, and this seemed sufficient for the purpose of preventing a large influx of the Chinese, but during the years 1894 and 1895 the arrivals shown by the Customs returns were found to be somewhat greater than the departures. The census of 1896 showed the number of Chinese as 3,711, and during that year the Chinese Immigrants Act Amendment Act was passed, raising the poll-tax on Chinese immigrants to £100 per head and limiting the number of Chinese passengers that may be carried by vessels to New Zealand to one for every 200 tons burthen. According to the census of 1901 the Chinese population was 2,857, and in 1906 it was 2,570, of whom 55 were females. During 1907 the arrivals in the Dominion were 255 (248 males and 7 females) and the departures 182 (171 males and 11 females), the total number remaining on 31st December being estimated at 2,724 (2,665 males and 59 females). The sum of £14,800 was received as poll-tax for the year 1907, representing 148 new arrivals, the balance being those who had previously resided in the Dominion. The law of the Commonwealth of Australia, with a view to the restriction of Asiatic immigration, prohibits the landing of any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language. An Act, having a similar purpose, was passed by the Parliament of New Zealand in 1907, requiring that any Chinese proposing to land in the Dominion shall be able to read a printed passage of not less than one hundred words of the English language. This measure is reserved for the assent of His Majesty the King.

Of the number of Chinese in 1906, 2,515 were males and 55 females. Of the males 63 were returned as married; 40 females were given as wives, and 13 as daughters or relatives, one a dressmaker, and one a shirtmaker.

The number of Chinese under 14 years of age was only 33 (23 males and 10 females).

The occupations showed 612 gold-miners, 734 market gardeners with 57 labourers and assistants, 184 fruiterers or greengrocers with 42 assistants, 219 laundrymen with 24 assistants, 53 storekeepers with 25 clerks and assistants, 105 labourers undefined, 36 farm labourers, 51 hotel cooks and servants, 18 boardinghouse-keepers with 3 cooks and servants, 5 fish-hawkers, 34 vegetable-hawkers, 21 rabbiters, 8 carpenters and cabinetmakers, 7 merchants, 5 fishermen, 24 grocers and assistants, 4 restaurant-keepers, 3 rag, bone, and bottle dealers, 1 draper, 2 station labourers, 4 interpreters, 1 butcher, 39 general hawkers, and one person of independent means.

On board ships in port were 10 firemen and 8 ship's servants. In addition to the number of hotel and boardinghouse cooks there were 4 farm, 3 station, and 36 cooks undefined. Amongst others in small numbers are noticed 2 missionaries, 1 medical man, 2 herbalists, and 1 clergyman.

Three of the Chinese were inmates of hospitals, and 15 of benevolent asylums. There were 22 Chinese lunatics (in asylums), and 5 of this race were prisoners in gaol on the census night.

CENSUS, 1906.

The population of the Dominion (exclusive of Maoris), as returned in the census schedules for the night of the 29th April, 1906, was 888,578 persons, of whom 2,570 were Chinese, and 2,578 half-castes living amongst and as Europeans.

A census of the Maori population was taken during April of 1906, when, according to returns made by the enumerators, the number of the Native race was found to be 47,731 persons, including 3,938 half-castes living as Maoris. 211 Maori women were returned as married to European husbands. The complete population (European, Maori, and residents of Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands) of the Dominion was therefore 948,649 persons, as exhibited in the following statement, specifying the numbers for each sex :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females
Population (exclusive of persons of the aboriginal Native race, of mixed European and Native blood, and Chinese)	883,430	467,186	416,244
Half-castes and persons of mixed race living as and among Europeans	2,578	1,307	1,271
Chinese	2,570	2,515	55
Aboriginal Natives (including 211 Maori wives of Europeans)	43,793	23,387	20,406
Half-castes and persons of mixed race living among and as members of Maori tribes ..	3,938	2,151	1,787
Total (exclusive of annexed Pacific islands)	936,309*	496,546	439,763
Population of Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands	12,340†	6,224	6,116
Total population on 29th April, 1906	948,649	502,770	445,879

* Not including 601 persons, officers and crews of two British men-of-war. † Excluding 776 absentees at labour abroad.

The total half-caste or mixed European and Maori population on the main islands was 6,516 persons. The number of half-caste Maoris living among Europeans increased since 1901 by 171, or at the rate of 7·1 per cent. In that year the number of Maori wives of Europeans was 196; in 1906 it was 211. The Chinese decreased from 2,857, at the time of the census of 1901, to 2,570 in April, 1906, or at the rate of 10·05 per cent., caused mainly by the excess of departures over arrivals.

The Maori population fell from 41,993 in 1891 to 39,854 in 1896, increased to 43,143 in 1901, and further to 47,731 in 1906, according to the returns.

The increase on the total European population between March, 1901, and April, 1906, amounted to 115,859 persons, or a rate of 14·99 per cent. Between the census of 1896 and that of 1901 the numerical increase was 69,359 persons, or 9·86 per cent. The average annual increase in the period 1901–6 was at the rate of 2·79 per cent.

The population of the principal divisions on 29th April, 1906, was—

	Persons.	Males.	Females
North Island and adjacent islets (exclusive of Maoris)	476,732	255,057	221,675
South Island and adjacent islets (exclusive of Maoris)	411,340	215,641	195,699
Stewart Island (exclusive of Maoris) ..	304	193	111
Chatham Islands (exclusive of Maoris) ..	197	114	83
Kermadec Islands	5	3	2
Total population (exclusive of Maoris)	888,578	471,008	417,570

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The gradual equalisation of the numbers of the sexes and growing density of population and dwellings are alluded to in a further table.

Date of Enumeration.	Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Number of Persons to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Number of Inhabited Dwellings to a Square Mile.
December, 1861	62·16	0·944	4·42	0·214
February, 1871	70·52	2·456	4·48	0·548
April, 1881 ..	81·72	4·693	5·12	0·917
April, 1891 ..	88·26	6·024	5·06	1·191
March, 1901 ..	90·33	7·427	4·86	1·527
April, 1906 ..	88·65	8·541	4·82	1·773

INCREASE OF POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

The increase of population of European descent at successive census periods has been :—

Date of Enumeration.			Population. Persons.	Numerical Increase. Persons.	Centesimal Increase.
December,	1858	..	59,413		
"	1861	..	99,021	39,608	39·99
"	1864	..	172,158	73,137	73·86
"	1867	..	218,668	46,510	27·01
February,	1871	..	256,393	37,725	17·25
March,	1874	..	299,514	43,121	16·82
"	1878	..	414,412	114,898	38·36
April,	1881	..	489,933	75,521	18·22
March,	1886	..	578,482	88,549	18·07
April,	1891	..	626,658	48,176	8·33
"	1896	..	703,360	76,702	12·24
March,	1901	..	772,719	69,359	9·86
April,	*1906*	..	888,578	115,859	14·99

POPULATIONS OF PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

These are stated as in April, 1906, and at the previous census. Wellington stands first for rate of progress with an increase of 27·25 per cent. in five years, Auckland comes next with 20·06 per cent., Hawke's Bay third with 19·25, Taranaki fourth with 14·65 per cent., Nelson following with 12·15 per cent., Canterbury next with 11·23 per cent. Marlborough shows an increase of nearly 8 per cent., while Otago as a whole advanced by 4·52 per cent., though the Southland portion of the province shows the much higher rate of 11·23 per cent.

Provincial Districts.	Population, March, 1901. Persons.	Population, April, 1906. Persons.	Increase.	
			Numerical. Persons.	Centesimal.
Auckland	175,938	211,223	35,285	20·06
Taranaki	37,855	43,399	5,544	14·65
Hawke's Bay ..	35,424	42,242	6,818	19·25
Wellington ..	141,354	179,868	38,514	27·25
Marlborough ..	13,326	14,368	1,042	7·82
Nelson	37,915	42,522	4,607	12·15
Westland	14,506	14,674	168	1·16
Canterbury ..	143,041	159,106	16,065	11·23
Otago—				
Otago portion ..	125,339	127,877	2,538	2·02
Southland portion	47,806	53,097	5,291	11·07
Chatham Islands ..	207	197	-10*	-4·83*
Kermadec Islands ..	8	5	-3*	-37·50*
Totals ..	772,719	888,578	115,859	14·99

* Decrease.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

New Zealand is, by "The Counties Act, 1876," divided into counties and boroughs, excepting certain outlying islands, which are not within county boundaries. It is provided by the above-mentioned Act that boroughs shall not be included in counties. In April, 1906, the number of the counties was 97. Of these, the North Island had 60, with a population amounting altogether to 249,752 persons. The South Island had 35 counties, the population being 208,560 persons. Stewart Island and Chatham Islands are counties in themselves, and had a population of 288 persons and 197 persons respectively, exclusive of persons on shipboard. The names and populations of the various counties, with their interior boroughs set opposite, were as under at the date of the enumeration:—

COUNTIES.	Census, 1906.	BOROUGHS.	Census, 1906.
Mangonui	2,801		
Whangaroa	801		
Hokianga	2,514		
On shipboard	51		
Bay of Islands	2,692		
On shipboard	4		
Hobson*	5,424		
On shipboard	68		
Whangarei	7,306	Whangarei	2,115
On shipboard	38	On shipboard	4
Otamatea	2,921		
On shipboard	11		
Rodney	4,185		
On shipboard	6		
Waitemata†	7,949	Birkenhead	1,266
On shipboard	13	Devonport	5,073
		On shipboard	32
Eden‡	26,663	Grey Lynn	5,882
		Auckland	37,736
		On shipboard	755
		Parnell	5,253
		Newmarket	2,342
		Onehunga	3,693
		On shipboard	60
Manukau	13,480		
Coromandel	2,841		
On shipboard	84		
Thames	4,286	Thames	3,750
On shipboard	21	On shipboard	1
Ohinemuri	5,895	Waihi	5,594
On shipboard	46		
Piako	3,761	Te Aroha	1,109
Waikato	4,532	Hamilton	2,150
Waipa	4,849	Cambridge	1,244
Raglan	2,282		
Kawhia	688		
Awakino	389		
On shipboard	8		
Waitomo	1,226		
West Taupo	1,397		
East Taupo	509		
Rotorua	2,657		
Tauranga	1,999	Tauranga	1,047
On shipboard	8	On shipboard	7
Whakatane	1,015		
On shipboard	1		
Opotiki	1,679		
On shipboard	31		
Waiapu	858		
On shipboard	12		
Cook	7,173	Gisborne	5,664
		On shipboard	23
Wairoa	2,156		
Hawke's Bay	7,700	Napier	9,454
		On shipboard	207
		Hastings	4,594
Clifton	2,837		
On shipboard	2		
Taranaki	8,486	New Plymouth	5,141
On shipboard	152	Inglewood	1,152
		Waitara	958

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* Since reduced by the creation of Dargaville Borough. † Since reduced by the creation of Northcote Borough. ‡ Since reduced by the creation of Mount Eden Borough.

COUNTIES.	Census. 1906.	BOROUGHS.	Census 1906.
Egmont ...	2,885		
Stratford*	5,912	Stratford	2,127
Hawera†	8,009	Hawera	2,153
		Eltham ...	1,329
Patea ...	3,123	Patea ...	869
Waitotara	4,164	Wanganui	8,175
On shipboard ...	43		
Wanganui‡	4,833		
Waimarino	2,787		
Rangitikei§	9,511	Marton ...	1,268
Kiwitea ...	3,034		
Oroua ...	3,698	Feilding...	2,971
Kairanga	3,681	Palmerston North	10,239
Pohangina	1,797		
Manawatu	4,007	Foxton ...	1,330
		On shipboard	14
Horowhenua	5,337	Levin ...	1,265
Waipawa‖	9,911	Dannevirke	3,509
Woodville	2,036	Woodville	1,110
Patangata	1,843		
Weber ...	593		
Pahiatua	3,672	Pahiatua	1,370
Akitio ...	1,394		
Castlepoint	561		
Eketahuna¶	2,738		
Mauriceville	1,089		
Masterton	3,723	Masterton	5,026
South Wairarapa	2,734	Carterton	1,402
Featherston	3,470	Greytown	1,123
Hutt** ...	7,259	Wellington	58,563
		On shipboard ...	667
		Onslow††	2,098
		Karori††	2,194
		Petone ...	5,893
		Lower Hutt	3,407
		Miramar	952
		Eastbourne	358
Sounds ...	1,098		
On shipboard ...	5		
Marlborough	7,287	Blenheim	3,351
On shipboard ...	10	On shipboard ...	12
		Picton ...	995
		On shipboard ...	19
Kaikoura	1,747		
Collingwood	1,211		
On shipboard	6		
Takaka ...	1,547		
On shipboard ...	9		
Waimea	7,785	Motueka...	1,068
		On shipboard ...	2
		Richmond	651
		Nelson ...	8,164
		On shipboard ...	59
Buller ...	5,458	Westport	3,642
On shipboard ...	10	On shipboard...	315
Inangahua	4,638		
Grey ...	5,692	Brunner	1,135
		Greymouth	4,569
		On shipboard ...	213
Westland	4,117	Hokitika...	2,224
		On shipboard ...	5
		Kumara	919
		Ross ...	573
Amuri ...	1,406		
Cheviot ...	1,605		
Ashley ...	11,306	Kaiapoi ...	1,804
		Rangiora	1,723
Selwyn ...	34,378	Lyttelton	3,941
On shipboard ...	3	On shipboard ...	451
		Christchurch	49,928
		New Brighton	1,132
		Woolston	2,900
		Sumner	1,181

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* Since reduced by the creation of Whangamomona County. † Since reduced by the creation of Eltham County. ‡ Since reduced by the creation of Eastbrook Borough. § Since reduced by the creation of Taihape Borough. ‖ Since reduced by the creation of Dannevirke and Waipukurau *Counties and* Waipawa Borough. ¶ Since reduced by the creation *of Eketahuna Borough.* *** Since* reduced by the creation of Makara County. *†† Portions of these Boroughs* now incorporated in Wellington City.

COUNTIES.	Census, 1906.	BOROUGHS.	Census 1906.
Akaroa	3,155	Akaroa	557
Mount Herbert	470		
Ashburton	11,541	Ashburton	2,563
Geraldine	5,027	Temuka	1,661
		Geraldine	942
Levels	6,584	Timaru	7,615
		On shipboard	72
Mackenzie	1,939		
Waimate	6,510	Waimate	1,687
Waitaki	9,613	Oamaru	5,071
		On shipboard	49
		Hampden	379
Waihemo	1,806	Palmerston South	772
Waikouaiti	4,119	Hawksbury	698
		Port Chalmers	2,120
		On shipboard	91
		North-east Valley	4,378
		Maori Hill	1,886
		West Harbour	1,515
Peninsula	2,477		
Taieri	6,882	Dunedin	36,070
		On shipboard	160
		Roslyn	5,438
		Mornington	4,150
		St. Kilda	2,579
		Green Island	703
		Mosgiel	1,517
Bruce	4,675	Milton	1,284
		Kaitangata	1,082
Tuapeka	6,113	Lawrence	1,106
		Roxburgh	479
		Tapanui	370
Clutha	6,174	Balclutha	1,161
		On shipboard	9
Maniototo	3,004	Naseby	418
Vincent	4,300	Cromwell	671
		Alexandra	936
Lake	2,103	Arrowtown	340
On shipboard	7	Queenstown	665
Southland	24,424	Gore	3,038
		Mataura	1,023
		Winton	456
		Invercargill	7,299
		Invercargill North	973
		Invercargill South	2,272
		Invercargill East	1,038
		Avenal	424
		Gladstone	501
		Campbelltown	1,472
		On shipboard	568
Wallace	8,315	Riverton	914
Fiord	54	On shipboard	4
Stewart Island	288		
On shipboard	16		
Chatham Islands	197		

The total county population amounted to 458,797, or 51·63 per cent. of the total. In counties are included all towns not constituted municipal boroughs; but, on the other hand, the people living in many of the boroughs can hardly be called town population. The population in boroughs was 424,614 persons, or 47·79 per cent. of the whole. For every 100 persons resident in counties in 1906 there were 92·55 residing in boroughs. In 1901 the counties had 417,596 persons, and the boroughs 350,202, or, in other words, for every 100 persons in counties, 84 were residents of the boroughs. Thus it will be seen that the proportion of the town to the county population *was greater* in 1906 than in 1901.

CHIEF CITIES AND SUBURBS.

The Cities of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin have considerable suburbs. The suburban population of Wellington is comparatively small. The following gives the names and populations of the several localities, as at the date of the census (1906), which might fairly be termed suburbs of the four principal cities at that time:—

AUCKLAND AND SUBURBS (APRIL, 1906).

	Population, Census, 1906.
Boroughs—	
Birkenhead	1,266
Devonport	5,073
Newmarket	2,342
Grey Lynn	5,882
Parnell	5,253
Road Districts—	
Arch Hill	1,952
Eden Terrace	2,338
Epsom	1,591
Mount Albert	3,583
Mount Eden	6,888
Mount Roskill	883
One-tree Hill	1,915
Point Chevalier	902
Remuera	3,082
Northcote Riding	1,116
Outlying portion of Parnell Riding, being land in the Domain with hospital on it	299
Total suburbs	44,365
Auckland City	37,736
Total Auckland and suburbs (April, 1906)	82,101

Since the date of the census an estimate, based on the number of inhabited dwellings, has been made of the population of Auckland City and of the suburban Boroughs of Birkenhead, Devonport, Newmarket, Grey Lynn, Parnell, Mount Eden, and Northcote, as on 1st January, 1908. This gives a total of 73,032 persons, to which must be added those residing in the suburban area not yet municipalised, numbering 16,545 persons, as ascertained at the census of 1906. The total estimated population of Greater Auckland on the above date would therefore be 89,577 persons.

WELLINGTON AND SUBURBS (APRIL, 1906).

	Population, Census, 1906.
Boroughs—	
Onslow	2,098
Karori	2,194
Miramar	952
Total suburbs	5,244
Wellington City	58,563
Total Wellington and suburbs (April, 1906)	63,807

The total population of Greater Wellington, including the Boroughs of Karori, Onslow, and Miramar, is estimated, as on 1st January, 1908, *to have been* 70,947 persons.

CHRISTCHURCH AND SUBURBS (APRIL, 1906).

	Population, Census, 1906.
Boroughs—	
New Brighton	1,132
Woolston	2,900
Road Districts—	
Spreydon	2,332
Halswell (part)	107
Riccarton (part)	4,981
Avon (part)	3,131
Heathcote (part)	3,367
Total suburbs	17,950
Christchurch City	49,928
Total Christchurch and suburbs (April, 1906)	67,878

An estimate has been made of the population of Christchurch City and of the Boroughs of Woolston, New Brighton, and Sumner, based on the number of inhabited dwellings, as on 1st January, 1908. This gives a total of 59,544 persons in the city and the boroughs mentioned. No reliable estimate of the population of that portion of the suburban area not yet municipalised can be made, so that the number ascertained at the last census, 13,918 persons, must be used, making the total estimated population of Greater Christchurch 73,462 persons.

DUNEDIN AND SUBURBS (APRIL, 1906).

	Population, Census, 1906.
Boroughs—	
Maori Hill	1,886
Mornington	4,154
North-east Valley	4,378
Roslyn	5,438
St. Kilda	2,579
West Harbour	1,515
Total suburbs	19,950
Dunedin City	36,070
Total Dunedin and suburbs (April, 1906)	56,020

The estimated population of Dunedin City, with the suburban Boroughs of Maori Hill, Mornington, North-east Valley, Roslyn, St. Kilda, and West Harbour, on 1st January, 1908, was 59,495 persons.

The increase of population for ten years prior to the census of 1906 at the four chief centres, with their suburbs, was :—

	Census, 1896.	Census, 1906.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per Cent.
Auckland and suburbs	57,616	82,101	24,485	42·50
Wellington and suburbs	41,758	63,807	22,049	52·80
Christchurch and suburbs	51,330	67,878	16,548	32·24
Dunedin and suburbs	47,280	56,020	8,740	18·48

Thus the two principal cities of the North Island are found to have progressed between 1901 and 1906 at a greater rate than those of the South Island, and Wellington in particular to have developed at nearly three times the rate of Dunedin, and considerably faster than Christchurch.

While New South Wales and Victoria present what has been termed "the disquieting spectacle of capital towns growing with wonderful rapidity, and embracing in their limits one-third of the population of the territory of which they are the centre," New Zealand is saved from this by the configuration of the country, which has resulted in the formation of four chief towns, besides others of secondary importance but nevertheless trading centres of considerable consequence.

POPULATION OF TOWN DISTRICTS.

Besides the boroughs, there were 40 town districts (including the special town district of Rotorua, constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881") which are portions of the counties in which they are situated. Two only of these, Rotorua and Hampstead, have more than 1,000 inhabitants. A list of these town districts is subjoined, with populations, as in 1906:—

Town Districts.	Population.	Town Districts.	Population.
Kamo	315	Taradale	805
Helensville	616	Ormondville	413
Papakura	359	Waipawa†	691
Pukekohe	390	Waipukurau	761
Te Awamutu	379	Kaikora North	268
Kihikihi	253	Eketahuna‡	704
Ngaruawahia	383	Featherston	670
Rotorua*	1,927	Martinborough	637
Opotiki	683	Johnsonville	731
Opunake	406	Havelock	267
Kaponga	278	Amberley	341
Normanby	383	Southbridge	403
Manaia	441	Hampstead	1,286
Waverley	471	Tinwald	511
Lethbridge	245	Bay	776
Hunterville	645	Greytown	181
Bull's	492	Outram	431
Halcombe	276	Clinton	418
Rongotea	318	Wyndham	532
Clyde (Wairoa)	707	Otautau	554

* Constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881," and under the control of the Department of Tourist and Health Resorts. † Since constituted a Borough. ‡ Now included in Eketahuna Borough.

POPULATION OF SMALL CENTRES.

In addition to the boroughs and town districts above referred to, the census results showed for 1906 no less than 870 places of the nature of townships, villages, or small centres withou boundaries. It is impossible to say that the population of these small centres are all strictly accurate, even for the census-date, or given in such a way as to be fit for comparison one with another. In different cases more or less of surrounding country may have been considered as belonging to the centre, but there is at least at each place mentioned some sort of nucleus of population, if not a well-defined village or township. In making the statement the best has been done with a difficult matter, and the information is given as useful, in some cases important—such as Reefton and Taihape (the latter since constituted a municipal borough)—even if open to objection here and there. The county in which each is situated is also given:—

	Population.		Population.
Abbotsford and vicinity, Taieri ..	432	Balcairn, Ashley	214
Addington, Selwyn	751	Bald Hill Flat, Vincent ..	152
Addison's Flat, Buller ..	128	Barewood, Taieri	81
Ahipara, Mangonui	50	Barrhill, Ashburton	77
Ahuroa, Rodney	57	Barry's Bay, Akaroa	121
Ahuriri Flat, Clutha	90	Barrytown, Grey	231
Akaaka, Manukau	114	Bastings, Tuapeka	24
Akatarawa, Hutt	194	Beck's, Maniototo	81
Akatore, Bruce	29	Belfast Town, Selwyn ..	620
Akitio, Akitio	129	Belgrove V., Waimea	242
Albany, Waitemata	171	Belmont, Hutt	57
Albury Settlement, Mackenzie ..	371	Belvedere, Wairarapa ..	330
Alfredton Town and vicinity, Masterton	523	Bennett's, Ashley	72
Allandale, Waihemo	78	Berwick, Taieri .. .	92
Allenton, Ashburton	945	Birchfield, Buller .. .	134
Alma, Waitaki	133	Bishopdale, Waimea	41
Annandale, Wallace	222	Blackball, Grey	356
Annat, Selwyn	191	Blackburn, Waipawa	133
Aorangi, Oroua	120	Black's Point, Inangahua ..	288
Aoroa and vicinity, Hobson ..	442	Bluespur, Tuapeka	166
Aotea, Raglan	67	Brighton, Buller	28
Appleby, Waimea	280	Brightwater, Waimea ..	418
Aramoho, Waitotara	1,018	Broad Bay, Peninsula.. ..	273
Aranga, Hokianga	109	Broadwood, Hokianga ..	64
Ararua, Otamatea	131	Brockville, Taieri	27
Ardgowan, Waitaki	282	Brookside, Selwyn	280
Ardgowan Settlement, Waitaki ..	187	Broomfield, Ashley	92
Ardmore, Manukau	186	Brown's, Southland .. .	62
Argyll, Waipawa	250	Brunswick and vicinity, Waitotara	215
Arthurstown, Westland ..	70	Buckland, Manakau	257
Arundel, Geraldine	51	Bunnythorpe, Oroua, and Kairanga	504
Ashhurst Town and vicinity, Oroua	583	Burnett's Face, Buller ..	261
Ashley and vicinity, Ashley ..	195	Burnham, Selwyn .. .	[illegible]
Ashley-Clinton, Waipawa ..	220	Burnside and vicinity, Taieri .	[illegible]
Ashwick Flat, Mackenzie ..	118	Burwood, Selwyn ..	[illegible]
Atea, Eketahuna	126	Calcium, Southland ..	[illegible]
Athol Town, Southland ..	134	Cambrian, Maniototo .	[illegible]
Avondale Town, Eden ..	1,159	Cam[illegible]	[illegible]
Awahuri Town, Manawatu ..	108	Car[illegible]	[illegible]
Awakino, Awakino	152	Ca[illegible]	[illegible]
Awamoko, Waitaki	184		
Awatoto V., Hawke's Bay ..	101		
Awatuna, Egmont	[illegible]		
Bainham, Collingwood ..	[illegible]		

	Population.
Glimmerburn, Maniototo ..	173
Gladstone, Wairarapa South ..	169
Glenavy, Waimate	203
Glen-iti, Levels	129
Glenledi, Bruce	48
Glenmore, Eden	459
Glenomaru, Clutha	131
Glenorchy, Lake	33
Glenore, Bruce	54
Glentunnell, Selwyn	201
Globe Mine, Inangahua ..	288
Goldsborough, Westland ..	77
Goodwood Town, Waihemo ..	171
Goodwood Settlement, Waihemo	55
Gordon Special Settlement, Piako	104
Gordonton, Waikato	109
Granity, Buller	522
Granville Town, Grey.. ..	39
Grassmere Town, Southland ..	109
Greendale, Selwyn	332
Greenmeadows, Hawke's Bay ..	376
Greenpark, Selwyn	355
Grovetown, Marlborough ..	345
Hakaru, Otamatea	49
Hakataramea, Waimate ..	88
Half-moon Bay, Stewart Island	63
Halkett, Selwyn	184
Halswell Junction, Selwyn ..	81
Hamilton, Maniototo	30
Hampden Town, Waipawa ..	253
Hamua, Eketahuna	181
Hanmer, Amuri	176
Hapuku Settlement, Kaikoura ..	107
Harben, Buller	240
Harrington's, Southland ..	109
Harrisville, Manukau	141
Hastings Town, Thames ..	178
Hatuma, Waipawa	283
Hautapu, Waikato	224
Havelock, Hawke's Bay ..	439
Hawarden V., Ashley	153
Hayward's, Hutt	38
Hazelburn, Levels	57
Heatherlea, Horowhenua ..	42
Heddon Bush, Wallace ..	176
Hedgehope Town, Southland ..	96
Henley, Taieri	135
Herbert V., Waitaki	220
Herbertville, Patangata ..	94
Herekino, Hokianga	174
Heriot and vicinity, Tuapeka ..	243
Hetane Hamlet, Waitemata ..	64
Highbank, Ashburton ..	786
Highcliffe, Peninsula	250
Hikurangi Town, Whangarei ..	615
Hilderthorpe, Waitaki ..	86
Hillgrove, Waitaki	44
Hilton, Geraldine	210
Himatangi, Manawatu ..	93
Hinds, Ashburton	48
Hinuera, Piako	74
Hobsonville, Waitemata ..	212
Hodgkinson, Wallace	42
Hokonui, Southland	158
Holmesdale, Wallace	20
Hope V., Waimea	356
Hornby Junction, Selwyn ..	25
Houipapa, Clutha	175
Huia, Waitemata	58
Hukanui, Eketahuna	314
Hukatere, Otamatea	100
Hukerenui, Whangarei, and Bay of Islands	284
Hunter, Waimate	196
Huntly, Waikato	850
Hunua, Manukau	258
Inangahua Junction, Inangahua	71
Inchbonnie, Grey	53
Incholme, Waitaki	173
Inglewood, Southland ..	26
Irwell, Selwyn	244
Islington, Selwyn	410
Jacobstown, Southland ..	38
Jackeytown, Kairanga ..	74
Jackson's, Westland	44
Jervoiston, Hawke's Bay ..	42
Judgeford, Hutt	128
Junction Town, Rangitikei ..	75
Kaeo, Whangaroa	315
Kaihiku, Clutha	103
Kaihu, Hobson	427
Kai Iwi, Waitotara	136
Kaikohe, Bay of Islands ..	127
Kaikoura, Kaikoura	385
Kaiparoro, Eketahuna ..	101
Kaitaia, Mangonui	229
Kaitara, Whangarei	131
Kaitoke, Hutt	54
Kaituna, Collingwood ..	100
Kaiwaiwai, Featherston ..	63
Kaiwaka, Otamatea	183
Kakanui North, Waitaki ..	133
Kakanui South, Waitaki ..	172
Kakapuaka, Clutha . ..	102
Kakaramea, Patea . ..	113
Kanieri, Westland . ..	201
Kapuka, Southland . ..	104
Karamu, Raglan	159
Karangahake, Ohinemuri ..	792
Karewarewa, Kiwitea ..	20
Karioi, Waimarino	81
Kauaeranga, Thames	139
Kaukapakapa, Waitemata ..	358
Kaurihohore, Whangarei ..	121
Kawakawa, Bay of Islands ..	161
Kawhia, Kawhia	96

	Population.
vicinity, Ashley ..	211
peka	209
, Awarua	125
, Levels	227
rowhenua	46
n, Levels	40
Selwyn	109
ackenzie	97
, Selwyn	144
, Kiwitea	224
, Levels	216
Lake	43
Kawhia	42
, Waikato	266
Whangarei	171
lwyn	260
Hamlet, Eden ..	28
iako	56
Hokianga ..	295
, Westland	133
Upper, Westland ..	81
Lower, Westland ..	142
y	261
Waitaki	120
eef, Ohinemuri ..	341
i, Rodney	79
hiatua	53
mes	116
a, Masterton ..	166
aimea	62
Marlborough ..	134
naki	62
rey	84
h, Selwyn	82
Coromandel ..	169
Woodville	84
aitemata	101
Taieri	90
lutha	72
itaki	347
Maniototo	92
iggings, Maniototo ..	78
ruce	82
Masterton	53
Westland	59
Ashburton ..	45
lwyn	343
Rodney	30
Taranaki	57
iako	50
outhland	186
wn, Selwyn ..	300
, Southland ..	78
ttlement, Waipawa ..	214
rey	189
shburton	34
hley	37
uthland	67

	Population.
Longburn, Kairanga	247
Longbush, Southland	210
Longford, Inangahua	35
Longridge, Southland ..	125
Longwood Village Settlement, Wallace	75
Lovell's Flat, Bruce	168
Lowburn V., Vincent ..	144
Lower Blackball, Grey ..	52
Lower Moutere, Waimea ..	52
Lowry Bay, Hutt	21
Luggate, Vincent	53
Lumsden Extension, Southland	153
Lumsden V., Southland ..	283
Lyell, Buller	97
Maben, Patea	153
Macandrew, Southland ..	23
Macetown, Lake	117
Mackaytown, Ohinemuri ..	349
Mackenzie, Cheviot	245
Macrae's, Waihemo	146
Maharahara, Woodville ..	74
Maheno Town and vicinity, Waitaki	326
Mahoenui, Awakino	101
Mahora North, Hawke's Bay ..	111
Maitland V., Southland ..	26
Makaka V., Hawera	25
Makaretu, Waipawa	273
Makarewa, Southland ..	384
Makarora, Vincent	76
Makatote Town, Waimarino ..	107
Maketu, Manukau	171
Makikihi, Waimate	308
Makirikiri, Wanganui	218
Makomako, Pahiatua	160
Makotua, Southland	118
Makotuku, Waipawa	183
Makuri Town and vicinity, Pahiatua	206
Mamaku, Rotorua	239
Manakau Town, Horowhenua ..	118
Manaroa, Sounds	50
Manawaru, Piako	165
Mangaehu, Stratford	122
Mangamahu and vicinity, Wanganui	197
Mangamaire, Pahiatua ..	86
Mangapai V., Whangarei ..	84
Mangapakeha, Castlepoint ..	65
Mangapehi, Clifton	148
Mangaramarama, Pahiatua ..	54
Mangarimu, Kiwitea	52
Mangatainoka V., Pahiatua ..	292
Mangatoki, Hawera	80
Mangatoro, Waipawa	112
Mangawai, Otamatea	178
Mangaweka Town, Rangitikei ..	609

	Population.
Mangere V., Manukau	291
Mangonui Town, Mangonui	258
Mansford Town, Waikouaiti	392
Manunui, West Taupo	116
Manurewa, Manukau	103
Manutahi Town, Patea	53
Maori Gully, Grey	49
Maraekakaho, Hawke's Bay	78
Maraetai, Manukau	142
Maramarua, Waikato	165
Mareretu, Otamatea	148
Marima, Pahiatua	86
Maropiu, Hobson	189
Marsden, Grey	31
Marshland, Marlborough	78
Marua, Whangarei	202
Matahuru, Waikato	162
Matakana, Rodney	197
Matakohe, Otamatea	231
Matamata, Piako	353
Matamau, Waipawa	335
Matangi, Waikato	62
Matarawa, Wairarapa South	149
Matata, Whakatane	70
Matatoki, Thames	135
Mauku, Manukau	195
Maungakaramea V. and vicinity, Whangarei	211
Maungatapere, Whangarei	134
Maungatua, Taieri	238
Maungawera, Vincent	43
Mauriceville, Mauriceville	479
Maxwelltown, Waitotara	244
Mayfield, Ashburton	90
Mecalickstone, Akitio	76
Medbury, Ashley	114
Meeanee, Hawke's Bay	239
Menzie's Ferry, Southland	118
Mercer, Manukau	245
Merton, Waikouaiti	199
Methuen Hamlet, Eden	55
Methven Town, Ashburton	266
Middlemarch and vicinity, Taieri	266
Midhirst Town, Stratford	289
Millerton, Buller	595
Millwood V., Southland	62
Mine Creek, Buller	53
Moana, Grey	67
Moawhango, Rangitikei	96
Moeraki Town, Waitaki	136
Mohaka V., Wairoa	219
Mokau, Awakino	50
Mokoreta, Southland	204
Moneymore, Bruce	75
Morrinsville Town, Piako	383
Morrison's Bush, Featherston	68
Morton Mains, Southland	168
Morven, Waimate	288

	Population.
Motu, Opotiki	59
Motupipi, Takaka	200
Moturoa, Taranaki	136
Moutere, Waimea	165
Moutoa, Manawatu	182
Murchison Town, Inangahua	118
Murimotu, Rangitikei	135
Myross Bush, Southland	149
Neavesville, Thames	40
Netherton, Ohinemuri	136
Neudorf, Waimea	53
Nevis, Vincent	38
Newborough, Waitaki	125
New Lynn, Waitemata	193
Newman, Eketahuna	265
Newport, Hobson	143
Newstead, Waikato	214
Ngahauranga, Hutt	254
Ngahere, Grey	185
Ngakawau, Buller	76
Ngapaeruru, Waipawa	220
Ngapara, Waitaki	340
Ngaruawahia, Waikato	175
Ngatimoti, Waimea	121
Ngunguru, Whangarei	60
Niagara, Southland	113
Nightcaps, Wallace	349
Nikau, Pahiatua	87
Nireaha, Eketahuna	300
Nokomai, Lake	61
Nolan, Hawera	146
Normandale, Hutt	78
Norsewood and vicinity, Waipawa	991
No Town, Grey	42
Nuhaka, Wairoa	93
Nukumaru, Waitotara	96
Oakura, Taranaki	118
Oban, Stewart Island	71
Ohaeawai, Bay of Islands	62
Ohakune, Waimarino	87
Ohau, Horowhenua	377
Ohinewai, Waikato	96
Ohingaiti, Rangitikei	319
Ohiwa, Opotiki	15
Ohoka, Ashley	411
Ohura, Waimarino	87
Oio North, West Taupo	103
Oio South, West Taupo	147
Okaiawa, Hawera	100
Okaihau, Bay of Islands	164
Okarito, Westland	51
Okato, Taranaki	149
Okoroire, Piako	103
Okura, Westland	57
Omahu, Thames	110
Omaka, Marlborough	61
Omakau, Vincent	96
Omapere, Hokianga	56

	Population.
Omata, Taranaki	222
Onamalutu, Marlborough	122
Ongaonga, Waipawa	319
Ongarue, Clifton	107
Oparau, Kawhia	124
Opawa, Selwyn	661
Ophir, Vincent	93
Opouriao and vicinity, Whakatane	141
Opoutama, Wairoa	45
Opuawhanga, Whangarei	72
Oraki, Wallace	125
Orari, Geraldine	138
Orinoco, Waimea	110
Oropi, Tauranga	43
Otahuhu, Manukau	1,302
Otaio, Waimate	136
Otakeho, Hawera	75
Otaki and vicinity, Horowhenua	658
Otama, Southland	324
Otara, Southland	129
Otaua, Manukau	97
Otakou, Peninsula	111
Otatara, Southland	181
Otekaike, Waitaki	61
Otiake, Waitaki	149
Otira, Westland	182
Otokia, Taieri	88
Otonga, Whangarei	175
Otorohanga, Waitomo	205
Owaka, Clutha	505
Oxford, Piako	126
Oxford East, Ashley	549
Oxford West, Ashley	563
Paekakariki, Hutt	180
Paeroa, Ohinemuri	993
Pahautanui, Hutt	118
Pahi, Otamatea	89
Pahia, Wallace	92
Pakuranga, Manukau	312
Pakipaki, Hawke's Bay	109
Pakowhai, Hawke's Bay	55
Panmure and vicinity, Eden	359
Papakaio and vicinity, Waitaki	202
Papakura, Manukau	294
Papanui, Selwyn	826
Paparangi, Hutt	186
Paparata, Manukau	165
Paparoa, Manukau	195
Paparoa, Otamatea	351
Papatoetoe, Manukau	193
Paraparaumu, Hutt	215
Pareora, Levels	158
Pareora East, Levels	266
Parkhurst, Waitemata	181
Parkvale, Wairarapa South	139
Patumahoe, Manukau	179
Pembroke, Lake	153

	Population.
Penrose, Eden	92
Petane, Hawke's Bay	220
Pigeon Bay, Akaroa	155
Pirongia, Raglan	123
Pleasant Point, Levels	691
Pohangina, Pohangina	145
Pokeno, Manukau	169
Pollok Settlement, Manukau	109
Pongakawa, Tauranga	146
Pongaroa, Akitio	150
Poolburn, Vincent	169
Porangahau, Patangata	280
Porirua, Hutt	260
Port Albert, Rodney	96
Port Awanui, Waiapu	52
Port Molyneux, Clutha	100
Portobello, Peninsula	48
Portobello Bay, Peninsula	177
Puerua, Clutha	137
Puhoi, Rodney	416
Pukehou, Waipawa	100
Pukekawa, Raglan	289
Pukekohe, Manukau	405
Pukerau, Southland	178
Pukeroro, Waikato	134
Puketapu, Hawke's Bay	56
Puketitiri, Hawke's Bay	105
Pukeuri, Waitaki	172
Pungarehu, Egmont	120
Puponga, Collingwood	108
Purakanui, Waikouaiti	241
Purekireki, Clutha	157
Puriri, Thames	226
Putiki, Wanganui	165
Queensberry, Vincent	66
Raetihi, Waimarino	285
Raglan, Raglan	154
Rahotu, Egmont	194
Rakaia, Ashburton	586
Ranfurly, Maniototo	120
Rangitumau, Masterton	129
Rangiwahia, Kiwitea	155
Rata, Rangitikei	220
Ratanui, Clutha	273
Raurimu, Waimarino	459
Rawene, Hokianga	171
Redcliffs, Waimate	102
Red Hill, Hobson	111
Redwood, Marlborough	212
Reefton, Inangahua	1,679
Reidston, Waitaki	93
Reikorangi, Hutt	186
Renwick, Marlborough	365
Reynolds, Waikouaiti	42
Richmond, Selwyn	198
Richmond Brook, Marlborough	73
Richmond Grove, Southland	150
Rimu, Southland	97

	Population.
Rimu, Westland	111
Rissington, Hawke's Bay	92
Riversdale, Southland	307
Riverhead, Waitemata	135
Riwaka, Waimea	686
Rolleston, Selwyn	105
Romahapa, Clutha	157
Rongoiti, Wanganui	181
Rongokokako, Eketahuna	105
Rongomai, Eketahuna	159
Rongotea, Manawatu	318
Rosebrook, Levels	73
Rosewill Settlement, McKenzie	236
Rosewill, Levels	88
Rotherham, Amuri	131
Round Hill, Wallace	211
Ruapekapeka, Bay of Islands	78
Ruapuna, Ashburton	99
Runanga, Grey	281
Runanga Settlement, Grey	23
Russell, Bay of Islands	175
Ryal Bush and vicinity, Southland	239
Saddle Hill, Taieri	238
Saies, Whangaroa	134
Salisbury, Levels	242
Saltwater Creek, Ashley	89
Sandon, Manawatu	200
Sandymount, Peninsula	240
Sawyer's Bay, Waikouaiti	375
Scarborough, Pahiatua	110
Scargill, Ashley	55
Seaward Downs, Southland	94
Seddon, Marlborough	165
Seddon Terrace, Westland	82
Seddonville, Buller	313
Sedgebrook, Wanganui	300
Sefton and vicinity, Ashley	589
Shag Valley, Waihemo	194
Shag Point, Waihemo	118
Shannon, Horowhenua	506
Sheffield, Selwyn	197
Shirley, Selwyn	279
Shortland, Thames	1,064
Silverhope, Rangitikei	186
Silverstream, Hutt	121
Southbrook, Ashley	380
Southburn, Waimate	145
South Malvern, Selwyn	118
Spreydon, Selwyn	1,514
Spring Creek, Marlborough	275
Springfield, Selwyn	371
Spring Grove, Waimea	264
Springlands, Marlborough	491
Springston, Selwyn	676
Stafford, Westland	93
Stanley Brook, Waimea	127
Stanway, Oroua	115

	Population.
Starborough, Marlborough	303
Staveley, Ashburton	102
St. Andrew's, Waimate	189
St. Bathan's, Maniototo	210
St. Heliers Bay, Eden	227
St. John's, Waitotara	361
Stirling, Bruce	289
Stoke, Waimea	603
Strathmore, Stratford	112
Studholme, Waimate	189
Summerlea, Buller	100
Sutherland's, Levels	165
Sutton, Taieri	122
Swannanoa, Ashley	132
Swanson, Waitemata	94
Taiaroa, Peninsula	64
Taihape, Rangitikei	1,273
Tairua, Thames	336
Taita, Hutt	96
Takaka, Takaka	273
Takaka Central, Takaka	105
Takaka West, Takaka	129
Takapau, Waipawa	400
Tamaki East, Manukau	579
Tamumu, Patangata	110
Taneatua, Whakatane	65
Tangowahine, Hobson	246
Taonui, Oroua	147
Taratahi East, Wairarapa South	168
Taratahi West, Wairarapa South	213
Tarras, Vincent	121
Tatarariki, Hobson	394
Taueru, Masterton	138
Tauherinikau, Featherston	116
Taumarunui, West Taupo	307
Taupaki, Waitemata	123
Taupiri, Waikato	177
Taupo, East Taupo	84
Tawa Flat, Hutt	114
Taylorville, Wanganui	82
Te Arai, Rodney	143
Te Aroha West, Piako	200
Te Aute, Hawke's Bay	226
Teddington, Mount Herbert	76
Te Houka, Clutha	148
Te Kopuru, Hobson	437
Te Kuiti, Waitomo	246
Te Mata, Raglan	207
Templeton, Selwyn	33
Te Nui, Castlepoint	147
Te Puke, Tauranga	503
Te Whiti, Masterton	108
Thornbury, Wallace	102
Thorpe, Waimea	136
Tisbury, Southland	152
Toiro, Clutha	174
Tokaanu, East Taupo	44
Toko Town, Stratford	168

	Population.
aru, Waiapu	118
aru, Horowhenua ..	383
ui, Southland	67
na, Hawke's Bay ..	221
porutu, Clifton	171
, Waitaki	250
Flat, Grey	169
am, Hutt	243
u, Manukau	302
arina, Marlborough ..	259
ka Mouth, Tuapeka ..	144
ka West, Tuapeka ..	259
garere, Wanganui ..	166
, Thames	200
Hutt, Hutt	489
Moutere, Waimea ..	101
i, Clifton	139
Clifton	165
hall, Peninsula	53
town, Taranaki	78
lington, Selwyn	254
, Waitemata	204
roa, Piako	188
reka Junction, Waitaki ..	111
u, Amuri	173
u, Manukau	77
arara, Mangonui ..	191
ola, Bruce	181
opo, Mangonui	269
ou, Piako	100
aia, Southland	334
aka Siding, Southland ..	187
aka, Southland	124
akahi, Waimate	667
anae, Horowhenua ..	163
ari, Ashley	267
awa, Southland	82
iekie, Whangarei ..	104
iwi, Southland	673
oikoi, Clutha	152
amaku, Hokianga ..	210
angaroa, Buller ..	93
ate, Bay of Islands ..	109
atuku, Wallace	43
ui, Akaroa	142
uiomata, Hutt	115
mio, Bay of Islands ..	75
rongomai, Piako ..	131
tahi, Opotiki	157
tapu, Rotorua	93
uru, Waimarino	191
ahi, Clutha	125
ara, Ashley	50
iata, Maniototo	102
ipi, Manukau	183
iro, Waiapu	107
ori, Tuapeka	135
u, Whangarei	208

	Population.
Wairamarama, Raglan ..	186
Wairere, Piako	89
Wairio, Wallace	73
Waitahuna, Tuapeka	285
Waitangi, Manukau	117
Waitati and vicinity, Waikouaiti	295
Waitekauri, Ohinemuri ..	270
Waitotara, Patea	118
Waituna, Kiwitea	67
Waiuku, Manukau	183
Waiwera, Clutha	158
Wakefield, Waimea	544
Wallacetown, Southland ..	134
Wallacetown East, Southland ..	174
Wallingford, Patangata ..	91
Walton, Piako	141
Wangaloa, Bruce	121
Wanstead, Patangata ..	93
Warepa, Clutha	162
Warkworth, Rodney	360
Washdyke, Levels	279
Waynes, Waihemo	27
Weatherstone, Tuapeka ..	150
Weber and vicinity, Weber ..	164
Wedderburn, Maniototo ..	107
Weedon's, Selwyn	110
Wellsford, Rodney	171
Wendonside, Southland ..	322
West Clive, Hawke's Bay ..	387
Westerfield, Ashburton ..	97
West Manakau, Horowhenua ..	159
West Melton, Selwyn ..	239
Western Spit, Hawke's Bay ..	328
Weston, Waitaki	275
Whakapara, Whangarei ..	235
Whakarewarewa, Rotorua ..	66
Whakatane, Whakatane ..	108
Whangamarino, Waikato ..	64
Whangaparaoa, Waitemata ..	68
Whangape, Hokianga ..	106
Whangarata, Manukau ..	149
Whangaroa, Whangaroa ..	69
Wharehine, Rodney	74
Whitford, Manukau	116
Whitmore, Kairanga	23
Wimbledon, Patangata ..	73
Wimbledon, Weber	71
Winchester, Geraldine ..	263
Windsor Park Settlement, Waitaki	117
Wingatui, Taieri	251
Woodend, Southland	132
Woodlands, Southland ..	253
Woodside, Taieri	164
Woodstock, Waimea	48
Woodstock, Westland.. ..	54
Wrey's Bush, Wallace ..	118
Yaldhurst, Selwyn	359

POPULATION OF ADJACENT ISLANDS.

The names and populations of the islands adjacent to and included in New Zealand were, in April, 1906:—

Islands.	Total.	M.	F.
Mokohinau Lighthouse	8	4	4
Tiritiri Lighthouse	8	4	4
Motuhora	3	1	2
Great Barrier	312	197	115
Little Barrier	8	1	7
Kawau	26	18	8
Ponui	40	18	22
Ponui Lighthouse	1	1	..
Ruthe's	7	3	4
Pakatoa	4	2	2
Pahiki	3	3	..
Waiheke	163	80	83
Week's (Puketutu)	5	1	4
Motuihi	5	4	1
Bean Rock Lighthouse	1	1	..
Motutapu	13	8	5
Rakino	3	3	..
Rangitoto	3	3	..
Brown's	2	1	1
Cuvier and Lighthouse	6	4	2
Rakitu	7	4	3
Rangiahua	6	3	3
East Island Lighthouse	7	5	2
Portland and Lighthouse	7	3	4
Somes and Lighthouse	5	3	2
Stephen's	16	10	6
Brothers Lighthouse	3	3	..
Dog Island and Lighthouse	13	6	7
Centre and Lighthouse	10	6	4
Chatham Islands*	197	114	83
Kermadec Islands	5	3	2
Total	897	517	380

* Now a county.

Only three of these islands had a population over 100 persons at last census. Since 1901 the boundaries of New Zealand have been extended to include the Cook and certain other Pacific islands, the population of which is shown elsewhere.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The number of persons living in New Zealand at the time of the census, given according to eight principal age periods, is published in a table, with comparisons.

The table is worthy of notice, as exhibiting a much stronger position than obtained in 1891 as to component parts of the population.

In 1891 the population under five years had fallen from 86,828 persons in 1886 to 83,204, a loss of 3,624, or 4·17 per cent.

In 1896 those under five had increased to the number of 83,659, being 455 more than in 1891, or 0·55 per cent., while those from five to ten had suffered an actual decrease of 55, or 0·06 per cent., in consequence of there not having been enough children under five years to come on since 1891.

By 1901 the children under five had increased to 86,806, being 3,147, or 3·76 per cent., but previous diminutions caused decrease in those from five to ten and also ten to fifteen.

The effect of the deficiencies had been overcome by 1906, when the census showed 102,745 children under five, being an increase of 15,939, or 18·36 per cent., on the number in 1901. The number at the group five to ten was 90,288, or an increase of 4,552 in the quinquenium; and at ten to fifteen the number was 86,758, an increase of 1,533, or 1·8 per cent. Thus the minus sign has been eliminated in regard to the three groups comprising the population under fifteen years of age.

The group fifteen to twenty-one years still suffers from losses in the previous periods, but an increase of 2,989 over the number for 1901 is nevertheless exhibited, or 2·93 per cent.; and the population was found to be 104,945 in 1906.

The group twenty-one to forty years is a most important one, the population of these ages being no longer "dependents," but "producers" or "bread-winners." Here are observed 299,770 persons in 1906, an increase of 62,732 in five years, or 26·46 per cent. Between 1896 and 1901 the increase was 18·96 per cent., in the previous period 19·19 per cent., and for 1886–1891 only 7·52 per cent.

Again, at forty to fifty-five there are 115,707 persons, an increase of 16·32 per cent. since 1901, against an increase of 7·96, 6·22, and 6·15 per cent. for the three previous quinquennia.

There is nothing remarkable about the numbers of the groups fifty-five to sixty-five and sixty-five to seventy. At these periods the population at the groups becoming of a "dependent character."

INCREASE OF POPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS.

Ages.	Numbers, March, 1886.	Increase, 1886 to 1891.		Numbers, April, 1891.	Increase, 1891 to 1896.		Numbers, April, 1896.	Increase, 1896 to 1901.		Numbers, March, 1901.	Increase, 1901 to 1906.		Numbers, April, 1906.
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.	
Under 5 years	86,828	−3,624	−4·17	83,204	455	0·55	83,659	3,147	3.76	86,806	15,939	18·36	102,745
5 years and under 10 years	84,315	1,765	2·09	86,080	−55	−0·06	86,025	−289	−0·34	85,736	4,552	5·31	90,288
10 " 15 "	67,385	13,699	20·33	81,084	4,383	5·40	85,467	−242	−0·28	85,225	1,533	1·80	86,758
15 " 21 "	69,581	8,227	11·82	77,808	17,776	22·85	95,584	6,372	6·67	101,956	2,989	2·93	104,945
21 " 40 "	155,492	11,689	7·52	167,181	32,080	19·19	199,261	37,777	18·96	237,038	62,732	26·46	299,770
40 " 55 "	81,721	5,022	6·15	86,743	5,392	6·22	92,135	7,336	7·96	99,471	16,236	16·32	115,707
55 " 65 "	20,436	8,812	43·12	29,248	10,383	35·50	39,631	4,863	12·27	44,494	2,342	5·26	46,836
65 years and upwards ..	10,433	3,909	37·47	14,342	6,414	44·72	20,756	10,597	51·06	31,353	9,435	30·09	40,788
Unspecified	2,291	−1,323	−57·75	968	−126	−13·02	842	−202	−23·99	640	101	15·78	741
All ages ..	578,482	48,176	8·33	626,658	76,702	12·24	703,360	69,359	9·86	772,719	115,859	14·99	888,578

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

Of the population, exclusive of Maoris (888,578 persons), all but 472 were described as to birthplace on the census schedules. The number of the New-Zealand-born was 606,247, and of those born in Australia, Tasmania, and Fiji 47,536, making 653,783 born in Australasia. The New-Zealand-born increase in proportion to the whole with every successive census. In 1886, 51·89 per cent. of the population were born in New Zealand; in 1891 the percentage was 58·61; in 1896 it had reached 62·85; in 1901 the proportion was 66·83; and in 1906, 68·26, adding to which 5·35 per cent. born in Australia, &c., makes 73·61 out of every 100 persons living in New Zealand who were born in Australasia.

208,931 persons were born in the United Kingdom, or 23·53 per cent. of the population, which was divided as under:—

Born in United Kingdom.	Number of Persons.	Per Cent. of Population.
England	116,560	13·13
Wales	2,144	0·24
Scotland	47,767	5·38
Ireland	42,460	4·78
	208,931	23·53

Besides these there were 4,280 persons born in other British Possessions. Summarising these results it is found that 866,994 of the population, or 97·62 per cent, were born in the British Possessions, made up as follows:—

Born in	Number of Persons.	Per Cent. of Population.
Australasia	653,783	73·61
United Kingdom	208,931	23·53
Other British Possessions	4,280	0·48
	866,994	97·62

There remained 19,867 persons born in foreign countries, or 2·24 per cent. of the population, 1,245 born at sea, and 472 whose birthplaces were not specified.

Of those born in British Possessions outside of Australasia (4,280), 1,349 were born in India or Ceylon (but of European blood), 1,547 were born in British North America, 697 in British South Africa, Mauritius, or St. Helena, and 299 in British West Indies.

Born in Foreign Parts.

Out of 19,867 persons born abroad, 14,559 were born in Europe; 4,174 of these were born in Germany, 2,277 in Denmark and possessions, 2,212 in Austria Hungary, 1,618 in Sweden, 1,396 in Norway, 624 in France, 574 in Italy, 484 in Russia, 464 in Switzerland.

Outside of Europe 2,010 were found to have been born in the United States and North America (not more specifically defined), also 148 in South America. Those born in foreign parts of Asia

INCREASE OF POPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS.

Ages.	Numbers, March, 1886.	Increase, 1886 to 1891.		Numbers, April, 1891.	Increase, 1891 to 1896.		Numbers, April, 1896.	Increase, 1896 to 1901.		Numbers, March, 1901.	Increase, 1901 to 1906.		Numbers, April, 1906.
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.	
years	86,828	−3,624	−4·17	83,204	455	0·55	83,659	3,147	3.76	86,806	15,939	18·36	102,745
under 10 years	84,315	1,765	2·09	86,080	−55	−0·06	86,025	−289	−0·34	85,736	4,552	5·31	90,288
15 „	67,385	13,699	20·33	81,084	4,383	5·40	85,467	−242	−0·28	85,225	1,533	1·80	86,758
21 „	69,581	8,227	11·82	77,808	17,776	22·85	95,584	6,372	6·67	101,956	2,989	2·93	104,945
40 „	155,492	11,689	7·52	167,181	32,080	19·19	199,261	37,777	18·96	237,038	62,732	26·46	299,770
55 „	81,721	5,022	6·15	86,743	5,392	6·22	92,135	7,336	7·96	99,471	16,236	16·32	115,707
65 „	20,436	8,812	43·12	29,248	10,383	35·50	39,631	4,863	12·27	44,494	2,342	5·26	46,836
upwards ..	10,433	3,909	37·47	14,342	6,414	44·72	20,756	10,597	51·06	31,353	9,435	30·09	40,788
.. ..	2,291	−1,323	−57·75	968	−126	−13·02	842	−202	−23·99	640	101	15·78	741
ages ..	578,482	48,176	8·33	626,658	76,702	12·24	703,360	69,359	9·86	772,719	115,859	14·99	888,578

The population of each class, and the proportion per cent. of the total population, are tabulated below :—

Occupations.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total population	888,578	471,008	417,570	100·00	100·00	100·00
Section A.—Breadwinners.						
Class I. Professional	27,098	16,578	10,520	3·05	3·53	2·52
II. Domestic	39,803	9,593	30,210	4·48	2·04	7·24
III. Commercial—						
Sub-class A. Property and Finance	7,233	6,370	863	0·81	1·35	0·21
Sub-class B. Trade ..	44,077	36,317	7,760	4·96	7·70	1·86
Sub-class C. Storage ..	658	652	6	0·07	0·14	..
IV. Transport and Communication	28,386	27,637	749	3·20	5·87	0·18
V. Industrial	124,255	105,768	18,487	13·98	22·47	4·42
VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, and other Primary Producers—						
Sub-class A. Agricultural	69,557	67,834	1,723	7·83	14·41	0·42
Sub-class B. Pastoral	27,400	25,670	1,730	3·08	5·45	0·41
Sub class C. Mineral ..	15,964	15,956	8	1·81	3·39	..
Sub class D. Other Primary Producers	5,452	5,446	6	0·61	1·16	..
VII. Indefinite	9,202	6,020	3,182	1·04	1·28	0·76
Section B.—Non-breadwinners (Dependents).						
Class VIII. Dependents—						
Sub class A. Dependent on natural guardians	480,297	141,279	339,018	54·07	30·01	81·19
Sub class B. Dependent upon the State, or upon public or private support	8,963	5,668	3,295	1·01	1·20	0·79
Occupations not stated	233	220	13	..	..	..

No less than 31·21 per cent. of the male population are shown to be dependent, and 81·98 per cent. of the females. These consist of 141,279 males and 339,018 females dependent upon natural guardians ; and 5,668 males and 3,295 females dependent upon the State, or upon public or private support. The greater number of those dependent upon natural guardians are scholars and students. There are also a large number of dependent relatives who were not stated to be performing domestic duties, and, of females, many persons performing domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid.

In the next table the number of breadwinners of either sex in each class of occupation, and the proportions per cent. to the total of breadwinners, is given :—

Occupations.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total breadwinners	399,085	323,841	75,244	100·00	100·00	100·00
Class I. Professional	27,098	16,578	10,520	6·79	5·12	13·98
„ II. Domestic	39,803	9,593	30,210	9·97	2·96	40·15
„ III. Commercial—						
Sub class A. Property and Finance	7,233	6,370	863	1·81	1·97	1·15
Sub-class B. Trade ..	44,077	36,317	7,700	11·05	11·21	10·31
Sub class C. Storage	658	652	6	0·16	0·20	0·01
„ IV. Transport and Communication	28,386	27,637	749	7·11	8·53	0·99
„ V. Industrial	124,255	105,768	18,487	31·13	32·66	24·57
„ VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, and other Primary Producers—						
Sub-class A. Agricultural	69,557	67,834	1,723	17·43	20·95	2·29
Sub-class B. Pastoral	27,400	25,670	1,730	6·87	7·93	2·30
Sub-class C. Mineral	15,964	15,956	8	4·00	4·93	0·01
Sub-class D. Other Primary Producers	5,452	5,446	6	1·37	1·68	0·01
„ VII. Indefinite	9,202	6,020	3,182	2·31	1·86	4·23

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

The breadwinners of the Dominion are also classified according to the grade of their occupations, by which means the entire population can be brought under six heads :—

	Males.	Per Cent. of Breadwinners.	Females.	Per Cent. of Breadwinners.
Employers	41,476	12·81	2,333	3·10
Independent workers ..	46,936	14·49	7,931	10·54
Wage-earners	203,987	62·99	55,491	73·75
Unemployed	8,189	2·53	1,372	1·82
Relatives assisting, and not specified.. ..	23,253	7·18	8,117	10·79
Breadwinners	323,841	100·00	75,244	100·00
Dependents	146,947	..	342,313	
Not stated	220	..	13	
Totals ..	471,008	..	417,570	

Details for each class of occupation in every grade are given in the census report.

The proportion of the male breadwinners who are employers (12·81 per cent.) is slightly higher than it was in 1901 (12·39 per cent.). On the female side the proportion of employers was 3·1 per cent., as against 3·06 in 1901. Male wage-earners, employed or unemployed, were 65·52 per cent., against 63·7 per cent. in 1901. Female wage-earners, whether in work or not, were 75·57 per cent. in 1906, against 75·3 per cent. in 1901.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployed male population in New Zealand in April, 1906, formed only 2·53 per cent. of the breadwinners, as against 3·08 per cent. returned at the census of 1901.

Of the unemployed (males), which totalled 8,189,—

1,941 are found in Order 24 (891 agricultural, 224 pastoral, 679 mining, gold, coal, &c., 114 bushmen, and 33 fishermen and others).
1,191 in Order 23 : Industrial workers imperfectly defined (chiefly general labourers).
1,164 in Order 21 : House building, road and railway-works labourers, &c.
330 in Order 3 : Engaged in board and lodging and rendering personal services.
695 in Order 14 : Road, railway, tram, or sea and river traffic.
719 in Order 15 : Manufacturers of books, tools, implements, furniture, building materials, &c.
303 in Order 16 : Manufacturing textile, fabrics, dress, &c.
317 in Order 2 : Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, &c.
345 in Order 19 : Manufacturing earthenware, jewellery, and workers in metals.
278 in Order 7 : Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants.
206 in Order 17 : Workers in animal food, drinks, narcotics, stimulants, &c.

The balance being fairly evenly distributed over the remaining Orders of Occupations.

Of the regular agricultural workers for wages, only thirty-five in every thousand were found to be unemployed.

In dealing with the above figures it is necessary to remember that at the time of the census no less than 3,241 males between 15 and 60 years of age were returned as suffering from sickness or accident, and some of these would probably be included in the number stated to be unemployed.

Generally, the results of the investigation into the occupation of the people agree with the result of the inquiry into the development of manufactures and works, which is given further on (Section VIII). It is found in regard to industries that spring directly from land settlement, such as butter and cheese making, meat-freezing, and sawing of timber, the development since 1901 was considerable. The exact number of persons unemployed belonging to each specific occupation will be found in the Census volume, p. 386.

It is a matter for congratulation that the total number of unemployed in 1906 was found to be only 9,561, against 9,826 in 1901, when the population of the Dominion was much smaller.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The growth of population in Australasia over a period of forty-six years is shown in a comparative table. The total for December, 1906, being 5,038,560 persons, is greater than the population of Ireland or Scotland for 1905, and one-seventh part of the population of England and Wales for that year. Australasia has now twice the population of Denmark, over one-third more than Switzerland, and nearly that of the Netherlands.

	Persons. 1860.	Persons. 1870.	Persons. 1880.	Persons. 1890.	Persons. 1901.	Persons. 1906.
New South Wales ...	348,546	498,659	747,950	1,121,860	1,362,200	1,526,697
Victoria	537,847	726,599	860,067	1,133,266	1,201,506	1,231,940
Queensland ...	28,056	115,567	226,077	392,965	503,266	535,113
South Australia ...	124,112	183,797	267,573	319,414	362,604	383,829
Western Australia ...	15,227	25,084	29,019	46,290	182,553	261,746
Tasmania	87,775	100,765	114,762	145,290	172,475	180,156
New Zealand ...	79,711	248,400	484,864	625,508	772,719	*908,726
Australasia ...	1,221,274	1,898,871	2,730,312	3,784,593	4,557,323	5,028,207

* Excluding 47,731 Maoris and 12,340 persons belonging to Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands.

SECTION II.—EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Of every 100 persons in New Zealand at the time of the census of 1906, 83·5 could read and write, 1·6 could read only, and 14·9 could neither read nor write. The proportion able to read and write has increased, and that of persons who cannot read has decreased, steadily since 1874. The figures are given for four censuses :—

		Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
Census 1874	..	68·15	8·09	23·76
„ 1886	..	74·01	4·80	21·19
„ 1896	..	80·60	2·89	16·51
„ 1906	..	83·50	1·60	14·90

To ascertain, however, how completely education is carried out, accepting as a test the knowledge of reading and writing, it is necessary to show the position at present in respect of age periods, which is accordingly given.

At the period under five years none are found to read and write, and only 0·37 were able to read; 99·63 being unable to do either on account of extreme youth. At five to ten years 65·51 could read and write, and 10·14 read only, leaving 24·35 who could not read. But this last only includes three years of the school-going period.

With the subsequent periods up to forty years figures under "Read only" and "Cannot" are reduced to small fractions as under :—

		Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
10 to 15 years	..	99·45	0·22	0·33
15 to 20 „	..	99·63	0·08	0·29
20 to 25 „	..	99·56	0·08	0·36
25 to 30 „	..	99·43	0·13	0·44
30 to 35 „	..	99·35	0·16	0·49
35 to 40 „	..	99·12	0·24	0·64

At forty to forty-five years those who "cannot read" are over 1 per cent., and the proportion goes on increasing regularly, thus :—

		Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
50 to 55 years	..	96·32	1·53	2·15
60 to 65 „	..	94·05	2·53	3·42
70 to 75 „	..	89·15	5·12	5·73
80 and upwards	..	86·14	6·12	7·74

The improved conditions of the young people are clearly shown above. At the last two periods given, which belong to advanced life, 10·85 per cent. and 13·86 per cent. are found to be either "reading only" or quite illiterate.

SCHOOL STATISTICS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

It has been found impossible to collect the full statistics relating to schooling for the year 1907 in time for this work, and the figures for the previous year are accordingly given.

The number of schools, teachers, and scholars, as in December, 1906, are shown in the following summary:—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.			Number of Scholars for the Fourth Quarter of 1906.		
		M.	F.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
EUROPEAN.							
Public (Government) schools (scholars other than Maoris and half-castes) ..	1,847	1,467	2,405	3,872	70,681	64,669	135,350
Public (Government) schools (half-castes living among Europeans)					657	590	1,247
Colleges, grammar and high schools (aided or endowed)	28	...	..	*195	2,528	1,742	4,270
Private schools (excluding Maori scholars)	308	131	768	899	7,026	10,105	17,131
Industrial schools and orphanages ..	..	..	..	..	435	360	795
Native village schools, European children attending	..	..	..	..	201	181	382
Private Native boarding-schools, European children attending	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
School for Deaf-mutes	1	..	..	..	37	33	70
Jubilee Institute for Blind.. ..	1	..	2	2	18	9	†27
Totals—Europeans	2,185	..	..	4,968	81,592	77,689	159,281
NATIVE.							
Native village schools supported by Government (excluding European children stated above)	100	79	115	‡194	2,074	1,718	3,792
Private Native boarding-schools (maintenance of scholars paid by Government)	7	8	11	19	40	59	99
Private Native boarding-schools (maintenance of scholars paid from endowments)					132	99	231
Private Native day-schools	6	4	8	12	90	70	160
Public (Government) schools, Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	1,467	1,027	2,494
Public (Government) schools, half-castes living as Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	112	99	211
Private schools for Europeans, Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	44	42	86
Totals—Natives	113	91	134	225	3,959	3,114	7,073

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* Excluding 54 visiting teachers. † Excluding men, women, lads, and girls, in addition to the children in the school, who were receiving technical and industrial training. ‡ And 11 sewing-mistresses.

Thus at the end of 1906 there were 2,298 schools of all classes at which members of the European and Maori races were being educated. This was an increase of 67 on the number in 1905. The public primary schools numbered 1,847 in 1906, against 1,806 in 5. The number of aided or endowed colleges, grammar, and high schools was 28, 1 more than in the previous year. The number of private schools from which returns were received by the Registrar-General was 308, an increase of 17. There were also 11 industrial schools and orphanages, public and private, at which education was given, as well as a school for deaf-mutes subsidised by Government, and a school for the blind.

The number of schools established for the education of the Native or Maori race was 113, 8 more than in 1905.

Public (Government) Schools.

Compared with 1905, there was in 1906 an increase of 1,679 in he number of pupils belonging to the public schools at the end of he year, and the average attendance shows an increase of 1,693 for he whole year.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YEARLY INCREASE FROM 1877 TO 1906.

Year	School Attendance.					Yearly Increase on			
	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance*		Average Attendance expressed as Percentage of Roll-number.	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance†	
			Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.				Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1877	...	55,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	50,849	65,040	49,435	45,521	...	...	9,352	...	...
1879	59,707	75,566	57,301	53,067	73·8	8,858	10,526	7,866	7,546
1880	68,124	82,401	62,946	60,625	74·6	8,417	6,835	5,645	7,558
1881	74,359	83,560	63,009	61,822	74·2	6,235	1,159	63	1,197
1882	76,309	87,179	66,426	63,709	73·6	1,950	3,619	3,417	1,887
1883	79,416	92,476	70,077	67,373	74·0	3,107	5,297	3,651	3,664
1884	84,883	97,238	74,650	72,657	75·1	5,467	4,762	4,573	5,284
1885	90,670	102,407	80,183	78,327	76·6	5,787	5,169	5,533	5,670
1886	95,377	106,328	83,361	80,737	76·1	4,707	3,921	3,178	2,410
1887	99,206	110,919	87,386	85,637	77·0	3,829	4,591	4,025	4,900
1888	103,534	112,685	90,849	90,108	79·3	4,328	1,766	3,463	4,471
1889	104,919	115,456	94,308	93,374	80·3	1,385	2,771	3,459	3,266
1890	108,158	117,912	96,670	94,632	79·9	3,239	2,456	2,362	1,258
891	110,665	119,523	96,264	97,058	80·3	2,507	1,611	[−406]	2,426
892	112,279	122,620	100,917	99,070	80·6	1,614	3,097	4,653	2,012
893	114,305	124,686	99,872	98,615	78·5	2,026	2,066	[−1,045]	[−455]
894	116,819	127,300	107,032	104,996	81·8	2,514	2,614	6,279	4,875
895	119,900	129,856	108,708	108,394	82·8	3,081	2,556	1,676	3,398
896	122,425	131,037	110,274	110,517	83·3	2,525	1,181	1,566	2,123
897	123,533	132,197	111,952	112,328	83·9	1,108	1,160	1,678	1,811
898	123,892	131,621	109,561	111,636	83·4	359	[−576]	[−2,391]	[−692]
899	123,207	131,315	109,050	110,316	82·6	[−685]	[−306]	[−511]	[−1,320]
900	123,416	130,724	111,498	111,747	84·1	209	[−591	2,448	1,431
901	122,725	131,351	112,354	111,797	84·1	[−691]	627	856	50
902	123,456	132,262	111,556	113,711	84·9	731	911	[−798]	1,914
903	124,095	133,568	114,232	113,047	83·9	639	1,306	2,676	[−664]
904	125,150	135,475	117,965	116,506	85·5	1,055	1,907	3,733	3,459
905	126,653	137,623	120,725	120,265	86·9	1,503	2,148	2,760	3,759
906	128,328	139,302	...	121,958	86·9	1,675	1,679	...	1,693

* From 1877 to 1893 (inclusive) the "strict" average is given, and for subsequent years he "working" average. † From 1877 to 1894 (inclusive) the increase on the "strict" verage is given, and for subsequent years that on the "working" average.

In the report of the Minister of Education the figures are thus ommented upon:—

In the average of the weekly roll-numbers there is an increase of 1,849 for the ear. The figures for 1905 were 138,471, and 140,320 for 1906. At the end of the ear the number on the roll was 139,302, as against 137,623 for the previous year, n increase of 1,679.

The high standard of regularity of attendance of last year, 86·9, was maintained in 1906. In the first quarter the average daily attendance was 86·9 per ent. of the average weekly roll-number, in the second quarter 87·1 per cent., in he third quarter 87·4 per cent., and in the fourth 86·4 per cent. Otago, which ever since 1901 has stood at the head of the list, took second place, having to give way to Westland, which district shows a percentage of 88·8. South Canterbury, with a percentage of 88·2, and Wellington with 87·5, hold third and fourth places. As a whole the South Island shows a greater degree of regularity of attendance than the North, the respective rates being 87·1 per cent. and 86·7 per cent. of the average weekly roll. In 1905 the figures were 87·5 per cent. and 86·4 per cent. respectively.

The increase in total average attendance for the year 1906 was 1,693. In the North Island the increase was 1,916; but there was a decrease in the South Island of 223.

Education at the public schools is free (except that, at such as are also district high schools, fees are charged for the teaching of the higher branches) and purely secular. The attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 is compulsory, except when special exemptions are granted, or a child is being otherwise sufficiently educated.

The subjects to be taught at the primary schools are required by the Education Act to be the following: Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history (including civic instruction), elementary science and drawing, object-lessons, vocal music, physical instruction, moral instruction, nature-study, health, and (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework, the principles of domestic economy, also handwork for both sexes. Provision must also be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys in these schools.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

For the training of teachers, secondary and primary, provision has been made by the establishment of a non-residential training college in each of the four chief centres of population—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington. Training institutions for primary teachers have for many years been established in Christchurch and Dunedin.

In the beginning of 1906 the training colleges at Auckland and Wellington were opened, and, with the two training colleges then in operation, but which had been recently reorganized under more liberal conditions, adequate provision has been made for the training of teachers in each of the four University centres.

The number of students during the year attending the various training colleges was as follows: Auckland, 19 women, 17 men, total 36; Wellington, 61 women, 16 men, total 77; Christchurch, 54 women, 15 men, total 69; Dunedin, 61 women, 18 men, total 79. The total for the whole is 195 women and 66 men, as compared with 174 women and 47 men for the corresponding period of 1905. The proportion of male teachers to women teachers has risen from 27 to 34 per cent.

The amount paid during 1906 for the training of teachers was £33,747, made up as follows: Salaries of staffs of four training colleges, £11,006; students' allowances and University fees, £11,032; grants for special instruction in handwork, £2,415; railway fares of teachers in training, £4,307; alterations to buildings, Wellington, £4,787; apparatus, furniture, &c., Auckland, £200. It must be remembered, however, that £22,038 of this total provides not only for the efficient training of over two hundred teachers, but the instruction of over sixteen hundred children in attendance at the practising schools.

Connected with each training college is a normal or practising school, which includes, besides the ordinary classes of a public elementary school, a model "country" school of forty children and a secondary department. The secondary department affords opportunities of practical training to those who intend to take up secondary work either in the high schools or in the upper departments of district high schools.

According to the regulations adopted, students of a training college take English and other non-special subjects at the university college, and attend lectures in the methods of teaching and in the history and principles of education, under the principal, who is generally also by appointment the university college lecturer in education. Every one is required to take up at least one branch of science, special attention being directed to nature-study and elementary agriculture; and handwork of various forms suited to school purposes also receives a prominent place in the curriculum.

A pupil-teacher in any education district who has satisfactorily completed his term of service may enter at the training college most convenient for him, the complete course extending over two years. During this period he receives, in addition to the amount of his university college fees, a sum of £30 a year, with a further allowance of £30 if he is compelled to live away from home to attend the college. Advantages not quite so great are also offered to other qualified candidates who have not been pupil-teachers. Others again may be admitted for longer or shorter periods although they may for some time have been engaged in the practice of their profession.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

The total income of the various Education Boards for the year 1906 was £824,958, including £1,064 of refunds, fines, &c. The grants by Government amounted to £805,417, including receipts from education reserves. These grants consist of payments to the Board of every district of a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers in the district, and further payments of a sum of £250 per annum, together with a sum of 11s. 3d. per annum for each child in daily average attendance at a public school. (The Governor may by Order in Council declare that in lieu of the payments last named there shall be paid to the Boards a capitation allowance of 12s., and in addition £250 per annum to each Board having a daily average attendance of less than 8,000 children.) There is also a varying sum for the establishment and maintenance of normal or training schools, and for the support of such schools already established; also grants for school buildings and for technical education. The income from local receipts was £18,476.

The expenditure on teachers' salaries was £472,152, as against £426,343 for 1905. Of this increase—nearly £46,000—part was due to the usual increase in the number of schools and in the average attendance; but a very large proportion of the increase was caused by the operation of "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1905" (which came into force on the 1st January, 1906), which provided a general increase to the salaries of teachers, including pupil-teachers, and the same rate of salary for female teachers as for males. There has also been considerable increase in expenditure for secondary education at district high schools and for scholarships; for training of teachers, due to the reorganization of the four training colleges under more liberal conditions; for manual and technical instruction, due to the increase in the number of classes and in the attendance; and for school buildings, owing to increase of new settlements and additions required at existing schools.

The receipts and expenditure of the Education Boards, numbering thirteen altogether, are tabulated below, with further particulars:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Balance, 1st January, 1906 ...		20,923 7 1
Government grants—		
Rents from reserves	£48,895 7 11	
Balance of grants for salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers ...	424,483 16 8	
Allowance at £250 and capitation ...	74,884 14 9	
Other grants ...	20,366 8 6	
Total for maintenance ...	568,630 7 10	
Scholarships and salaries of staffs of secondary departments of district high schools	32,431 13 6	
Manual and technical instruction ...	32,279 13 1	
Buildings and teachers' house allowances ...	172,075 15 5	
Total from Government ...		805,417 9 10
Local receipts—		
Fees, donations, &c.	16,807 17 11	
Interest, rents, &c.	1,667 16 3	
		18,475 14 2
Refunds, fines, &c. ...	...	1,064 9 2
		£845,881 0 3

Expenditure.		£ s. d.
Boards' administration ...		35,148 10 5
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries and pupil-teachers' lodging-allowances ...		472,152 17 11
Incidental expenses of schools—		
Ordinary ..	£37,731 6 5	
Capitation at 9d. ...	4,525 14 9	
		37,731 6 5
Salaries of relieving teachers		2,839 3 3
Scholarships and secondary education		33,002 13 1
Training of teachers ...		15,132 15 9
Manual and technical instruction		36,239 12 8
Buildings, house allowances, sites, &c.		150,344 5 6
Refunds and sundries ...		4,214 6 4
Balance, 31st December, 1906		59,075 8 11
		£845,881 0 3

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Education Act of 1904 provides for public instruction in such subjects of manual training and of art, science, and technology as are set forth in the regulations thereunder. The same Act provides also for the instruction in elementary handwork of pupils attending primary or secondary schools. All classes recognised under the Act are eligible for grants in aid of necessary buildings, equipment, and material, and for capitation, and subsidies of £1 for £1 on voluntary contributions.

During 1906 capitation was paid on attendances at classes for drawing (various branches), painting, modelling, design, woodcarving, architecture, cabinet-making, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, painters' and decorators' work, mechanical and electrical engineering, practical mathematics and mechanics, surveying, natural and experimental science (various branches), agriculture, dairy-work, farriery and smithing, modern languages, mathematics, commercial subjects, cookery, laundry-work, dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, wool-sorting, and vocal music.

The subjects taken up in classes in connection with primary and secondary schools included cookery, woodwork, elementary practical agriculture, dairy-work, swimming and life-saving, first aid and ambulance, dressmaking, and laundry-work, and elementary practical physics and chemistry.

Special annual grants are made to Education Boards for the maintenance of training classes for teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction prescribed for school classes.

Provision has also been made for free technical education. Persons complying with the conditions prescribed by the regulations are entitled to hold junior free places at technical schools or classes. These free places are tenable for two years, and may be continued under certain conditions for three years more as senior free places. In order that the substratum on which technical education is based may be sound, it is made a condition of the tenure of junior free places that the holders shall receive instruction in one or more subjects of general instruction, such as English and arithmetic or some other branch of mathematics, in addition to instruction in technical subjects. Holders of senior free places are required to take up definite courses of technical instruction. Over 1,600 persons qualified for free technical instruction during the year.

The controlling authorities of classes for manual and technical instruction are Education Boards, governing bodies of secondary schools and university colleges, and, in the case of certain classes in existence before the passing of the Act of 1904, the managers of those classes. School classes, or classes held in connection with primary or secondary schools, are under the control of the Education Boards or of the governing bodies respectively. "Special classes"

—that is, continuation classes, and classes for manual or technical instruction—are established and controlled by the same bodies. "College classes" are classes for higher technical instruction established and controlled by the governing body of a university college. Continuation classes and classes for manual and technical instruction may also be established by Borough Councils, County Councils, and other local authorities acting jointly with an Education Board or the governing body of a university college or secondary school; these are called "associated classes," and all bodies contributing thereto may have a voice, according to the share of the cost of maintenance borne by them, in the election of managers for the classes. The Education Department conducts every year examinations on behalf of the Board of Education, South Kensington (science and art subjects), and the City and Guilds of London Institute (technological subjects). In 1906 examinations were held at sixteen centres. At the science and art examinations, 358 out of 559 candidates who presented themselves for examination in various subjects were successful. At the technological examinations 154 candidates passed out of a total of 236. The number of separate subjects in which candidates are examined increases from year to year, and likewise the number of centres from which candidates are drawn. The percentage of failures in New Zealand is less than in England, although a smaller proportion of colonial students qualify in the honours grade.

In connection with the Canterbury College there is an endowed School of Engineering and Technical Science, providing for courses for the university degree of B.Sc. in mechanical, electrical or civil engineering, or for the associateship in engineering. One hundred and sixty students attended in 1906.

The Canterbury Agricultural College has an endowment of 62,000 acres of land, of the rental value of £1,500 per annum, and possesses extensive buildings, and an experimental farm of a very complete character. The institution offers an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture. Two years' residence at the college is accepted by the University of New Zealand as part of the curriculum qualifying for the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture. The college accommodates forty students.

There are several Schools of Mines located in districts in which mining is actively carried on, and the Otago University maintains a professorial chair of mining and metallurgy, to which the Government makes an annual grant of £500.

With the view of encouraging attendance at recognised technical schools and classes, arrangements have been made with the Railway Department by which students attending classes registered with the Minister of Education may obtain railway tickets at special rates. Free railway tickets are issued to holders of free places at technical schools, and to public school teachers attending approved *training*-classes.

In the thirtieth annual report, the Minister of Education remarks as follows on manual training and technical instruction :—

A review of the year's work discloses a very considerable advance throughout in respect of matters connected with manual and technical instruction. In the larger centres controlling authorities have been enabled by means of Government grants to continue the work of extending and improving the provision already made for technical instruction, with the result that a general improvement is noticeable not only in the range and character of the instruction, but also in the efficiency of the accommodation and equipment for classes. Provision is also being made, as far as circumstances (local and otherwise) warrant, for accommodation and equipment for classes in a number of smaller centres in which facilities for technical instruction have been previously lacking. Evidence is not wanting that on the whole the classes so established are being taken advantage of by those for whose benefit they have been initiated. In the case of some of the technical schools in the larger centres steps have been taken to establish subcentres, many of the classes being conducted by itinerant instructors or by instructors on the staff of the technical school. This system, which has much to commend it, makes for greater efficiency in the matter of instruction than would otherwise be the case, and further enables the authorities of what may be termed the parent schools to find full employment for some at least of their instructors. The establishment in certain centres of technical day classes, in addition to the usual evening classes, to which reference was made in last year's report, has also done much to improve the teaching-strength of the staffs of the technical schools concerned. Far better results are likely to accrue where instructors are able to give their whole time to the work, instead of, as has too often been the case hitherto, being employed in giving instruction for one or two evenings a week only. With regard to the technical day classes, which are attended mainly by holders of free places, there is one feature that appears to call for special mention, and that is the very large number of pupils taking courses in commercial instruction compared with the number of pupils taking courses in other subjects of technical instruction. Without going into the reasons, which are sufficiently obvious, for this not altogether satisfactory state of affairs, let it suffice to say that this undue preponderance of classes for commercial instruction is to be regretted. The continued efforts on the part of those responsible for the conduct of the larger technical schools in the direction of inducing students to take up definite courses of instruction in lieu of isolated subjects are meeting with a greater measure of success than heretofore. In spite of the many real difficulties to be contended against, it has been found possible to arrange in certain cases for fairly complete courses of instruction for those engaged in important and widespread industries and trades. The schools have been assisted in this very important matter by the improved attitude of employers, who appear to have begun to realise that it is to their benefit to encourage their employees to avail themselves of the opportunities now offered for obtaining a knowledge of the principles underlying the practice of the industry or trade with which they are immediately concerned. There is abundant evidence that an increasing interest is being taken by local bodies and employers of labour in the institutions devoted to technical instruction, the effect of which cannot fail to be other than beneficial to the cause of technical education. As evidencing the interest referred to, it may be remarked that the amount paid by the Government during the year by way of subsidies on voluntary contributions in aid of technical instruction was nearly two and a half times as much as for the previous year. The number of approved technical, continuation, and school classes in operation during the year was 5,012, as against 3,945 for the previous year. Of these classes 3,839 were classes for instruction in various branches of handwork in connection with nearly a thousand primary and secondary schools, while 1,173 were special, associated, and college classes for instruction in various subjects of science, art, and technology. Technical classes were held at about seventy-eight different places.

An increasing amount of attention continues to be given to instruction in handwork in connection with primary and secondary schools. Cookery and woodwork, among other subjects, are now being taught in nearly every education district. During the year 214 cookery classes and 188 woodwork classes were in operation. These classes are taught usually at properly equipped central schools This system, though not without disadvantages, has much to commend it. It has the merit of economy, and thus enables controlling authorities to arrange for the instruction of a much larger number of children than would otherwise be the case. Considerable attention is also being given to instruction in primary schools, in subjects relating or leading up to rural pursuits. A large number of schools over three hundred, are now provided with gardens and experimental plots, affording excellent opportunities for gaining a little knowledge at first hand by bringing children into contact with things rather than with other people's description of things. The action of certain controlling authorities in appointing special instructors to train the teachers and to supervise the work in the schools should do much to increase the value of what is a most important factor in the all-round education of the child. When it is remembered that until recently facilities for the training of teachers in rural science were almost if not entirely absent, it is pleasing to be able to record the fact that the work accomplished in connection with not a few of the school gardens has been distinctly beneficial to the general work of the school. In two education districts, in addition to school gardens, instruction is now being given in the principles connected with the processes common to dairying, and to a smaller extent in the processes themselves, with gratifying results. As a result of this preliminary training in the schools, controlling authorities should experience little difficulty in arranging later on for more specialised instruction in connection with classes or young people who have left school not unacquainted with some at least of the facts of their surroundings.

The special grants to Education Boards for the training of teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction have been continued this year. The grants have, on the whole, been wisely used, and full advantage has been taken by teachers of the opportunities provided for instruction. The curriculum of the training colleges in the four large centres also includes instruction in various branches of handwork. At the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute thirty-eight teachers passed the examination in cookery, and twenty-nine that in woodwork.

Free places at technical schools were held by over 1,600 persons, as against about 1,000 for the previous year. A fair proportion of holders of junior free places have qualified by examination for senior free places, entitling them to three years further free education, at the end of which period they should have passed through a fairly complete course of technical instruction.

The specimens of handwork from public and secondary schools, and of the work of some of the technical and art schools, exhibited at the International Exhibition at Christchurch afforded an opportunity of gauging to some extent the value of what is being done in the way of manual and technical instruction. The exhibits, though not as representative as they might have been, gave in many instances evidence of sound instruction and of progress along right lines.

The total expenditure by the Government on manual and technical instruction for 1906 was £63,416 2s. 3d. The details are as follows: Capitation on all classes, £25,363 1s. 2d.; grants for buildings and equipment, £24,905 3s. 11d.; grants for material for class use, £951 4s. 4d.; subsidies on voluntary contributions, £3,225 15s. 11d.; training of teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction, £2,415; training colleges on account of instruction in handwork, £923 12s. 5d.; railway fares of instructors and students, £647 9s. 5d.; expenses in connection with the examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and of the City and Guilds of London Institute, £701 0s. 2d.; inspection, £899 19s.; free places, £3,336 0s. 7d.; sundries, £47 15s. 4d. The sum of £160 12s. 6d. was recovered by way of examination fees and from sale of material used at examinations, leaving a net expenditure of £63,255 9s. 9d.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1906.—SCHOOL CLASSES.

Subjects of Instruction.	Number of Classes.
Elementary handwork	2,028
Drawing in light and shade, blackboard drawing and design	637
Cookery	214
Dressmaking	64
Needlework	198
Woodwork	188
Elementary science	76
Elementary physiology, health, and first aid	39
Swimming and life-saving	81
Elementary agriculture	253
Dairying	2
Elementary physical measurements	59
Totals	3,839

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1906.—SPECIAL ASSOCIATED AND COLLEGE CLASSES.

Subjects of Instruction.	Average Attendance.
Freehand (from the flat and round), light and shade	1,520
Plane and solid geometry, perspective, practical geometry	357
Design and ornament	102
Drawing, modelling, and painting from antique and nature	707
Architecture and building-construction	216
Mechanical drawing and machine-construction	330
Practical mechanics and mathematics, surveying	548
Mechanical and electrical engineering	485
Experimental and natural science (chemistry, physics, botany, agriculture, photography, &c.)	450
Woodwork and ironwork	335
Wood-carving, modelling, and *repoussé* work	505
Carpentry and joinery, cabinetmaking, painters' and decorators' work, coachbuilding	434
Plumbers' and tinsmiths' work, iron and brass moulding	366
Smithing	3
Cookery and laundry-work, dressmaking, millinery, tailoring	1,735
Wool-sorting	60
Commercial subjects	4,918
English, Latin, French, German, Maori, arithmetic	2,706
Music, singing, and elocution	49
Training-classes for teachers in elementary handwork, woodwork, and cookery	277
Training-classes for teachers in drawing	739
Training-classes for teachers in physical measurements, elementary agriculture, and nature-study	865

The following table shows the results of the examinations conducted in New Zealand on behalf of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and the City and Guilds of London Institute:—

ART AND SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS, 1906.

Subjects of Examination.	Number of	
	Candidates.	Passes.
Art—		
Freehand drawing	96	68
Model drawing	101	58
Geometrical drawing	27	21
Perspective drawing	12	9
Blackboard drawing	61	11
Drawing in light and shade	26	19
Memory drawing of plant-form	7	7
Drawing common objects from memory	3	0
Drawing from life	2	2
Painting from still life	11	8
Painting ornament	1	0
Design	12	8
Anatomy	2	2
Drawing from the antique	2	2
Modelling the head from life	2	1
Modelling design	1	0
Architecture	2	0
Architectural design	2	2
Students' works	28	16
Science—		
Practical plane and solid geometry	7	7
Machine construction and drawing	45	34
Building construction and drawing	35	29
Mathematics	18	17
Applied mechanics	11	7
Steam	4	1
Theoretical inorganic chemistry	4	3
Magnetism and electricity	12	8
Sound, light, and heat	1	0
Sound	1	1
Light	1	1
Heat	1	1
Botany	1	1
Physiography	4	2
Hygiene	4	4
Human physiology	8	5
Zoology	1	1
General biology	1	1
Agricultural science and rural economy	2	1
Totals	559	358

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1906.

Subjects of Examination.	Number of	
	Candidates.	Passes.
Plumbers' work (preliminary)	15	8
Principles of plumbing (ordinary)	17	10
„ (honours)	2	1
Plumbers' work, practical (ordinary)	15	4
„ (honours)	2	1
Plumbers' work (ordinary)	29	20
„ (honours)	12	9
Carpentry and joinery (preliminary)	8	5
„ (ordinary)	8	5
„ (honours)	1	1
Cabinetmaking (ordinary)	2	2
Mechanical engineering (ordinary), Part I	1	1
Mechanical engineering (ordinary), Part II	3	1
Electric light and power (preliminary)	9	9
„ (ordinary)	4	1
Wiremen's work	3	1
Electric light and power (honours)	..	..
Telegraphy and telephony (ordinary)	3	2
Telegraphy (honours)	1	1
Gas-manufacture (ordinary)	2	2
„ (honours)	1	1
Woodwork, first year	35	22
„ final	15	7
Plain cookery	45	28
Dressmaking	2	2
Plain needlework	1	0
Totals	236	154

The expenditure for the year is given in detail:—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT ON MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capitation				25,363	1	2
Subsidy of £1 for £1 on contributions..				3,225	15	11
Grants—	£	s.	d.			
Buildings, apparatus, and rent	24,905	3	11			
Class material	951	4	4			
				25,856	8	3
Training of Teachers—						
Auckland Education Board	250	0	0			
Taranaki "	195	0	0			
Wanganui "	250	0	0			
Wellington "	100	0	0			
Hawke's Bay "	250	0	0			
Marlborough "	125	0	0			
Nelson "	125	0	0			
Grey "	25	0	0			
Westland "	75	0	0			
North Canterbury "	250	0	0			
South Canterbury "	225	0	0			
Otago "	220	0	0			
Southland "	325	0	0			
				2,415	0	0
Railway fares of instructors of training-classes				474	0	6
" students attending registered classes.. ..				173	8	11
Expenses in connection with Examinations—						
Science and Art Board of Education, South Kensington	£ 230	s. 2	d. 7			
City and Guilds of London Institute ..	470	17	7			
				701	0	2
Inspectors—						
Salaries	737	10	0			
Travelling-expenses	162	9	0			
				899	19	0
Scholarships				3,336	0	7
Specimens of students' work for Exhibition				42	13	2
Grants on account of training colleges				923	12	5
Sundries				5	2	2
				63,416	2	3
Less recoveries (examination fees, £149 12s. 6d.; proceeds of sale of material used at examination, £11)				160	12	6
Total				£63,255	9	9

SECONDARY OR SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There were 28 subsidised or endowed schools for higher education in December, 1906. The names of these secondary schools, with the numbers of pupils on the rolls in the last term or quarter of the year, and the fees charged, are stated further on. These schools must not be confused with the district high schools, although they nearly all admit to free places holders of Education Board Scholarships and of National Scholarships, besides all who gain certificates of proficiency within prescribed limits of age, &c. There are grants payable under the Secondary Schools Act varying from £4 to £10 15s. for each free place, according as the net income from endowments is small or great.

At the end of 1906 the secondary schools giving free tuition to duly qualified pupils, and receiving grants therefor under section 87 of the Education Act, numbered twenty-three, as against twenty-one for the previous year. The total number of pupils on the roll of these schools was 3,261, and of this total 2,435 (1,324 boys and 1,111 girls), or 76 per cent. of the roll-number, were given free places under the regulations for free places at a mean average cost to the Treasury of £8 17s. 4d. per pupil; the approximate annual rate as determined on the payments for the last term of the year being £21,240. In 1905 the number of such free pupils was 1,906, and the approximate annual rate £16,414, with a mean capitation of £8 14s. 4d. per pupil. There is thus a very substantial increase to be noted in the grant of free places under this heading, with an approximate increase in capitation payments of £4,826. In addition, free tuition was given to 335 holders of scholarships or exhibitions granted by these schools, by Boards of Education (in some circumstances), or by endowed secondary schools not coming under the conditions, making the total number of free places held at secondary schools 2,770, as against 2,265 for 1905.

Further, however, in reckoning the amount of free secondary education there has to be included an almost equal number of pupils in attendance at the secondary classes of district high schools. As shown below, there were on the roll of the secondary departments of these schools 2,594 pupils who had passed through the elementary school course and were in receipt of secondary instruction, not differing materially in character from the instruction given in the secondary schools. All but a comparatively small number of these were free pupils within the meaning of the regulations for free places, and a number still nearer in approach to the complete enrolment actually received free tuition at a total cost in salaries of £18,484, and an average annual cost per pupil enrolled of £7 2s. 7d.

A table showing the attendance and fees at certain secondary schools is given on the opposite page.

In six cases no secondary school is maintained by the governing body: these are the Auckland Girls' High School, Gisborne High School, Greymouth High School, Hokitika High School, Akaroa High School, and Waimate High School; but in all cases the funds are applied, in whole or in part, to the establishment of scholarships or in aid of local district high schools or other secondary schools.

Under the regulations for free places at secondary schools and district high schools, free places in such schools were divided into two series, junior and senior, the former being tenable for two years or till the age of seventeen, the latter till the age of nineteen. Boys and girls who qualify for scholarships, whether they obtain scholarships or not, are entitled to junior free places, and all who pass the special examination for free places, whether they are under fourteen years of age or not, are also participants in the privilege. With respect to such candidates the age-limit is thus practically abolished. Junior free places may again be obtained not only by all those who gain certificates of proficiency and satisfy the conditions of age, but also by those who gain certificates of proficiency and are over fourteen, provided that the number of the last-named admitted to any secondary school does not exceed 10 per cent. of the whole number of pupils.

In like manner all who pass the Matriculation Examination of the University, or who gain credit at the Civil Service Junior Examination, are admitted to senior free places whether they are over sixteen or not, while the same privilege is granted to those who qualify for senior scholarships of the Education Boards, and to those who secure a bare pass in the Civil Service Junior Examination, if their age does not exceed sixteen.

There is no age-limit for admission to a junior free place in a high school or a technical school.

ATTENDANCE AND FEES AT CERTAIN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Staff.		Attendance for Last Term or Quarter of 1906.					Number of Boarders.	Annual Rates of Fees.	
	Regular.	Part-time.	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18 Years.	Total (Roll).		For Ordinary Day-school Course.	For Board, exclusive of Day-school Tuition.
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School	3	...	b.... g....	15 9	24 11	... ...	39 20	...	8 8 0	...
Auckland Grammar School	20	2	b.... g....	150 92	173 98	7 6	330 196	...	10 10 0 8 8 0	...
Thames High School ...	3	...	b. ... g. ...	14 23	10 8	... ...	24 31	...	8 8 0	...
New Plymouth High School	5	1	b. ... g. ...	16 11	31 33	... ...	47 44	...	6 6 0	...
Wanganui Girls' College	8	7	12	54	76	12	154	61	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Wanganui Collegiate School	12	1	3	29	131	15	178	138	12 0 0	45 0 0
Palmerston North High School	6	4	b.... g....	26 31	60 30	1 2	87 63	...	10 0 0	...
Wellington Boys' College	14	...	6	89	180	15	290	88	11 17 9	42 0 0
Wellington Girls' College	9	...	6	63	106	3	178	...	11 17 9 9 11 0	...
Napier Boys' High School	7	...	7	48	53	4	112	28	10 4 0	40 0 0
Napier Girls' High School	6	3	6	39	37	5	87	13	9 9 0	40 0 0
Dannevirke High School	2	...	b. ... g. ...	21 10	11 17	... ...	32 27	... ...	10 0 0	...
Marlborough High School	4	...	b. ... g. ...	25 22	27 26	2 3	54 51	... ...	8 11 0	...
Nelson Boys' College ...	8	2	1	72	91	14	178	55	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Nelson Girls' College ...	8	1	10	66	67	8	151	36	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Christchurch Boys' High School	11	5	14	74	108	13	209	...	10 10 0 7 10 0	...
Christchurch Girls' High School	8	8	2	109	70	8	189	...	12 12 0 9 9 0	...
Christ's College Grammar School	12	8	29	94	76	10	209	73	14 3 6 11 0 6 7 17 6	45 0 0 42 0 0
Rangiora High School ...	3	...	b.... g....	17 16	22 23	1 1	40 40	...	9 9 0	...
Ashburton High School	4	...	b. .. g....	22 21	28 22	... 1	50 44	...	6 6 0	...
Timaru Boys' High School	4	1	...	30	44	1	75	...	9 0 0	...
Timaru Girls' High School	4	...	...	23	36	8	67	...	9 0 0	...
Waitaki Boys' High School	3	1	2	39	45	3	89	37	7 10 0	49 4 0 42 18 0
Waitaki Girls' High School	3	2	...	39	24	4	67	...	7 10 0	...
Otago Boys' High School	9	4	...	166	160	10	336	19	10 0 0	43 10 0
Otago Girls' High School	9	5	...	83	103	4	190	...	10 0 0	...
Southland Boys' High School	5	2	...	76	69	4	149	...	10 0 0	...
Southland Girls' High School	5	2	...	66	75	2	143	...	10 0 0	...
Totals for 1906 ...	195	54	b.62 g.36	1,023 777	1,343 862	100 67	2,528 1,742	548	...	...
Totals for 1905 ...	195	51	b.65 g.44	1,064 712	1,243 767	95 70	2,467 1,593	537	...	...

Income and Expenditure of Secondary or Superior Schools.

A summary of the accounts of income and expenditure for the year 1906, as furnished by the governing bodies of the secondary or superior schools shows the total receipts to have been £104,523. To this total, rents of reserves contributed £26,027; interest on investments, and other receipts from endowments, £9,611; fees, £21,191; Government payment for technical instruction, £665; for free places, £19,589; grants for buildings, sites, furniture, &c., £9,547; and miscellaneous, £17,893.

The total expenditure amounted to £106,197, of which sum office management and expenses absorbed £3,030; teachers' salaries, £47,458; scholarships and prizes, £2,033; buildings, furniture, insurance, rates, and rent, &c., £34,802; and other expenditure, £18,874.

A summary of the accounts for the year 1906, exhibiting further details, is given below:—

SECONDARY OR SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, 1906.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
To Credit balances on 1st January, 1906	38,797	13	9	By Liabilities on 1st January, 1906	480	3	4
Endowment reserves sold and mortgage moneys repaid	1,534	10	8	Expenses of management	3,029	15	4
Rent of reserves ...	26,027	6	7	School salaries	47,457	11	10
Interest on moneys invested	4,236	1	2	Boarding-school accounts	5,846	15	8
Reserves Commissioners' payments	3,810	8	9	Examination expenses ...	299	12	2
Government payments—				Scholarships and prizes ...	2,032	10	2
For technical instruction	665	3	10	Printing, stationery, fuel, light, &c.	4,325	0	2
For free places ...	19,588	15	10	Buildings, furniture, insurance, rent, and rates	34,802	6	11
Subsidy on voluntary contributions ...	89	12	0	Expenditure on endowments	8,152	14	1
Grants for buildings, sites, furniture, &c. ...	9,517	2	11	Interest	1,022	18	7
Statutory grant (Marlborough High School)	400	0	0	Sundries not classified ...	4,227	11	11
School fees (tuition) ...	21,190	10	3	Credit balances, 31st December, 1906	38,236	12	4
Boarding-school fees ...	6,669	9	3				
Loans for buildings, sites, furniture, &c.	8,800	0	0				
Books, &c., sold, and refunds	512	16	10				
Sundries not classified ...	1,420	14	0				
Debit balances, 31st December, 1906	1,593	6	8				
	£144,913	12	6		£141,913	12	6

District High Schools.

The number of district high schools in operation at the end of 1906 was 61, as against 59 for 1905 and 52 for 1904. In the secondary departments of these schools the teachers employed, apart from the principals, who may or may not have taken part in the secondary instruction, but whose added responsibility is in all cases recognised by some increment of salary, numbered 99, and the number of pupils in attendance was 2,594—an increase of 21 teachers, and a decrease of 278 pupils. In 1905 a very substantial rise in the attendance had to be noted; the present movement in the opposite direction may be attributed to various causes, among which increased facilities for higher education in other directions and somewhat stricter tests of admission have doubtless much to do.

The programme followed in the upper departments of district high schools embraces generally a secondary course in English, mathematics (including arithmetic), and science. Where possible, handwork is also included, and in many cases Latin, French, geography, and history are taken up by a greater or less proportion of the pupils. With few exceptions—the secondary departments attached to the training colleges for teachers in the four chief centres, two other schools in Wellington, and one in Christchurch—the schools are really rural schools, situated in the smaller boroughs or in townships, without any of the features of urban environment, and it is to be hoped that as opportunities occur every effort will be made to adapt the course of study accordingly. In many cases steps in this direction have already been taken, and with the introduction of more teachers on the staff of these schools who have been trained on modern lines a further extension of the work in the direction of agricultural science for agricultural districts, chemistry, or geology and allied knowledge for mining centres, and some branch of handwork to cultivate manual dexterity in all, could be profitably undertaken.

A table is given showing the number of qualified pupils attending these district high schools on the 31st December, 1906.

STAFF, SALARIES, ATTENDANCE, AND PAYMENTS AT DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Education District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers (including Head Teachers).	Number of Pupils.			Amounts paid in Salaries during the Year.			
						From Receipts from Government.		From other sources.	Total.
			M.	F.	Total	Arrears for 1905.	1906.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	9	22	180	197	377	60 0 0	2,592 1 2	2 2 0	2,654 3 2
Taranaki	1	3	56	26	82	81 0 0	416 15 8	..	497 15 8
Wanganui	5	14	122	73	195	189 10 4	1,530 9 9	..	1,720 0 1
Wellington	10	31	273	303	576	573 8 10	3,849 7 3	..	4,422 16 1
Hawke's Bay ..	3	8	52	53	105	148 0 0	998 19 0	157 10 0	1,304 9 0
Nelson	3	7	43	55	98	..	755 0 0	..	755 0 0
Grey	1	3	16	24	40	..	251 13 4	70 0 0	321 13 4
Westland	1	3	16	23	39	..	376 9 0	123 11 0	500 0 0
North Canterbury ..	9	24	217	167	384	375 3 6	3,155 18 8	100 0 0	3,631 2 2
South Canterbury ..	4	10	96	85	181	161 15 0	1,364 8 0	13 6 8	1,539 9 8
Otago	10	24	197	187	384	304 10 0	2,887 7 0	..	3,191 17 0
Southland	5	11	63	70	133	156 7 6	891 18 8	..	1,048 6 2
Totals for 1906 ..	61	160	1,331	1,263	2,594	2,049 15 2	19,070 7 6	466 9 8	21,586 12 4
" 1905 ..	59	137	1,509	1,363	2,872	..	..	..	..

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY.

The introduction of university education into New Zealand was effected by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Otago, who in 1869 passed an Ordinance under which the University of Otago was established. Following closely on the founding of this institution was the establishment of the University of New Zealand under an Act of the General Assembly, "The New Zealand University Act, 1870." This University subsequently received a Royal charter, whereby the degrees which it confers are declared entitled to "rank, precedence, and consideration" throughout the British Empire "as fully as if the said degrees had been conferred by any university of the United Kingdom." It was apparently contemplated by Parliament (*vide* section 19 of the Act last quoted) that the New Zealand University and the Otago University should be amalgamated; but the negotiations for this purpose having failed, the two institutions remained for some time distinct bodies. In the year 1874, however, the University of Otago surrendered or put in abeyance its power of conferring degrees, and became affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and at the same time it was stipulated that the University of New Zealand should not directly exercise functions of teaching.

"The New Zealand University Act, 1874," which repealed the statute of 1870, gave power to the Senate to confer, after examination, the several degrees of Bachelor and Master in Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Law, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except theology, as might be determined by the said Senate in the future.

By statute passed in 1904 further powers were given to confer the degrees of Doctor of Literature; Master of Laws; Master of Surgery; Master of Science; and Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of (*a*) Veterinary Science, (*b*) Dental Surgery, (*c*) Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Mining, Metallurgical, Naval Architecture); (*d*) Agriculture, (*e*) Public Health, (*f*) Commerce.

Powers are granted to confer also *ad eundem* degrees.

In 1902 an Amendment Act was passed reconstituting the Senate, which now consists of twenty-four members or Fellows, five to be elected by each of the four University College districts—that is to say, two by each governing body, two by each District Court of Convocation, and one by each Professorial Board. The remaining four members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

In the year 1873 the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury passed an Ordinance for founding "The Canterbury College," and the college was accordingly established with the same standard of university education as that of the University of Otago, but without the power of conferring degrees. It was affiliated to the University of New Zealand.

In December, 1878, a Royal Commission on University and Secondary Education was appointed by the Governor, which met in July, 1879, and reported that two colleges, with an income of £4,000 each, ought to be established in Auckland and Wellington, and that suitable buildings, at a cost of £12,500 each, should be erected in those cities. In the following year the Royal Commission repeated these recommendations.

"The Auckland University College Act, 1882," which became law on the 13th September in that year, definitely established the college, and endowed it with a statutory grant of £4,000 per annum. By "The Auckland University College Reserves Act, 1885," three blocks of land, containing about 10,000 acres each, and a block containing about 354 acres, which had been devoted to the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province of Auckland, became vested in the Council of the University College.

The Auckland University College was affiliated to the University of New Zealand by the Senate of the University on the 6th March, 1883, and on the 21st May in the same year the college was opened by the Governor.

Nothing was done for Wellington until the year 1894, when an Act was passed entitled "The Middle District of New Zealand University College Act, 1894," which said, "There shall be established in the City of Wellington a college to be connected with the University of New Zealand," and provision was made for a governing body to be called the Council, but no provision was made for any pecuniary grant nor any endowment, and, though certain members of the Council were appointed, nothing could be done for want of funds.

Not until 1897 were the needs of Wellington actually attended to. In the session of Parliament of that year the late Right Hon. Mr. Seddon, P.C., then Premier, introduced the Victoria College Act: an Act, as stated in the preamble, "to promote higher education by the establishment of a college at Wellington in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," the college being intended to embrace in its work the Provincial Districts of Wellington, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland. The Act was passed on the 22nd December, 1897, and the Council was formed as provided in the Act, and the work of organization was begun. The Act provides for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of a grant of £4,000 a year, and also requires the Council to give six scholarships each year, called "Queen's Scholarships," to persons of either sex under the age of fourteen years, upon the results of an examination under such conditions as the Council may provide. The Act further sets apart a parcel of land 4,000 acres in extent in the Nukumaru Survey District (Wellington Provincial District) as an endowment for the College.

The Council of the College has established eight chairs: classics, *English*, mathematics and mathematical physics, chemistry and sics, biology, law (two), and modern languages; and lectureships nental science, history, general history, and political economy. s intended as funds allow to add other subjects.

The New Zealand University is not a teaching body, as above lained, undergraduates hitherto for the most part keeping their ns at one or other of the affiliated institutions—the Auckland versity College, the Victoria College, the Canterbury College, the University of Otago—each of which has now a staff of essors and lecturers. On the 31st December, 1907, the number raduates who had obtained direct degrees was 1,183.

The number of undergraduates on the roll of the University on June, 1908 was 4,100 (exclusive of such as had not performed academical act for a period of ten years), but only 1,707 e keeping terms (not including undergraduates who had in the last three years, entered at a college or come up for college or university examination), of whom 1,007 were males 700 females. One hundred and eight of the males and lve of the females were medical students. The numbers tudents attending lectures at the affiliated institutions during the r 1906 were as follow: At the Auckland University College, matriculated and 126 non-matriculated; at Canterbury Col-, 242 matriculated and 106 non-matriculated; at the Otago iversity, 281 matriculated and 32 non-matriculated. The Vic-a College, before mentioned, affords further facilities for uni-sity students, and in June, 1907, had a total of 350 students the roll—330 matriculated and 20 non-matriculated.

The names of the officers forming the controlling body of the v Zealand University for the year 1908 are:—

VISITOR.

His Excellency the Governor.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellor (1903 and 1906), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Vice-Chancellor (1903 and 1906), Charles Christopher Bowen.
Registrar (1899), John William Joynt, M.A., Dublin.
Assistant-Registrar (1904), Barclay Hector.

Office: Wellington.

THE SENATE.

ap- ted.		First ap- pointed.	
8.	James Allen, M.A., Cantab.	1908.	Charles Chilton, M.A., D.Sc., N.Z.; M.B., C.M., Edin.; F.L.S.
6.	Frederick Ehrenfried Baume, LL.B., N.Z.	(c) 1899.	Louis Cohen, M.A., N.Z.
81.	Charles Christopher Bowen.	1904.	William Edward Collins, M.B., Lond; M.R.C.S., Eng.
83.	Frederick Douglas Brown, M.A., B.Sc., Oxon.	1903.	The Reverend William Albert Evans.
77.	John Macmillan Brown, M.A., Glasg.	(a) 1883.	Frederick Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., N.Z.
03.	John Rankine Brown, M.A., Oxon.	1903.	Henry Andrew Gordon, F.G.S. A.M.I.C.E.
02.	The Reverend Andrew Cameron, B.A., N.Z.		

) Retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903. (b) Retired 1882, ected in 1888; retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903. (c) Retired cordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1906.

THE SENATE—*continued.*

First appointed.	
[a] 1888.	James Hay, M.A., LL.B., N.Z.
1903.	George Hogben, M.A., Cantab.
1903.	William Chisholm Wilson McDowell, B.A., N.Z.; M.B., C.M., Edin.
[a] 1879.	Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt., M.A., LL.D., Dublin.
[a] 1880.	The Reverend William Salmond, M.A., D.D., Edin.
[a] 1890.	John Halliday Scott, M.D., Edin. M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R.S.E.
1903.	Robert Julian Scott, M.Inst.C.E. M.Inst.M.E., A.A.I.E.E.
[a] 1877.	John Shand, M.A., LL.D., Aberd.
[a] 1884.	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
1903.	Joseph Augustus Tole, B.A., LL.B. Sydney.
1908.	Heinrich Ferdinand von Haast, M.A., LL.B., N.Z.

[a] Retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There were 308 private schools at the end of 1906, an increase of 17 on the number in 1905: 32 were for boys, 81 for girls, and 195 for children of both sexes. The number of pupils attending them was 17,131—namely, 7,026 boys and 10,105 girls, not counting 86 Maoris, 44 boys and 42 girls. The number of European pupils at these schools was greater than in 1905 by 492. Of the private schools, 154 were Roman Catholic, with an attendance of 11,948 pupils.

The following gives, for the past ten years, the number of private schools and of Europeans attending them, the number of Roman Catholic schools and pupils being also shown separately:—

Year.	Number of Private Schools.	Pupils.			Included in Previous Numbers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Pupils at Roman Catholic Schools.
1897	278	5,974	8,473	14,447	120	9,642
1898	294	6,043	8,739	14,782	124	10,175
1899	307	6,219	9,076	15,295	133	10,526
1900	304	6,152	9,403	15,555	132	10,687
1901	309	6,244	9,100	15,344	129	10,448
1902	297	6,451	9,173	15,624	139	10,802
1903	288	6,405	9,204	15,609	139	10,812
1904	295	6,785	9,593	16,378	149	11,373
1905	291	6,837	9,802	16,639	146	11,738
1906	308	7,026	10,105	17,131	154	11,948

The total number of children of European descent (including such half-castes as live among Europeans) known to be receiving education at school at the end of 1906 was 159,281; of these, at least 150,776 were from 5 to 15 years of age. The census showed also 4,591 children receiving tuition at home in 1906, against 5,055 in 1901. No doubt increased school accommodation in country places does away with the need for tutors and governesses to a certain extent.

The distribution of the private schools in the various provincial districts is shown on the next page:—

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, 1906.—SUMMARY BY PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars (exclusive of Maoris).			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	7	18	44	69	29	175	204	1,461	2,447	3,908	1,262	2,182	3,444
Taranaki	...	3	12	15	...	37	37	358	535	893	310	471	781
Hawke's Bay	3	4	8	15	10	41	51	382	534	916	339	496	835
Wellington...	7	21	40	68	51	155	206	1,569	2,093	3,662	1,385	1,855	3,240
Marlborough	1	2	3	6	...	11	11	110	150	260	100	129	229
Nelson	3	7	6	16	11	42	53	435	534	969	398	469	867
Westland	1	2	8	11	3	23	26	278	335	613	244	305	549
Canterbury	4	13	39	56	11	151	162	1,373	1,936	3,309	1,195	1,682	2,877
Otago	6	11	35	52	16	133	149	1,060	1,541	2,601	911	1,321	2,232
Totals	32	81	195	308	131	768	899	7,026	10,105	17,131*	6,144	8,910	15,054

* Exclusive of 86 Maoris (44 boys, 42 girls).

NOTE.—Denominational schools, such as Roman Catholic and Anglican, are included in the above as private schools. Particulars for the Roman Catholic schools in December, 1906, are as under:—

SUMMARY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars (exclusive of Maoris).			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	4	12	24	40	9	98	107	1,057	1,717	2,774	897	1,506	2,403
Taranaki	...	1	8	9	...	27	27	335	466	801	293	413	706
Hawke's Bay	1	2	3	6	3	21	24	308	360	668	272	332	604
Wellington	3	6	16	25	24	72	96	979	1,164	2,143	867	1,037	1,904
Marlborough	1	1	2	4	...	9	9	101	118	219	93	104	197
Nelson	2	5	2	9	...	24	24	224	337	561	200	295	495
Westland	1	2	6	9	3	21	24	271	323	594	239	295	534
Canterbury	3	4	18	25	7	72	79	1,019	1,278	2,297	897	1,122	2,019
Otago	4	6	17	27	12	70	82	855	1,036	1,891	758	905	1,663
Totals	19	39	96	154	58	414	472	5,149	6,799	11,948	4,516	6,009	10,525

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

The number of Native village schools in operation at the end of 1906 either supported or subsidised by the Government was 100. In addition, there were six boarding-schools for Native children, the cost of whose maintenance was partly paid either by the Government or from endowments, and six mission schools.

At the six boarding-schools, St. Stephen's and Te Aute for boys, and Hukarere, St. Joseph's, Queen Victoria, and Turakina Schools for girls, the Government offers 123 scholarships, at one or other of these schools, tenable for two years, for children of predominantly Maori race who pass the Fourth or a higher Standard at the Maori village schools. At the end of the year 80 of these places were occupied, 40 by boys, and 40 by girls.

Maori children attending public schools who pass the Fifth Standard before reaching the age of fifteen may obtain scholarships to the value of £20 a year, granted to enable them to attend a secondary school or to enter upon industrial pursuits. There is one scholar receiving higher education and two boys serving apprenticeships under these conditions. Three boys who formerly attended Native schools were also, at the end of the year, learning trades under this arrangement.

Six Maori girls are at present being trained as nurses for work among their own people. Of these, three hold senior scholarships and are probationers on the staffs of various hospitals, while three hold junior scholarships, or day-pupilships, and attend the hospitals daily from their respective schools.

Of the six University scholarships offered by the Government to the most promising youths from secondary schools, three are at present held—two in law and one in medicine. A former scholarship holder has just succeeded in qualifying for the degree in medicine and surgery of the New Zealand University, he being the second to so qualify under the scheme.

Instruction in woodwork is given in thirteen schools, and in several schools the girls are taught practical dressmaking and plain cookery with simple appliances. A scheme of cottage gardening as a branch of handwork is being prepared; in several schools a beginning has already been made. In the majority of schools some form or other of elementary handwork is taken with success.

The number of Maori children attending schools during the fourth quarter of 1906 was 7,073—namely, 3,959 males and 3,114 females. These included 264 half-castes at the Native village schools who were living as members of Maori tribes, and 211 at public European schools.

The numbers at the several schools in 1905 and 1906 were as under:—

Schools.	Maori Children attending Schools.					
	Boys.		Girls.		Total of both Sexes.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
At public European schools ..	1,417	1,579	1,067	1,126	2,484	2,705
At Native village schools ..	1,947	2,074	1,592	1,718	3,539	3,792
At subsidised or endowed boarding-schools	157	172	148	158	305	330
At private European or Native schools	104	134	83	112	187	246
Totals	3,625	3,959	2,890	3,114	6,515	7,073

There was thus, in 1906, an increase of 334 in the number of Maori boys, and 224 in the number of Maori girls, attending school.

Seventy-six out of the 100 Native village schools in operation on 31st December, 1906, were under the charge of masters and nineteen under mistresses, and one under the joint control of a a master and mistress; there were besides ninety-seven assistants, and eleven sewing-mistresses.

The net expenditure on Native schools for 1906 was as follows: Teachers' salaries and allowances, £17,703 13s.; teachers' removal allowances, £402 19s. 3d.; books and school requisites, £594 3s. 2d.; repairs and small works, £756 19s. 2d.; inspection, £707 10s.; travelling-expenses of Inspectors and others, £531 0s. 10d.; boarding-schools, scholarships, and apprenticeship charges, £2,476 18s. 9d.; buildings, fencing, furniture, &c., £5,641 2s. 10d.; technical-instruction classes, £336 2s.; sundries, £530 14s. 8d.; total, £29,681 3s. 8d.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Education Board Scholarships.

The Education Board scholarship scheme by which the Education Boards, under local regulations approved by the Minister of Education, award annually a large number of scholarships of varying value out of an allowance of old standing, amounting to 1s. 6d. per head of the average attendance, still remains the chief door of entry to secondary schools for the most promising of the primary school pupils. The regulations adopted in the different districts commonly provide for two classes of scholarships, junior and senior—the former limited to children under fourteen or in some cases under thirteen years of age resident in the district and tenable usually for two years; the latter, more restricted in number, continuing the secondary education of the holders for two or three years longer.

During the year 1906 Education Board scholarships—junior and senior—were current to the number of 463, as against a total of 394 for 1905. The actual monetary value of these scholarships in most instances is small, the object in view being generally to spread the benefits as widely as possible rather than to provide attractive prizes for a few. Each scholarship, however, through the operation of the provisions for free places, which give a preference to scholarship-holders, carries with it in all but certain exceptional circumstances the substantial benefit of free tuition, and a lodging or travelling allowance is added where necessary. The total expenditure of Education Boards on scholarships of this class during the year 1906 was £8,487. The following table shows the number and value of Education Board scholarships current at the end of 1906:—

Education Districts.	Number held in Dec., 1906.	Boys.	Girls.	Period of Tenure.	Boards' Expenditure on Scholarships in 1906.			Annual Value, &c.
				Years.	£	s.	d.	
Auckland ...	97	71	26	3	2,259	19	9	22 at £40, 6 at £30, 13 at £25, 8 at £20, 19 at £15, 29 at £10.
Taranaki ...	19	13	6	2	322	0	6	4 at £35, 1 at £16, 2 at £14, 12 at £10.
Wanganui ...	34	14	20	2 or 3	757	4	7	11 at £40, 11 at £15, 1 at £12, 11 at £10.
Wellington ...	55	33	22	2	965	0	10	4 at £40, 4 at £35, 1 at £18 18s., 18 at £15, 28 at £5.
Hawke's Bay ...	28	15	13	2	501	0	0	14 at £30, 1 at £16, 1 at £15, 2 at £7 10s., 10 at £2 10s.
Marlborough ...	7	4	3	2	115	0	0	3 at £25, 4 at £10.
Nelson	28	11	17	2	281	15	7	3 at £40, 1 at £25, 2 at £7, 22 at £1 5s.
Grey	7	4	3	2	66	7	0	1 at £26, 6 at £8.
Westland ...	5	3	2	2	83	0	0	2 at £24, 1 at £20, 1 at £10, 1 at £4.
North Canterbury	45	25	20	2	995	17	7	11 at £40, 8 at £30, 9 at £20, 17 at £10.
South Canterbury	31	23	8	2	339	1	2	7 at £27, 24 at £7.
Otago	79	52	27	2 or 3	1,186	11	8	10 at £40, 7 at £30, 6 at £25, 4 at £12 10s., 6 at £10, 11 at £7 10s., 17 at £6, 18 at £4.
Southland ...	28	16	12	2 or 3	615	0	0	19 at £30, 9 at £5.
Totals, 1906 ...	463	284	179	...	8,487	18	8	
Totals, 1905 ...	394	242	152	...	8,013	6	6	

In extension of the provisions for scholarships, the arrangements now in force, by which pupils of fair promise are admitted to free tuition in secondary and other schools, are very comprehensive and far-reaching in their effects. For all who deserve it there is now a free course from the initiatory stages of the primary school to the doors of the University, and by means of further scholarships and bursaries, making classes at the colleges free to all duly qualified students, a further step of progress to the destinction of a University degree is also possible in terms of similar advantage. Under the regulations for free places in secondary schools and district high schools boys and girls who qualify for junior scholarships, whether they obtain scholarships or not, or who pass the special examinations for free places, become entitled to two years' free tuition, and the privilege is extended with various conditions to a very large group of other aspirants whose claims may in some cases be less convincing. At the end of the period a further free place is obtainable to the age of nineteen by all who succeed in passing the Civil Service Junior Examination within the age of sixteen years, who qualify under a similar condition for Education Board senior scholarships, whether within the age of sixteen years or not, gain a credit pass in the Civil Service Junior Examination, or qualify for matriculation in the University.

Beyond the limits of the secondary school the opportunities given to promising students are now also great. Besides the scholarships offered by the University, there are available Senior National scholarships, and one or more Taranaki Scholarships under special enactment.

University bursaries, covering free tuition at University college classes for a period of three years, are also offered out of the public funds to all who obtain credit in the Junior University Scholarship examination, and otherwise possess the qualifications for a National scholarship without obtaining one. With these provisions there can be few indeed entitled to special consideration who are deterred from a University course by the question of the cost of classes.

National Scholarships.

An Act to encourage higher education in New Zealand by the granting of National Scholarships was passed in 1903, and has since been incorporated in "The Education Act, 1904," and "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1907." Provision is made for the establishment of junior and senior scholarships, the necessary funds being furnished by the Minister of Finance.

A junior scholarship is offered in each education district for every four thousand or part of four thousand children in average yearly attendance, tenable for three years, with an extension of one year under certain conditions. The value of a junior scholarship is £10 per annum in addition to tuition fees. Candidates must be under fourteen years of age. A scholarship shall not be awarded to or held by any child whose parents are in receipt of a net annual income exceeding £250.

Senior National Scholarships, not exceeding twenty in number, are awarded annually to persons of either sex under nineteen years of age on the result of the junior scholarship examination of the University. The value of a senior scholarship is £20 per annum in addition to tuition fees, and it is tenable for three years.

Where the holder of a junior or senior National Scholarship is obliged to live away from home in order to prosecute his or her studies an additional sum of £30 per annum shall be paid, and actual travelling-expenses, not exceeding £10 per annum, are allowed if the holder of a scholarship is obliged to travel more than four miles daily in order to prosecute his or her studies.

At the end of 1906 the number of Junior National scholarships current was 79, 66 of which were held at secondary schools and 13 at district high schools. Of this number, 30 were in the first year of their currency, 27 in the second year, and 22 in the third year. A few of the scholarships have been extended to a fourth year, but, the first award dating only from January, 1904, there has not been time for the names of any fourth-year holders to appear in the annual record. Thirty-three of the scholarships were of the annual value of £10, and 46 of £40, with free tuition added in all cases. Apart from fees otherwise accounted for under the heading of free-place expenditure, the cost of Junior National scholarships for the year was £2,170. The amount actually paid through the Boards on account of these scholarships was £2,241.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In December, 1906, the total number on the books of all the industrial schools was 2,075, or 122 more than at the close of the year 1905. On the books of the Government industrial schools there were 1,559, an increase of 139 over the corresponding number for 1905; on the books of the private industrial schools there were 516, or 17 less than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 343, and at private industrial schools 317, so that 660 was the total number of "inmates" actually in residence. The number boarded out was 690, 7 being from private schools and the rest from Government schools. There were 11 girls maintained in various corrective institutions, 1 girl in hospital, 2 boys at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner, and 12 boys at the Costley Training Institution, Auckland. The total number of inmates dependent on the public funds for maintenance was therefore 1,370, or 124 more than the number at the end of 1905. The remaining 705, although still subject to control and supervision, were not dependent on the schools for maintenance. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 171; at service, 419; boarded out without payment, 6; adopted, 1; in hospital, 5; in mental hospital, 6; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, 7; in other institutions, 7; in gaol, 1; absent without leave, 82—namely, 39 from service, 35 from the schools, and 8 from friends.

In the Government schools the policy is to board out all children of suitable age and character. The authorities of the private schools do not as a rule adopt the boarding-out system.

The total number of inmates of the private and Government industrial schools is given for the years 1905 and 1906, and the variations in the numbers boarded out, in residence, or at service:—

INMATES, 1905 AND 1906.

—	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec., 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1906.	Dec., 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1906.	Dec., 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1906.	Dec., 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1906.
Government Schools—																
Auckland (Mount Albert)	63	4	..	67	24	4	..	28	47	..	2	45	134	6	..	140
Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa	..	18	..	18	111	15	..	126	..	105	..	105	111	138	..	249
Receiving Home, Wellington	192	39	..	231	6	..	4	2	37	8	..	45	235	43	..	278
Te Oranga Home, Christchurch	..	..	..	..	41	8	..	49	18	6	..	24	59	14	..	73
Receiving Home, Christchurch	137	48	..	185	12	..	3	9	96	..	4	92	245	41	..	286
Burnham ..	3	1	..	4	97	9	..	106	132	7	..	139	232	17	..	249
Caversham ..	179	..	1	178	26	..	3	23	199	..	116	83	404	..	120	284
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland	..	..	..	..	87	9	..	96	54	..	9	45	141	..	..	141
St. Joseph's, Wellington	..	..	..	..	30	..	5	25	28	..	1	27	58	..	6	52
St. Mary's, Nelson	1	..	..	1	177	..	22	155	104	7	..	111	282	..	15	267
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	4	2	..	6	37	4	..	41	11	..	2	9	52	4	..	56
Totals ..	579	112	1	690	648	49	37	660	726	133	134	725	1,953	263	141	2,075

There were seven Government industrial schools in existence in 1906, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows: Auckland (Mount Albert), 140; Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa (new school), 249; Receiving Home, Wellington, 278; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 286; Burnham, 249; Te Oranga Home, 73; Caversham, 284: total, 1,559. Those belonging to private industrial schools were distributed as follows: St. Mary's, Auckland, 141; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 52; St. Mary's, Nelson, 267; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 56: total, 516.

The cost of the Government industrial schools and the amount recovered (from Charitable Aid Boards, from parents, from sale of farm-produce, &c.) are shown :—

COST OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1906.

Government School.	Cost of School.	Boarding out. (Included in first column).	Salaries. (Included in first column.)	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Auckland (Mount Albert)	2,277 6 3	1,225 18 10	387 14 9	909 15 8	1,367 10 7
Boys' Training Farm, Weraroa	14,442 17 10	92 10 0	1,657 13 1	1,616 17 5	12,826 0 5
Receiving Home, Wellington	6,503 19 7	3,973 0 2	341 19 3	2,849 19 10	3,653 19 9
Te Oranga Home	1,800 0 10	..	634 14 5	90 7 11	1,709 12 11
Receiving Home, Christchurch	4,846 10 0	3,122 3 2	396 0 5	1,342 18 4	3,503 11 8
Burnham ..	5,465 16 2	49 12 10	1,937 4 7	604 17 6	4,860 18 8
Caversham ..	5,314 6 7	3,611 1 8	693 14 0	3,691 10 7	1,622 16 0
Totals ..	40,650 17 3	12,074 6 8	6,049 0 6	11,106 7 3	29,544 10 0

	£ s. d.
Salaries and expenses of Assistant Inspectors and Visiting Officers	1,963 12 10
Travelling-expenses of managers and others..	409 15 9
Refund of earnings to former inmates	20 6 9
Commission expenses, inquiry held at Burnham	537 13 1
Contingencies	235 5 4
Total net cost	£32,711 3 9

The next table shows payments made by the Government on account of inmates in private industrial schools, the recoveries, and the net expenditure by the Government. The contributions from Charitable Aid Boards to these schools, being made directly to the managers, are not included in the recoveries shown.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (R.C.), 1906.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland	1,392 14 0	220 11 3	1,172 2 9
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	234 1 0	23 18 8	210 2 4
St. Mary's, Nelson	1,186 9 0	304 19 10	881 9 2
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	72 12 0	46 16 2	25 15 10
Totals	2,885 16 0	596 5 11	2,289 10 1

During 1906 inmates were maintained in nine other institutions, *and the* expenditure on this account was as follows: Costley Training Institution, Auckland, £289 3s.; Door of Hope Home, Auckland, £17 4s. 3d.; Mount Magdala, Christchurch, £58 2s. 11d.; Children's Convalescent Cottage Home, Christchurch, £8 4s.; Otago Benevolent Institution, £3 12s.; Private Homes, £139 5s. 8d.

Institute for the Blind.

The Jubilee Institute for the Blind at Auckland is a private institution, though four of the nine members of the Board of Trustees are now appointed annually by the Governor. Being, however, a "separate institution" under the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Acts, it receives a subsidy at the rate of 24s. in the pound upon the voluntary contributions raised by the Trustees, and, in addition, payment is made to it by the Education Department on account of pupils for whose tuition the Department is responsible. The Trustees have received, at various times, other grants in aid of buildings. The total amount paid on account of Government pupils during the year 1906 was £618 17s. 11d. The Department also paid £14 for the separate tuition of a pupil in Christchurch, and £111 2s. 6d. was recovered from parents and others. The number of Government pupils at the end of 1905 was 24; 4 of these left during the year 1906, and 7 were admitted; the number of such pupils at the close of the last year was accordingly 27.

School for Deaf-mutes.

The roll of this school includes all the known deaf-mutes of school age and of sound intellect in New Zealand who have been brought under the notice of the Education Department.

The number in residence at the end of 1906 was thirty-seven boys and thirty-three girls, or three boys and four girls more than at the end of 1905.

The method of instruction used at Sumner is the oral method, in favour of which there is a vast predominance of expert opinion.

As regards the adoption of that system, the Minister of Education remarks, "It cannot be too often repeated that in this institution the deaf, who would otherwise be speechless, are taught both to speak and to understand (from the motion of the lips) the speech of others, and that they are thereby admitted not only to the benefits of communication with their fellow-men, but even very largely to the conceptions involved in human intercourse. These facts are not always understood or appreciated. Every year deaf children are found who, to a greater or less extent, have passed the age at which their special instruction should have begun, and who consequently fail to attain expertness in oral communication, or more than partial mental development. Through want of knowledge of the institution, through mistaken advice, through misguided affection, or through fear of expense, the parents of these children are responsible for a loss of time that can never be made good."

The following classes of deaf children are admitted to the institution, mental soundness being in all cases a necessity :—

1. Children born deaf, or who have lost their hearing before learning to speak.

2. Children who can hear a little, but are too deaf to be taught in an ordinary school.

3. Children who have lost their hearing after having learned to speak.

Sunday-schools.

The returns for the census of 1906 showed that 107,759 pupils were attending Sunday-schools, and there were 11,720 teachers.

SUBSIDISED PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1906–7.

The number of libraries participating in the vote granted for subsidies shows a decrease of eight as compared with the number aided in the previous year. In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

The number of libraries subsidised was 422 ; the income £14,525 ; amount on which subsidy calculated, £17,589 ; and amount of subsidy, £3,000.

SECTION III.—LAW AND CRIME.

CIVIL CASES.

SITTINGS of the Supreme Court are held for trial of civil cases at Auckland, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Napier, Palmerston North, Wellington, and Wanganui, in the North Island; and at Blenheim, Nelson, Hokitika, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill, in the South Island.

The number of writs of summons issued in the Supreme Court in 1906 was 524, against 527 in 1905, 536 in 1904, 484 in 1903, 488 in 1902, 485 in 1901, and 414 in 1900. The number of civil cases tried increased from 255 in 1905 to 282 in 1906. Of these last, 49 were tried before common juries, 16 by special jury, and 217 by Judge without jury. The total of amounts for which judgments were recorded in 1906 was £41,504. There were 63 writs of execution issued during the year.

Forty-one cases were commenced at 12 District Courts in 1906. Eight of these cases were tried before juries, and 23 before a Judge only, making a total of 31 cases tried. Nine cases lapsed or were discontinued, and 1 was pending. The total of amounts sued for was £7,685, and judgments were recorded for £3,451. Before the Magistrates' Courts 23,381 cases were tried, against 20,161 in 1905; the aggregate sum sued for during 1906 being £419,198, and the total for which judgment was given £236,643.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Four Crown (criminal) cases were reserved from the superior Courts to be brought before the Court of Appeal in 1906. In 2 cases the convictions were affirmed, in 1 the conviction was quashed, and in 1 case a new trial was ordered. There were appeals from 26 civil cases, of which 10 were allowed, 10 dismissed, 1 was settled, and 5 stood over. Judgments were given on 6 other cases removed to the Court of Appeal—5 for plaintiffs, and 1 for defendant.

BANKRUPTCY.

The petitions in bankruptcy during 1906 numbered 347, of which 305 were made by debtors and 42 by creditors. This number is 43 more than the number of petitions for the preceding year.

Of the bankruptcies in 1906: in 10 cases the liabilities were under £50; in 64, from £50 to £100; in 98, from £100 to £250; in 69, from £250 to £500; in 67, from £500 to £1,000; in 26, from £1,000 to £2,000; in 8, from £2,000 to £5,000; in 5, £5,000 and upwards.

The following gives the number of petitions, the total amount of the unsecured assets, the amount of debts proved, and the amount paid in dividends and preferential claims for the years 1897 to 1906:—

Year.	Number of Petitions in Bankruptcy.	Debtors' Statements of Assets, excluding Amounts secured to Creditors.	Amounts realised by Official Assignees.	Amount of Debts proved.	Amounts paid in Dividends and Preferential Claims.
		£	£	£	£
1897 ..	415	73,466	40,942	133,344	45,015
1898 ..	407	90,068	45,474	285,154	30,994
1899 ..	389	59,434	34,268	158,931	30,084
1900 ..	304	77,689	53,415	141,800	37,411
1901 ..	222	58,658	49,781	84,452	30,358
1902 ..	205	61,604	39,386	110,995	29,406
1903 ..	204	46,767	23,761	88,019	17,618
1904 ..	257	86,094	43,514	125,392	28,103
1905 ..	304	100,813	47,798	146,332	28,150
1906 ..	347	106,376	50,761	192,927	35,448

The degree to which private assignment of estates is resorted to cannot be ascertained.

DIVORCE.

In 1898 the Legislature of New Zealand passed a Divorce Act, and the signification of Her late Majesty's assent thereto was duly notified by His Excellency the Governor in a Proclamation dated the 1st April, 1899, bringing the Act into operation from the 1st June of that year.

This Act placed persons of either sex practically on an equality as regards petitions for dissolution of marriage; the same grounds, in substance, for a decree of divorce applying to man or woman. It, together with the Acts of 1867 and 1881, are now compiled in "The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1904."

Besides this important alteration of the law, the grounds for divorce are extended as under:—

1. Adultery, on either side.
2. Wilful desertion continuously during five years or more.
3. Habitual drunkenness during four years and upwards on the part of husband, along with failing to support wife, or habitual cruelty; or habitual drunkenness for a like period and neglect, with unfitness to discharge her household duties on the part of the wife.
4. Conviction, with sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude for seven years or upwards, for attempting to take life of petitioner.

Every decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance to be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, being not less than three months from the pronouncing thereof, as the Court shall by order from time to time direct.

The petitioner need not necessarily move to make absolute any decree *nisi* that may be pronounced

An amendment to the Act of 1904 was passed by the Legislature in 1907, and after having been reserved for the assent of His Majesty the King became law on the 9th May, 1908.

By this Act failure to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights ceases to be a ground for divorce proceedings. On the other hand the following grounds have been added, viz. :—

> "That the respondent has been convicted of the murder of a child of the petitioner or respondent.
>
> "That the respondent is a lunatic or person of unsound mind, and has been confined as such in any asylum or other institution or house in accordance with the provisions of 'The Lunatics Act, 1882,' for a period or periods not less in the aggregate than ten years within twelve years immediately preceding the filing of the petition, and that the respondent is unlikely to recover from such lunacy or unsoundness of mind."

It is provided that where the ground of the petition is lunacy or unsoundness of mind, the Solicitor-General shall take such steps as he may consider necessary in the interests of the respondent.

A decree for a judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or of cruelty, or of desertion without cause for a period of two years.

The petitions in 1906 under "The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1904," were 214 in number, being 31 more than those for 1905: 207 were for dissolution of marriage, and 7 for judicial separation; 151 decrees for dissolution of marriage were granted. The proceedings under the Act for the years 1897 to 1906 were as follows:—

Year.	Petitions for		Decrees for	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicia Separation
1897	48	10	33	1
1898	51	13	32	2
1899	112	1	46	16
1900	111	5	85	3
1901	138	1	103	1
1902	136	2	91	..
1903	146	3	136	3
1904	156	6	111	2
1905	182	1	126	..
1906	207	7	151	

The Act of 1898 has evidently operated in the direction of increasing largely the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation.

The proportion of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage to the number of marriages was up till 1898 higher in New Zealand than in England and Wales, but lower than in New South Wales or Victoria. The full effect of the operation of the new law in New Zealand is now, however, being experienced.

As early as 1889 an Act was passed in Victoria to allow of divorces being granted for wilful desertion, habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect, imprisonment under certain circumstances of either party, and adultery on the part of the husband. This multiplication of the causes for divorce has largely increased the proportion of decrees in that State.

An Act of a similar tenor was passed in New South Wales in 1892, and brought into working in August of that year, under which, and an amending Act of 1893, in addition to adultery since marriage on the part of the wife, and adultery and cruelty on the part of the husband, petitions for divorce can now be granted in that State on any of the following grounds:—

Husband *v.* wife: Desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness for a similar period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned under a sentence of three years or upwards; attempt to murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults on him within one year previously.

Wife *v.* husband: Adultery, provided that at the time of the institution of the suit the husband is domiciled in New South Wales; desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect to support for the same period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned for three years or upwards, or having within five years undergone various sentences amounting in all to not less than three years; attempt to murder, or assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults within one year previously.

To entitle either party to seek relief on these grounds, he or she must have been domiciled in the State at the time of instituting the suit for three years or upwards, and should not have resorted to the State for the purpose of the suit. When a wife seeks for a decree on the ground of three years' desertion, if she was domiciled in New South Wales when the desertion commenced, she shall not be deemed to have lost her domicile by reason of her husband having thereafter acquired a foreign domicile.

The divorces in New South Wales and Victoria since the divorce law has been altered in the direction of increasing the grounds for decrees are as under. With these are given the figures for New Zealand under the old law up to 1898, and according to the Act of 1898 up to 1906. The figures for New South Wales tend to show that on altering the law there was a large accumulation of cases to get rid of, which increased the number of decrees to a degree which was not subsequently maintained.

Year.	New South Wales. Divorces.	Victoria. Divorces.	New Zealand. Divorces.
1893	306	85	25
1894	313	81	20
1895	301	85	18
1896	234	106	36
1897	246	117	33
1898	247	87	32
1899*	232	105	46
1900*	219	93	85
1901*	252	83	103
1902*	245	109	91
1903*	206	101	136
1904*	216	140	111
1905*	175	128	126
1906*	174	119	151

* Act of 1898 in force in New Zealand.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Charges before Magistrates.

The number of charges heard before the Magistrates' Courts in 1906 was 33,629. Repeated charges against the same person are counted as distinct. Of the charges in 1906, 763 were against persons of the aboriginal Native race, an increase of 262 on the number for the previous year.

If the Maoris be excluded, the number of charges (exclusive of lunacy) in 1906 is found to have been 32,866, an increase of 2,125 upon the number for 1905; and the proportion per 1,000 of population was 36·7, against 35·3 in 1905.

Persons charged with lunacy and committed to mental hospitals have been excluded from the calculations for this and previous years shown, so that the figures now given will differ somewhat from those appearing in former issues of this book.

The figures, both numerical and proportional, covering a period of twenty-two years are subjoined :—

CHARGES BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1885	22,297	38·89	1901	25,825	33·20
1888	18,370	30·35	1902	28,076	35·19
1891	16,714	26·54	1903	30,753	37·50
1894	16,820	24·76	1904	30,934	36·60
1897	19,390	26·87	1905	30,741	35·33
1899	22,113	29·48	1906	32,866	36·70
1900	24,084	31·54			

Summary Convictions.

The summary convictions in 1906 numbered 27,670, including 542 Maoris. 950 persons, 67 of whom were Maoris, were committed for trial or sentence at the Supreme and District Courts, an increase of 90 on the number committed in 1905.

Dealing with the summary convictions for all offences, the figures for 1902 and onwards (excluding the Maoris) are:—

Year.	Summary Convictions.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1902—		
Offences against the person	540	0·68
Offences against property	1,759	2·20
Other offences	19,826	24·85
Totals	22,125	27·73
1903—		
Offences against the person	644	0·79
Offences against property	1,767	2·15
Other offences	22,354	27·25
Totals	24,765	30·19
1904—		
Offences against the person	666	0·79
Offences against property	1,801	2·13
Other offences	22,770	26·95
Totals	25,237	29·87
1905—		
Offences against the person	648	0·74
Offences against property	1,899	2·18
Other offences	22,447	25·80
Totals	24,994	28·72
1906—		
Offences against the person	640	0·71
Offences against property	2,050	2·29
Other offences	24,438	27·29
Totals	27,128	30·29

In dealing with the summary convictions in the Magistrates' Courts each offence is reckoned as a distinct person. The total number is from time to time swelled by the inclusion of breaches of statutes, the provisions of which give rise to fresh offences against the public welfare not strictly criminal, so that comparisons with past years are somewhat affected.

But the groups of serious criminal offences do not show any advance in criminality taken over a period of five years.

The total of summary convictions for offences against the person (excluding Maoris) was 640 for the year 1906, which is a smaller number than that for 1905 (648), notwithstanding increase of population. Of these 640 summary convictions in 1906, the greater number (568) were on account of common and aggravated assaults, and there were 40 for attempt to commit suicide.

Of offences against property, theft not otherwise described is the most common, showing for 1906 1,437 summary convictions. There were besides 21 for specific kinds of theft, and 23 for housebreaking. Obtaining money and goods under false pretences caused 153 summary convictions, and wilful damage to property 392. These are the principal items only.

Under the heading "Other Offences" (those relating to good order included), drunkenness comes first with 9,420 summary convictions, of which 859 were in respect of females. Prohibition orders numbered 2,209, including 152 made against women. The subject of drunkenness is separately dealt with under a special heading.

Further offences against good order include 3,304 summary convictions simply defined as "breach of by-laws," and 1,820 for insulting behaviour, language, &c., and indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct. Also, 214 for assaulting or resisting police. Under "Vagrancy," idle and disorderly persons show 563 summary convictions, with rogues and vagabonds 249. The chief items only are referred to above.

Offences against public welfare are dealt with in remarks above.

Convictions in Superior Court.

Of 78 persons (excluding the Maoris) convicted in the superior Courts during the year 1906 for offences against the person there were 6 females. Assault, with or without robbery, was of this class the offence which caused the most convictions, these amounting to 29 altogether, including wounding. There were also 8 convictions for indecent assault, 5 for attempt to commit rape, 2 for procuring abortion, and 18 for other similar offences. For murder and manslaughter 7 persons were convicted.

The convictions for offences against property were far more numerous than those against the person, amounting to 136, of whom 2 were females. Theft was the principal cause, showing 49 convictions, exclusive of burglary with robbery, for which 51 convictions were recorded.

Besides the above, there were 16 convictions for forgery and uttering, 18 for obtaining goods on false pretences and for receiving stolen goods, and 2 for arson,

Outside of convictions for offences against person and property, 26 of a miscellaneous nature remain, making up a total of 240 convictions in the higher Courts, excluding 167 persons, other than Maoris, sent for sentence by Magistrates.

But the figures previously referred to deal only with persons *convicted* in the higher Courts. The committals for sentences under "The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1900," were :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
For offences against the person ..	26	24	2
For offences against property ..	134	131	3
For miscellaneous offences	7	6	1
Totals	167	161	6

Offences against the person, in these preceding figures, include 2 for assault, 7 for indecent assault, 8 for carnal knowledge, and 7 others. Against property the offences were: For theft undescribed, 30; for specified theft, 11; breaking and entering with theft, 59; forgery and uttering, 21; fraud and false pretences, 6; receiving stolen goods, 1; robbery, 1; embezzlement, 2; arson and attempt, 3. Miscellaneous offences include—libel, 1; false declaration, 1; other offences, 5.

Punishments.

Including 26 Maoris, the convictions in the superior Courts, together with 174 sent from Magistrates' Courts for sentence, numbered 433 (persons). Particulars of sentences for these higher Courts, and of the punishments consequent on summary convictions in the lower Courts, are appended in two tables:—

TABLE SHOWING THE SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS TRIED AND CONVICTED IN THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS DURING FIVE YEARS.

Punishments.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Death	..	..	..	..	1
Imprisonment with or without hard labour..	253	305	411	349	350
Fined	9	10	12	10	7
Imprisonment with whipping	..	6	1	..	1
Released under "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886"	63	45	70	54	56
Held to bail, or awaiting pleasure of Court ..	12	13	24	20	16
Sent to industrial school	2	1	1	..	2
Totals	*339	†380	‡519	§433	‖433

* Including 5 Maoris. † Including 16 Maoris. ‡ Including 7 Maoris. § Including 1[illegible] Maoris. ‖ Including 26 Maoris.

TABLE SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED CONSEQUENT ON SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS DURING FIVE YEARS.

Punishments.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Fine	11,471	13,631	13,133	13,581	13,517
Imprisonment in lieu of fine ..	1,874	1,956	2,530	2,091	3,476
Peremptory imprisonment ..	1,734	1,969	2,067	1,931	2,089
Recognisance	123	101	130	78	100
Whipping	35	28	35	34	56
Other	6,888	7,080	7,342	7,279	7,890
Totals	22,125	24,765	25,237	24,994	27,128

—Maoris have been excluded from this table.

"THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND OFFENDERS ACT, 1906."

The above Act was passed by the General Assembly to provide for the detention and control of habitual criminals and offenders. Habitual criminals comprise those persons previously convicted on indictment of the following offences: (Class I) sexual offences, abortion; (Class II) wounding, robbery, burglary and housebreaking, theft, false pretences, extortion, forgery, and mischief. On two previous convictions for any offence in Class I or four previous convictions in Classes I and II, the Court may order as part of the sentence that the person is an habitual criminal, whether such previous convictions took place within or out of New Zealand, and either before or after the coming into operation of the Act. Habitual offenders comprise all persons previously convicted on at least six occasions of any offence under sections 26, 27, 28, or 29 of "The Police Offences Act, 1884," and persons previously convicted as above under Classes I and II and convicted summarily of any offence punishable by not less than three months' imprisonment, provided such persons have been previously summarily convicted at least six times of any offence punishable by not less than three months' imprisonment.

Any prison or other suitable place may be set apart as a reformatory prison for the detention of habitual criminals and offenders, a separate part being set aside for women. Every habitual criminal or offender shall be detained during the pleasure of the Governor, but may apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof for a recommendation for discharge on the ground of having sufficiently reformed, or for other good and sufficient reason. The Governor upon granting such discharge may order that so long as the person remains in New Zealand he shall report his name and address to some Probation Officer, for a period not exceeding two years, at stated times, either personally or by letter. Should such person fail to report himself as directed, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. If during the period of probation he is convicted of failure to report himself, or of any indictable offence punishable on summary conviction by three months' imprisonment, the Court may direct that in addition to the punishment imposed for the offence he shall be recommitted to a reformatory prison, but if during the period of probation he be not so convicted he shall cease to be an habitual criminal or offender.

Any person detained in a reformatory prison shall be employed in some description of labour, and wages according to the scale prescribed by regulations shall be credited to him and applied either wholly or in part to maintaining his wife and family, if any, during the period of his detention, and the balance, if any, paid to him upon his release.

The Act makes provision for the maintenance and management of reformatory prisons and the control of those detained therein.

Drunkenness.

Excluding Maoris, the proportion of convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 of population was 10·34 in 1902, 10·7 in 1903, 11·32 in 1904, 10·03 in 1905, and 10·52 in 1906. The number of convictions to which the proportions for the years 1902 to 1906 relate were as under:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902	8,244	1905	8,725
1903	8,774	1906	9,420
1904	9,566		

The totals of charges for drunkenness for the same years were:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902	8,311	1905	8,790
1903	8,872	1906	9,486
1904	9,626		

Among the New-Zealand-born population of European descent there is evidence of less drunkenness than among persons who have come from abroad. At the census of 1906, out of the total population of New Zealand over 15 years of age, 55·75 per cent. were found to have been born here; while the proportion of the convictions for drunkenness of New-Zealand-born Europeans to the total convictions was in the year 1906 about 20 per cent. only.

"The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1906," is designed to make better provision for the care and detention of habitual drunkards—persons who have been three times convicted for drunkenness within the nine months immediately preceding any conviction for drunkenness. A Magistrate may, in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, commit an habitual drunkard to any institution authorised by the Governor to receive and detain such persons for any period not being less than twelve months. The Act makes provision for the discharge of inmates, their good conduct, discipline, and punishment for offences during their detention, and for the proper inspection of such institutions.

During the five years 1902 to 1906, inclusive, the consumption of beer per inhabitant would seem to have increased from 8·8 gallons in the earlier year to 9·1 gallons in the later one. Excluding the Maoris, the same result is found to obtain, the figures being 9·3 for the year 1902 and 9·6 for 1906. Wine shows a decrease in the consumption per head of population, but spirits the reverse. Both rise and fall are, however, not important.

The following calculations are made to show the results, including and excluding Maoris:—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS PER HEAD OF POPULATION (INCLUDING AND EXCLUDING MAORIS).

	Including Maoris.			Excluding Maoris.		
	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.
1902	8·777	0·150	0·716	9·252	0·158	0·755
1903	8·987	0·142	0·718	9·460	0·149	0·755
1904	8·996	0·135	0·729	9·455	0·142	0·766
1905	8·777	0·124	0·695	9·212	0·130	0·730
1906	9·085	0·136	0·734	9·569	0·143	0·773

The actual quantities of beer, wine, and spirits used were, for the five years:—

	Beer for Consumption. Gals.	Wine for Consumption. Gals.	Spirits for Consumption. Gals.
1902	7,380,883	126,450	602,021
1903	7,759,330	122,490	619,649
1904	7,989,990	120,120	647,155
1905*	8,014,430	113,189	634,827
1906	8,570,460	128,120	692,324

In Australia the yearly average consumption per head of alcoholic liquors for 1901–6 is as quoted below:—

	Spirits. Gal. Per Head.	Wine. Gal. Per Head.	Beer Gal. Per Head.
New South Wales..	0·81	0·57	9 76
Victoria	0·70	0·85	12·04
Queensland	0·82	0·29	10·38
South Australia	0·40	2·53	8·17
Western Australia	1·49	1·08	24·74
Tasmania	0·53	0·17	9·15

The average annual consumption in the United Kingdom, 1901–5, was—spirits, 1 gallon per head; beer, 29½ gallons per head; and wine, one-third of a gallon per head.

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* It has been estimated by the Government Statistician of Victoria that each gallon of beer (including ale and stout) costs the consumer in that State 3s.; each gallon of spirits 35s.; and each gallon of wine 10s.—allowing in each case for a certain proportion being consumed privately.

If these figures may be applied to the consumption of alcoholic liquors in New Zealand, the yearly average cost per head of the total population is found to be £2 13s. 0d., and of the adult population £4 18s. 1d. This is considerably lower than that shown for any of the States of the Australian Commonwealth, with the exception of Tasmania. In the Victorian Year Book, 1906–7, the figures have been so applied to New Zealand.

Crime amongst Maoris.

The Native population of New Zealand has hitherto been regarded as stationary, and comparisons of the numbers of summary convictions by the higher and lower Courts are given. The number for 1897 is swelled by 108 persons convicted of trespass. The figures relating to convictions by the superior Courts are small and fluctuating, the proportionately large increase in 1898 being caused by the inclusion of sixteen convicted of conspiring to prevent the collection of taxes.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS OF MAORIS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1891	298	1899	300
1892	293	1900	253
1893	253	1901	298
1894	321	1902	330
1895	316	1903	421
1896	332	1904	435
1897	450	1905	377
1898	349	1906	542

CONVICTIONS OF MAORIS IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

Year.	Convictions.	Number of Persons convicted.	Year.	Convictions.	Number of Persons convicted.
1891	7	7	1899	8	7
1892	16	15	1900	22	22
1893	13	12	1901	26	26
1894	25	24	1902	5	5
1895	17	51	1903	16	16
1896	19	19	1904	7	7
1897	16	12	1905	11	11
1898	21	35	1906	19	19

The figures for superior Courts do not include persons sent up from the Magistrates' Courts for sentence under "The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1900."

Police.

The strength of the Police Force in New Zealand on the 31st December, 1907, was a total number of 731 persons. Of these, the police at the four chief centres numbered 321, being 96 at Auckland, 90 at Wellington, 69 at Christchurch, and 66 at Dunedin. The remaining members of the Force (410) may be deemed as belonging to the country.

The expenditure (exclusive of the cost of buildings) on the whole Police Force for the year ended the 31st March, 1907, amounted to £144,516.

Prisoners in Gaol.

The total number of prisoners received in the different gaols during the year 1906 was 5,236, including persons awaiting trial but not convicted within the year, and counting as distinct persons repeated admissions of the same person, as well as transfers from gaol to gaol of convicts undergoing sentence. In 1905 the number received was 5,039, so that the figures for 1906 show an increase of 197. Of 5,236 admissions for 1906, 26 were for debt, and 37 on account of lunacy; while 110 were Maoris imprisoned for various offences. If the debtors, lunatics, and Maoris be excluded, the number of persons received into gaol is reduced to 5,063, against 4,846 in 1905.

The number of persons in gaol (including Maoris) at the end of the year 1906 was 891, or 81 more than in 1905.

PRISONERS IN GAOL (31ST DECEMBER).

Year.	Undergoing Sentence.	Debtors and Lunatics.	On Remand and awaiting Trial.	Total.
1889	611	3	19	633
1891	494	4	36	534
1893	463	6	33	502
1895	531	5	46	582
1897	623	..	51	674
1899	508	..	58	566
1901	661	1	51	713
1903	688	..	51	739
1905	759	1	50	810
1906	833	..	58	891

Of the prisoners previously convicted received in 1906, 585 men and 39 women had been convicted once; 383 men and 32 women twice; 1,350 men and 281 women three or more times: making a total of 2,318 men and 352 women.

Besides the returns from the Prisons Department, a separate card for each admission is furnished for every gaol. Such cards as show convictions are arranged alphabetically according to name of prisoner, and where several are found referring to the same person, all are thrown out but one; then the number of cards retained equals the actual number of distinct convicted prisoners received in the various gaols during the year. In 1906 this number (excluding Maoris) was 2,966, an increase of 170 on the number in 1905. These figures do not include children committed to the industrial schools simply on the ground that they are neglected or destitute.

The following table shows the number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) received into gaol after conviction during 1906, classified according to nature of offence, religion, birthplace, and age:—

DISTINCT CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED INTO GAOL, 1906.

[NOTE.—In this table a prisoner convicted of more than one offence during the year is reckoned once only, under the heading of the principal offence—*e.g.*, a prisoner convicted three times of drunkenness, twice of vagrancy, and once of theft, is counted only once, under the heading "Theft." Debtors and lunatics received into gaol, and children committed to the industrial schools not convicted of any crime, are omitted.]

—	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property.				Miscellaneous.						Totals.	
	Convicted on Indictment.		Summarily convicted.		Theft and Deceit.		Mischief.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.*		Other Offences.			
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Religions—																
Church of England	40	6	38	...	330	5	28	...	136	53	328	25	216	7	1,116	96
Roman Catholic	33	1	42	...	199	5	18	1	124	61	313	36	185	10	914	114
Presbyterian	16	...	17	1	88	3	7	...	46	22	151	13	85	5	410	44
Wesleyan	6	1	2	...	25	...	1	...	10	1	39	4	18	...	101	6
Others	12	...	6	...	38	...	4	...	21	4	35	3	42	...	158	7
Totals	107	8	105	1	680	13	58	1	337	141	866	81	546	22	2,699	267
Birthplaces—																
England and Wales	23	2	22	...	143	1	14	...	94	22	244	21	144	5	684	51
Scotland	10	...	8	...	39	2	4	...	37	10	142	12	49	...	289	24
Ireland	10	...	15	...	51	1	2	...	59	24	176	23	66	4	379	52
New Zealand	38	6	42	1	302	8	30	1	92	68	172	18	185	10	861	112
Australian States	15	...	6	...	78	1	4	...	28	9	41	5	45	1	217	16
Other British possessions	1	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	4	2	18	1	3	...	39	3
China	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	18	...
Other countries	9	...	11	...	55	...	3	...	22	6	73	1	39	2	212	9
Totals	107	8	105	1	680	13	58	1	337	141	866	81	546	22	2,699	267
Ages—																
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 and under 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 and under 15 years	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
15 and under 20 years	9	1	4	...	58	4	6	...	5	5	7	...	18	...	107	10
20 and under 25 years	9	2	21	1	146	3	6	...	22	14	48	1	80	1	332	22
25 and under 30 years	28	1	17	...	134	3	17	1	43	20	95	7	94	3	427	35
30 and under 40 years	31	1	36	...	180	1	14	...	93	48	254	20	162	7	770	77
40 and under 50 years	14	1	17	...	96	1	9	...	70	30	205	29	99	7	510	68
50 and under 60 years	9	1	7	...	45	1	2	...	54	18	158	21	58	2	333	43
60 years and over	7	1	3	...	17	...	4	...	50	6	99	3	36	2	216	12
Totals	107	8	105	1	680	13	58	1	337	141	866	81	543	22	2,699	267
Totals, 1905	82	2	135	2	677	36	38	3	251	127	805	103	519	16	2,507	289

* It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the gaol tables do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence.

The number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) imprisoned after conviction, in the past seventeen years, counting one offence only when the same person was imprisoned more than once, with the proportion per 10,000 persons living, is added :—

Distinct Persons imprisoned after Conviction.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
1890	2,397	38·61	1899	2,125	28·33
1891	2,113	33·55	1900	2,116	27·71
1892	2,164	33·69	1901	2,345	30·14
1893	2,111	31·92	1902	2,396	30·03
1894	1,955	28·78	1903	2,842	34·65
1895	1,930	27·87	1904	2,896	34·27
1896	1,936	27·11	1905	2,796	32·14
1897	1,884	25·84	1906	2,966	33·12
1898	1,982	26·92			

There has been since 1890 a decrease 5·49 per 10,000 of population. In New South Wales the proportion for 1905 was 47·5 per 10,000 persons.

It must be understood that the actual number of imprisonments was much in excess of the figures given, as many persons were several times imprisoned, either for offences differing in kind or for repetitions of the same offence. Thus, persons returned as imprisoned for larceny underwent other imprisonments for drunkenness, &c. Some returned as convicted of drunkenness were several times in gaol during the year for the same offence, or for another, such as assault, riotous or indecent conduct, &c. Often there were several charges preferred against the same person at the one time, of which the most serious followed by conviction has been selected.

The proportions in every 100 distinct convicted prisoners belonging to each of the four principal religious denominations, with proportions of prisoners at each age-period, and particulars as to birthplaces and ages, will be found in the Statistical Volume for 1906, on page 566.

Expenditure on Gaols and Prisoners.

The gross expenditure on the gaols (exclusive of the cost of buildings) for the year ended the 31st December, 1906, was £34,811; and the net expenditure, after deducting value of services rendered, £18,368.

The prisoners in the gaols during the year 1906 were maintained at a net cost to the State of £25 0s. 6d. per head, against £25 3s. 5d. per head in 1905.

Crime amongst the New-Zealand-born.

While the New-Zealand-born formed at the last census 68 per cent. of the whole population, they contributed in 1906 only 33 per cent. of the prisoners received in gaol. Of the New-Zealand-born population, however, a large number are under fifteen years of age, a period of life at which there are very few prisoners; and therefore another comparison is necessary. It is found that the New-Zealand-born over fifteen years formed 56 per cent. of the total population above that age; but, as before stated, New-Zealanders constituted only 33 per cent. of the total number received in gaols.

The number of New-Zealand-born distinct prisoners (excluding Maoris) received for the year 1906—973 persons—is found to be 119 in excess of the number for 1905. Of the total number received in 1906, 121 were under twenty years of age. As before stated, the plan adopted in preparing the foregoing tables is to count each prisoner only once, and to exclude all who are not convicted prisoners, besides dealing only with the number received during the year, instead of with the full number in gaol, which would, of course, include those brought forward from the previous year. The comparative results for a series of years given by this method are held to be more valuable than those brought out by one which includes prisoners merely awaiting trial, and continual repetitions of the same individuals.

Tree-planting by Prisoners.

There are now four tree-planting prison-camps established—viz., Waiotapu and Waipa Valley in the North Island, and Dumgree and Hanmer Springs in the South Island. There were 132 prisoners at these camps at the end of 1906, and a considerable amount of planting, clearing, fencing, and other work was carried out during the year. In his report of the year 1906 the Inspector of Prisons thus comments on the system:—

> The amount of work done at the tree-planting prisons is creditable to all concerned, and it is satisfactory to find that many who have completed their sentences at those places are now doing well. The unfavourable comments made as to the former characters of men sent to these prisons when an escape or suchlike occurs are unworthy of consideration. It is one of the most difficult duties performed by the Department to select men for tree-planting who are likely to reform, and I hold that if a man, after doing some period of his sentence, shows signs of wishing to reform and become a decent member of society, he is as much entitled to be sent to tree-planting, regardless of his crime and former history, as a first offender is; and when those competent to judge consider the matter, and the number of prisoners who have passed through the tree-planting prisons, with the few offences committed by them, I think it will be readily admitted that few mistakes have been made in the selection of those sent.

Children's Courts.

An Act to make better provision for the hearing of charges against juvenile offenders was passed in 1906. Where a juvenile offender, meaning any person under sixteen years of age, is brought before the Court, the constable in charge of the case must make a special report to the Magistrate, who fixes a special hour for the hearing of the charge, notice of which shall be given to the parents *of the child*, and also, if the Magistrate thinks fit, to any religious or organization or any public institution which interests itself in the care of children. If the offender is under arrest he shall either be at once admitted to bail or given into the charge of some person willing to receive him and produce him when required, or the constable in charge may arrange for him to be taken care of pending the hearing, but in no case shall the offender be allowed to remain in a gaol or lock-up pending the hearing unless his safe custody cannot otherwise be provided for. On the hearing of the charge the Magistrate may order out of Court all persons excepting any counsel, solicitor, witness, parent, or guardian, or newspaper representative, or any person representing any institution or organization interested in the reform of juvenile offenders. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in lieu of recording a conviction against a child, even if the charge be proved, admonish him, and may order him or his parents to pay any costs or damages incurred by or through the offence.

First Offenders' Probation Act.

One hundred and one persons were placed on probation in the year 1906, as against 111 in 1905. Of these, 28 were discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 5 were rearrested, 1 absconded, and 67 remained under the supervision of Probation Officers.

Of the 1,869 persons placed on probation since the introduction of the Act in October, 1886, no less than 1,567 had by the end of the year 1906 been discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 104 had been rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 1 committed suicide, 3 died, 39 absconded, 2 were sent to mental hospitals, 2 to industrial schools, and 151 remained fulfilling the conditions of their terms of probation.

The amount of costs which the various Courts directed to be paid during the year 1906 was £298 6s. 10d., of which £164 9s. 7d. has been actually paid. The approximate cost of keeping these first offenders had they been sent to prison would have amounted to £3,249, which sum, added to the amount of costs, &c., actually paid, represents a saving of £3,414.

Inquests.

The number of bodies on which inquests were held in 1906 was 1,141, including 11 Maoris. In 878 cases the bodies were of males, and in 263 of females.

The inquests on suicidal deaths in 1906 show an increase on the number for the previous year. The figures for each of the last nine years were :—

Year.	Inquests on Suicides.			Year.	Inquests on Suicides.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1898	69	8	77	1903	91	15	106
1899	61	13	74	1904	89	16	105
1900	52	11	63	1905	73	23	96
1901	71	13	84	1906	85	15	100
1902	*69*	*5*	*74*				

The verdicts given at the inquests held in 1906 may be classified as under:—

Nature of Verdict.	Inquests on Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accident	395	70	465
Disease and natural causes ..	370	170	540
Intemperance	6	2	8
Homicide	8	5	13
Suicide	85	15	100
Not classed	14	1	15
	878	263	1,141

Of the accidental deaths, drowning is the most fatal form. The verdicts show that 159 bodies were found drowned, giving a percentage of 34·19 on the accidental deaths from all causes.

Fire Inquests.

The inquests on fires held during 1906 numbered 27. In 4 cases the verdict was incendiarism; in 1 case accidental; in 2 there was insufficient evidence; and in 20 no evidence was forthcoming.

"*The Gaming and Lotteries Act Amendment Act*, 1907."

This Act is designed to suppress gambling by confining all betting to racecourses. It contains provisions for the closing of "tote" shops and for the declaration by the Supreme Court of "common gaming-houses" on the affidavit of a Superintendent or Inspector of Police showing reasonable grounds for suspecting that any premises are used as a common gaming-house or as a means of access thereto or exit therefrom. Notice of such declaration is advertised and gazetted, served on the owner or occupier, and posted up on the premises.

There are also provisions for determining any such declaration on proof that the premises are not used as a common gaming-house or in conjunction therewith. The Act provides penalties for carrying on business in, the continued use of, and being found on the premises during the currency of the declaration, and includes a club, in certain cases, in the term "common gaming-house."

Constables have power of entry over the premises, and may use such force as may be necessary. To obstruct or give warning of the approach of a constable in the performance of his duty is an offence. Any game of chance is made an unlawful game, and the definition of "occupier" is extended. The Gaming Acts are made to apply to lotteries whether promoted in New Zealand or elsewhere.

Street betting is punishable by a fine of not less than £20 or more than £100 for the first offence, and by imprisonment not exceeding three months for a second or any subsequent offence. Money paid to bookmakers for bets made in a street may be recovered, and betting on any sports ground is made penal. In prosecutions for betting with an infant, the defence that the infant was an "agent" will not now avail. Betting in factories is made an offence.

A constable on duty, or person acting under instructions from any Superintendent or Inspector of Police, is not deemed an offender or accomplice in the commission of any offence against the Gaming Acts.

Racing clubs must not accept any totalisator investment by telegram or telephone. The publication is prohibited of dividends (except on the racecourse), and racing tips and the "double" totalisator is abolished. The totalisator must be closed not later than the time advertised for the starting of a race. Racing clubs authorised to use the totalisator are required to license bookmakers.

SECTION IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

THE number of births registered during 1907 was 25,094, or 27·30 in every 1,000 persons living. The number of births is 842 in excess of that for the year 1906, an increase of 3·47 per cent. From 1882 until the year 1899 there was a regular fall in the birth-rate. The number of births registered in a year reached 19,846 in 1884, and, after falling to 17,876 in 1892, has risen to 25,094 in 1907 as stated above.

The number of male children born during 1907 was 12,835, and of female children 12,259.

The figures for each year from 1882 are worthy of notice, especially in connection with the subsequent particulars given as to marriages solemnised and the growth of population :—

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1882	19,009	37·32	1895	18,546	26·78
1883	19,202	36·28	1896	18,612	26·33
1884	19,846	35·91	1897	18,737	25·96
1885	19,693	34·35	1898	18,955	25·74
1886	19,299	33·15	1899	18,835	25·12
1887	19,135	32·09	1900	19,546	25·60
1888	18,902	31·22	1901	20,491	26·34
1889	18,457	30·07	1902	20,655	25·89
1890	18,278	29·44	1903	21,829	26·61
1891	18,273	29·01	1904	22,766	26·94
1892	17,876	27·83	1905	23,682	27·22
1893	18,187	27·50	1906	24,252	27·08
1894	18,528	27·28	1907	25,094	27·30

The marriages have increased numerically, and the population of the Dominion also.

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Mean Population (excluding Maoris).
1882	3,600	509,309	1895	4,110	692,417
1883	3,612	529,292	1896	4,843	706,846
1884	3,800	552,590	1897	4,928	721,609
1885	3,813	573,362	1898	5,091	736,260
1886	3,488	582,117	1899	5,461	749,984
1887	3,563	596,374	1900	5,860	763,594
1888	3,617	605,371	1901	6,095	777,968
1889	3,632	612,716	1902	6,394	797,793
1890	3,797	620,780	1903	6,748	820,217
1891	3,805	629,783	1904	6,983	845,022
1892	4,002	642,245	1905	7,200	870.000
1893	4,115	661,349	1906	7,592	895,594
894	4,178	679,196	1907	8,192	919,105

The average number of children to a marriage may be ascertained by comparing the number of legitimate births for a series of years with the marriages, but commencing with the marriages in the year preceding that for which the first number of births is taken.

The figures for the twenty-year period 1888–1907 show a decline in the proportion of births to every marriage in the preceding year from 5·14 to 3·15, as below :—

Year.	Marriages.	Legitimate Births.	Proportion of Births to every Marriage solemnised in the Preceding Year.
1887	3,565	..	..
1888	3,617	18,325	5·14
1889	3,632	17,845	4·93
1890	3,797	17,675	4·87
1891	3,805	17,635	4·64
1892	4,002	17,283	4·54
1893	4,115	17,514	4·37
1894	4,178	17,824	4·33
1895	4,110	17,711	4·24
1896	4,843	17,778	4·32
1897	..	17,911	3·70
1897	4,928	..	..
1898	5,091	18,154	3·68
1899	5,461	18,006	3·54
1900	5,860	18,640	3·41
1901	6,095	19,554	3·34
1902	6,394	19,734	3·23
1903	6,748	20,835	3·26
1904	6,983	21,737	3·22
1905	7,200	22,600	3·24
1906	7,592	23,120	3·21
1907	..	23,937	3·15

If the average result be taken out for the ten years 1888–1897, it will be found to represent 4·51 births to a marriage. Dealing similarly with the figures for 1898–1907 the result is an average of 3·33, so that regarded annually or decennially there is a decided fall to be observed.

In the Australian States a similar decrease is noticeable.

New Zealand had in 1880 the highest birth-rate (40·78); in 1900 the case was reversed; but in 1906 the New Zealand rate was higher than that of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The movement over ten years is calculated as under:—

BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Country.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	19
Queensland	28·28	27·31	30·21	28·28	27·68	24·71	27·12	25·92	26
New South Wales ..	27·14	27·10	27·43	27·60	27·17	25·28	26·73	26·73	27
Victoria	25·72	26·71	25·82	25·77	25·23	24 46	24·65	24·83	25
South Australia ..	24·98	25·51	25·78	25·39	24·85	23·43	24·70	23·82	23
Western Australia ..	29·35	30·64	31·46	30·32	30·09	30 27	30·34	30·30	30
Tasmania	26·24	25·98	28 25	28·40	28·95	28 61	29 59	29·32	29
New Zealand.. ..	25·74	25·12	25·60	26·34	25 89	26·61	26·94	27·22	27

This table shows that although New Zealand had in 1 lowest birth-rate in Australasia, the rate for 1907 was high that of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

A declining birth-rate is noticeable in many civilised co and attention has been drawn by statisticians and political mists to the serious consequences that may result. That among women in New Zealand is decreasing, from whatever further facts will tend to show.

Taking the number of married women in New Zeal what may be considered the child-bearing ages (*i.e.*, from 15 years, inclusive) as shown by each census since 1878, a the same years the number of legitimate births (excluding registered, the birth-rate per 1,000 married women of the stated ages is easily found, and is shown to be steadily de In 1878 the rate was 337 per 1,000, in 1896 it had fallen to 1901 to 244, and in 1906 to 228; or, in other words, in 18 married woman of the ages specified in every three gave bir child, while in 1906 the rate was less than one in four. The for each census year are given below.

BIRTH-RATES (LEGITIMATE) PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN AT CHILD- AGES FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1878 TO 1906.

Year (Census).	Number of Married Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Number of Legitimate Births (Confinements).	Birt per Married of fro Years
1878	50,995	17,196	33
1881	57.458	18,003	31
1886	62,704	18,532	29
1891	63,165	17,455	27
1896	69,807	17,596	25
1901	79.406	19.355	24
1906	98,211	22,352	22

And another table is given, showing for a period of twenty-five years the numbers of married women at the quinquennial periods of age belonging to the full term 15 to 45 years, with the proportions that those numbers bear to every 100 married women living at 15-45.

These proportions are found to have diminished appreciably at the earlier ages, 15–20 and 20–25; but the numbers of the living are much smaller at those ages than at the higher ones, 25–30 and onwards to 40–45, and the effect of this lesser number of wives at the lower ages in reducing the birth-rate would not be so much as might at first be thought probable.

It is, however, undoubtedly a fact that to have a growing proportion of wives at the earlier productive ages is the best position, but it is not the one which obtains at present in New Zealand.

Married Women under 45 Years of Age, given according to Age-groups, as at the Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1906; with the Proportion in each Group for every 100 of the Whole.

Age-groups.	Married Women under 45, excluding Chinese.							
	Numbers at Census.				Proportions per Cent.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.	1881.	1891	1901.	1906.
15-20 ..	1,233	750	777	928	2·14	1·19	0·98	0·95
20-25 ..	8,996	8,862	10,053	12,153	15·66	14·03	12·66	12·37
25-30 ..	13,133	14,540	17,923	24,030	22·86	23·02	22·57	24·47
30-35 ..	12,656	14,576	19,617	23,025	22·03	23·08	24·70	23·44
35-40 ..	11,811	12,959	16,854	21,453	20·55	20·51	21·23	21·84
40-45 ..	9,629	11,478	14,182	16,622	16·76	18·17	17·86	16·93
Totals	57,458	63,165	79,406	98,211	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

A table is given in the Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England of such importance that it is reproduced here :—

LEGITIMATE-BIRTH RATES.

Country— (Arranged in order of rates in 1900–2).	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15–45 Years.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per Cent. in Fertility during 20 Years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880–2.	1890–2.	1900–2.	
European Countries—				
The Netherlands ..	347·5	338·8	315·3	− 9·3
Norway	314·5	306·8	302·8	− 3·7
Prussia	312·6	307·6	290·4	− 7·1
Ireland	282·9	287·6	289·4	+ 2·3
German Empire ..	310·2	300·9	284·2	− 8·4
Austria	281·4	292·4	283·7	+ 0·8
Scotland	311·5	296·4	271·8	−12·7
Italy	276·2	..	269·4	− 2·5
Sweden	293·0	280·0	269·0	− 8·2
Switzerland	284·1	274·0	265·9	− 6·4
Denmark	287·1	278·1	259·1	− 9·8
Spain	257·7	263·9	258·7	+ 0·4
Belgium	312·7	285·1	250·7	−19·8
England and Wales ..	286·0	263·8	235·5	−17·7
France	196·2	173·5	157·5	−19·7
Australian Commonwealth—				
Tasmania	..	311·0	256·4	..
Queensland	329·0	320·6	252·8	−23·2
Western Australia ..	323·9	338·8	246·4	−23·9
South Australia ..	326·5	307·5	235·0	−28·0
New South Wales ..	337·8	298·5	234·3	−30·6
Victoria	299·2	297·8	226·8	−24·2
New Zealand	322·1	277·5	243·2	−24·5

Here England and Wales for 1900–2 stands as having had the lowest fertility of all the European countries specified, except France. New Zealand shows a little above England, and, in respect of Australia, somewhat higher than South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria.

A further table shows the declining birth-rate, and the increase in the marriage-rate, in the United Kingdom.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, AND 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Births. Number.	Births. Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Marriages. Number.	Marriages. Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1886	36,313,582	1,145,577	31·5	241,180	6·6
1891	37,802,440	1,148,259	30·4	275,970	7·3
1896	39,599,072	1,152,144	29·0	296,089	7·5
1901	41,550,773	1,162,975	28·0	313,351	7·5
1906	43,661,092	1,170,537	26·8	325,823	7·5

The above figures are taken from the report of the Registrar-General of England (69th number), published in 1908.

The birth-rates for ten years in Great Britain and certain countries of the European Continent are also given from the same source. The rates in England and Wales, and in Scotland, are higher than those in New Zealand, but the rate for Ireland is lower. France has the lowest rate of all quoted:—

BIRTH-RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1897 TO 1906.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.									
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Hungary ..	40·3	37·7	39·3	39·3	37·8	38·8	36·7	37·0	35·7	36·0
Austria ..	37·5	36·3	37·3	37·3	36·6	37·0	35·2	35·5	33·7	..
Italy ..	34·7	33·5	33·9	33·0	32·6	33·4	31·7	32·8	32·5	31·9
German Empire	36·0	36·1	35·8	35·6	35·7	35·1	33·9	34·1	33·0	..
Netherlands ..	32·5	31·9	32·0	31·5	32·3	31·8	31·6	31·4	30·8	30·4
Scotland ..	30·0	30·1	29·8	29·6	29·5	29·2	29·2	28·7	28·1	27·9
Norway ..	29·9	30·1	30·7	29·9	29·6	29·0	28·8	28·1	27·4	26·5
England and Wales	29·6	29·3	29·1	28·7	28·5	28·5	28·4	27·9	27·2	27·1
Belgium ..	29·0	28·6	28·8	28·9	29·4	28·4	27·5	27·1	26·1	25·7
Sweden ..	26·7	27·1	26·4	27·0	27·0	26·5	25·7	25·8	25·7	25·7
Switzerland ..	28·1	28·4	28·9	28·6	29·1	28·7	27·7	27·7	27·4	..
Ireland ..	23·5	23·3	23·1	22·7	22·7	23·0	23·1	23·6	23·4	23·6
France ..	22·2	21·8	21·9	21·4	22·0	21·7	21·1	20·9	20·6	20·6

In March, 1901, New Zealand had 86,806 children living under the age of five years, and in April, 1906, the number was 102,745, an increase of 15,939, or 18·35 per cent., although the population at all ages increased in the quinquennium by only 14·99 per cent. Between 1891 and 1896 the increase was only 455, or 0·55 per cent., while between 1886 and 1891 the children living under five years actually decreased in number by 3,624, the increase of population of all ages (8·33 per cent.) being less than between 1891 and 1896 (12·24 per cent.), 1896 and 1901 (9·86 per cent.), or 1901 and 1906 (14·99 per cent.). The number of children under one year to the total pulation at all ages, according to the results of five censuses, s :—

	Children under One Year.	Total Population (all Ages).
Census 1886	18,355	578,482
" 1891	16,443	626,658
" 1896	17,070	703,360
" 1901	18.381	772.719
" 1906	22,289	888,578

Thus, in 1886, with a population of 578,482 persons, there were 18,355 children under one year, against 22,289 children of that age in 1906, with a population of 888.578 persons.

The births registered in 1885 were 19,693, against 23,682 in 1905. The birth-rate fell from 34·35 per 1,000 of the population in 1885 to 27·22 in 1905.

Deducting 1,599, the number of deaths of children under one year registered in 1905, from 23,682, the number of births for that year, leaves 22,083, or within 206 of the living children under one year at the time of the last census.

SEXES OF CHILDREN BORN.

The figures show that during each year since 1886 there has been a preponderance of births of male children. It would appear, however, that this excess of male births is not sufficient to compensate for the heavier mortality which occurs among this sex. Of the total population in 1871 there were 70·52 females to every 100 males, but in 1907 the proportion of the females to 100 males had risen to 88·67.

Year.	Number of Births of		Proportion of Births of Males to every 100 Females.
	Males.	Females.	
	9,725	9,410	103·3
	9,641	9,261	104·1
		8,943	106·4
		8,985	103·4
			105·4
			103·7

TWIN BIRTHS.

There were 244 cases of twin births (488 children) registered in 1907. The number of children born was 25,094; the number of mothers was 24,850: thus, on an average, one mother in every 102 gave birth to twins, against 114 in 1906, 97 in 1905, 93 in 1904, and 97 in 1903.

ILLEGITIMACY.

The births of 1,157 children were illegitimate: thus 46 in every 1,000 children born were born out of wedlock, against 47 in 1906.

The rates of illegitimacy in Australasia are quoted. That for 1907 in New Zealand was less than in any of the Australian States except South Australia and Western Australia.

PROPORTION OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1898	6·04	6·93	5·29	3·62	4·99	5·09	4·23
1899	5·97	7·15	5·49	3·95	4·91	6·08	4·40
1900	6·40	7·01	5·91	4·24	4·82	5·43	4·63
1901	5·93	7·16	5·58	3·98	3·88	5·94	4·57
1902	6·04	6·60	5·51	4·36	3·96	5·36	4·46
1903	6·76	6·71	5·73	4·18	4·69	5·61	4·55
1904	6·89	7·12	5·74	4·01	4·36	5·82	4·52
1905	7·00	7·37	5·61	4·37	4·19	5·52	4·57
1906	7·68	7·04	5·58	4·00	4·78	5·78	4·67
1907	..	7·04	5·62	4·10	3·89	5·86	4·61

These figures show the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births for New Zealand to be fairly steady during the period 1898–1907; the difference amounts only to 0·38 per cent. on a comparison of the first and last years.

The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women —*i.e.*, spinsters and widows—at the reproductive ages, covering a period of twenty years, is shown :—

Year.	Unmarried Women aged 15-45 Years.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate-birth Rate per 1,000 Unmarried Women.
1886	56,277	602	10·70
1891	68,990	638	9·25
1896	89,722	834	9·30
1901	105,420	937	8·89
1906	116,506	1,132	9·72

The rate in New South Wales for 1905 was 16·24 per 1,000 unmarried women, in Victoria the rate was 10·31 for 1901, while in England and Wales the rate was as low as 8·1 for the year 1906.

For England and Wales the proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1906 was 4 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845.

The average proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland in five years was 6·3 per cent., but in Ireland the extremely low average of 2·6 per cent. obtained.

The figures in the next table, which give the percentages of illegitimate births to the total births in a number of foreign countries, cover in most cases a period of five years.

Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.	Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.
Germany	9·08	France	8·82
Prussia	7·68	Belgium	7·67
Bavaria	13·43	Netherlands	2·60
Saxony	12·89	Sweden	11·13
Austria	14·20	Norway	7·43
Hungary	9·13	Italy	6·45

THE LEGITIMATION ACT.

An important Act was passed in 1894, entitled the Legitimation Act, which makes provision for the legitimation of children born before marriage on the subsequent marriage of their parents. Under this Act any child born out of wedlock, whose parents afterwards marry, is deemed to be legitimised by such marriage on the birth being registered in the manner prescribed by the Act. For legitimation purposes Registrars must register a birth when called upon to do so by any person claiming to be the father of an illegitimate child; but such person is required to make a solemn declaration that he is the father, and that at the time of the birth there existed no legal impediment to his marriage with the mother of the child. He has also to produce the evidence of his marriage. It will thus be seen that in cases dealt with under the Act registration becomes the test of legitimacy. In the December quarter of 1894, 11 children were legitimised; in the year 1895 the number was 68; in 1896, 56; in 1897, 48; in 1898, 59; in 1899, 41; in 1900, 62; in 1901, 47; in 1902, 96; in 1903, 65; in 1904, 87; in 1905, 84; in 1906, 125; and in 1907, 114, making altogether 963 legitimations since the passing of the law.

MATERNITY HOMES AND THE REGISTRATION OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

There are four maternity homes now open for the use of the public, one at each of the principal centres. The St. Helen's Hospital at Wellington was opened in June, 1905; that at Dunedin in October, 1905; that at Auckland in June, 1906; and that at Christchurch, in April, 1907. Up to the end of March, 1907, a total of 564 births had taken place in the three hospitals, and 154 confinements had been attended by the institution nurses outside the hospitals. These institutions are a development of the policy begun by legislation in 1901, when the Nurses Registration Act was passed, followed in 1904 by the Midwives Act, the latter providing that after a certain date only those midwives who were duly registered would be qualified to practise on their own account. Thirty-three nurses' certificates have been issued to those who were trained in the hospitals and were qualified to practise, while 996 midwives have been registered, 149 of these holding special certificates.

The maternity hospitals are not intended in any sense to be charitable institutions, and it is expected that they will be self-supporting.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES IN THE FOUR CHIEF CITIES.

The total number of births registered as occurring in the four chief centres and suburbs in 1907 was 7,018, as against 6,512 for the previous year. The birth-rates for 1907 were :—

	Birth-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	29·63	
„ and six suburban boroughs ..		27·46
Wellington City	27·53	
„ and three suburban boroughs ..		27·34
Christchurch City	30·47	
„ and one suburban borough ..		30·48
Dunedin City	25·69	
„ and six suburban boroughs ..		25·36

By the inclusion of the suburbs the rate is raised at Christchurch, but lowered at Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin. It will be observed that Christchurch has the highest rate, Auckland next highest, Wellington and Dunedin following with intervals. The birth-rate for the Dominion last year was 27·30 per thousand. Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch are thus over the average, and Dunedin below it.

The birth-rates for three of the central boroughs last year show a fall when compared with 1906. In Auckland the rate fell from 29·96 to 29·63, in Wellington *from* 27·85 to 27·53, in Dunedin from

28·96 to 25·69, but rose in Christchurch from 28·19 to 30·47. Th rates for five years, 1903 to 1907, are:—

	Births per 1,000 of Population.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Auckland (without suburbs) ..	31·67	31·08	30·06	29·96	29·63
Wellington " ..	29·22	26·77	29·72	27·85	27·53
Christchurch " ..	26·59	27·53	29·70	28·19	30·47
Dunedin " ..	19·54	22·40	23·90	28·96	25·69

NATURALISATION.

Aliens residing in New Zealand may, on taking the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, obtain letters of naturalisation entitlin them to enjoy all the rights and privileges that a natural-bor subject of the United Kingdom can enjoy or transmit within thi Dominion. Two hundred and eighty-two (275 men and 7 women were naturalised in 1907.

The number belonging to each nationality was as under:—

NUMBER OF ALIENS NATURALISED IN 1907.

Natives of—	M.	F.	Natives of—	M.
German Empire	27	2	Spain	1
Norway	21	1	Portugal and possessions ..	1
Sweden	18	0	Austria-Hungary ..	100
Denmark	27	2	Greece	4
Russia and Finland ..	23	0	China	12
France and possessions .	4	0	Japan	2
Belgium	2	0	United States of America	5
Netherlands	1	0	Syria	10
Switzerland	8	1	Chili	1
Italy	8	1		

The number of natives of each country naturalised during th last twenty-five years is next shown.

Natives of—		Natives of—	
Germany	1,742	Portugal	6
Sweden and Norway ..	1,375	Austria-Hungary	77
Denmark	954	Greece	6
Russia in Europe ..	310	China	41
France	149	United States of America ..	10
Belgium	36	Other countries	18
Netherlands	70		
Switzerland	202	Total	6,70
Italy and Sicily	256		

By section 2 of "The Aliens Act Amendment Act, 1882," repealed and re-enacted by section 2 of "The Aliens Act Amendmen Act, 1892," it is provided that when the father, or mother being widow, has obtained naturalisation in the Dominion every child wh during infancy has become resident with them in New Zealan shall be deemed to be naturalised, and shall have the rights an privileges of a natural-born subject.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages for 1907 show an increase on the number for the previous year. The number was 8,192, or 600 more than in 1906. The marriage-rate rose from 8·48 per 1,000 persons living in 1906 to 8·91 in 1907, the rate for the latter year being the highest obtained since 1875, when it stood at 8·94 per 1,000 persons. The improvement shown during recent years sets New Zealand in a good position relatively to the Australian States.

The rates for a series of seventeen consecutive years were:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia (Proper).	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	7·18	7·39	7·69	7·31	8·00	6·63	6·04
1892 ..	6·67	6·77	6·64	6·51	7·29	6·51	6·23
1893 ..	5·91	6·40	5·99	6·26	6·34	5·51	6·22
1894 ..	5·70	6·20	5·98	6·09	6·24	5·43	6·15
1895 ..	6·23	6·35	6·00	5·88	6·83	5·32	5·94
1896 ..	6·05	6·59	6·48	6·20	8·45	5·88	6·85
1897 ..	6·05	6·72	6·36	5·46	10·73	6·23	6·83
1898 ..	6·03	6·66	6·53	6·18	9·89	6·29	6·91
1899 ..	6·78	6·89	7·01	6·24	9·89	6·37	7·28
1900 ..	6·88	7·38	6·96	6·50	10·27	7·71	7·67
1901 ..	6·61	7·68	6·99	6·44	9·65	7·68	7·83
1902 ..	6·31	7·53	7·02	6·61	9·77	7·47	8·01
1903 ..	5·72	6·86	6·29	6·25	9·33	7·57	8·23
1904 ..	5·93	7·21	6·80	6·91	8·83	7·55	8·26
1905 ..	6·04	7·42	7·24	7·00	8·48	7·61	8·28
1906 ..	6·73	7·63	7·28	7·12	8·70	7·74	8·48
1907 ..	..	7·84	7·68	7·99	8·02	7·91	8·91

The improved rate for New Zealand is higher than the rate for the European countries given in the table following.

MARRIAGES IN EVERY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Hungary	1906 ..	8·7
German Empire	1905 ..	8·1
Belgium	1906 ..	8·1
Austria	1905 ..	7·8
England and Wales	1906 ..	7·8
France	1906 ..	7·8
Italy	1906 ..	7·8
Switzerland	1905 ..	7·6
Netherlands	1906 ..	7·5
Denmark	1906 ..	7·5
Spain	1906 ..	7·3
Scotland	1906 ..	7·0
Sweden	1906 ..	6·1
Norway	1906 ..	5·9
Ireland	1906 ..	5·2

The marriage-rate, measured by the total population, does not show the true position when, as in the case of New Zealand, the age constitution of the people fluctuates considerably. A more satisfactory standard is found in the number of persons of marriageable age, defined as meaning the unmarried and widowed of males aged 20 years and upwards and of females aged 15 years and upwards. The rates are given for four census years :—

Year of Census.	Proportion of Unmarried per 1,000 of Total		Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the			
	Males.	Females.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.	Marriageable Persons.	Total Population
1891	246·2	267·8	46·22	48·10	47·14	6·04
1896	264·2	308·3	49·11	47·09	48·08	6·85
1901	278·3	330·6	53·56	49·96	51·69	7·83
1906	295·8	326·9	54·09	55·15	54·62	8·48

Of the marriages solemnised in 1907, 7,499 were between bachelors and spinsters, 231 between bachelors and widows, 335 between widowers and spinsters, and 127 between widowers and widows.

Divorced men and women have been classified as bachelors or spinsters: 53 divorced men and 75 divorced women were married during the year.

Included amongst spinsters are three married women, and amongst the bachelors two married men, who elected to go through the form of marriage with other persons under the protection of the provisions of section 204, subsection (5), of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," which runs, "No one commits bigamy by going through a form of marriage if he or she has been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for seven years then last past, and is not proved to have known that his wife or her husband was alive at any time during those seven years."

The total number of marriages solemnised (8,192) does not include marriages where both parties are of the aboriginal native race, such persons being exempted from the necessity of complyng with the provisions of the Marriage Act, although at liberty to take advantage thereof. Twenty-one marriages in which both parties were Maoris were contracted in 1907 in terms of the Act: 13 by Registrars, 3 by clergymen of the Church of England, 1 by a Methodist minister, 1 by a minister of the Congregational Church, and 3 by ministers of the Church of the Latter-day Saints.

Bachelors and Spinsters in New Zealand.

The results of three censuses in respect of the number of bachelors of 20 years and upwards, and spinsters of 15 years and upwards, show some interesting features. In 1891 there was an excess of bachelors over the spinsters amounting to 3,497 men.

But by 1896 not only had the preponderance of the male element been lost, but an excess of spinsters over bachelors was reported amounting to 1,786 women, while in 1901 this excess had risen to 3,572 women. The census of 1906 disclosed the fact that there was a considerable excess of bachelors, amounting to 9,633. This result, no doubt, is largely due to the arrivals from abroad of numbers of young men who have settled in New Zealand.

It is noticeable how differently the numbers for the provincial districts have been affected by the process in operation. An excess of bachelors was preserved in Auckland, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland from 1891 to 1906. In Canterbury, however, an excess of spinsters was found in 1891 of 2,516, which increased to 3,997 in 1896 and to 4,918 in 1901, but decreased to 2,117 in 1906; while in Otago an excess of 773 spinsters in 1891 increased to 2,066 in 1896, diminished in 1901, when there were 1,899 more spinsters than bachelors, and again in 1906, when the number of spinsters was 954 greater than the number of bachelors. These two important districts of the South Island have lost large numbers of bachelors by departures to the North Island. The following table exhibits the particulars for each provincial district:—

Provincial Districts.	Census, 1891.		Census, 1896.		Census, 1901.		Census, 1906.	
	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.
Total excess	3,497	..	..	1,786	..	3,572	9,633	..
Auckland	156	..	703	..	521	..	3,383	..
Taranaki	121	..	524	..	805	..	754	..
Hawke's Bay	1,337	..	1,142	..	425	..	1,151	..
Wellington	2,129	..	637	..	32	..	4,389	..
Marlborough	644	..	183	..	158	..	532	..
Nelson	1,486	..	580	..	637	..	1,550	..
Westland	900	..	501	..	666	..	935	..
Canterbury	..	2,516	..	3,997	..	4,918	..	2,117
Otago	..	773	..	2,066	..	1,899	..	954
Chatham Islands ..	15	..	7	..	1	..	10	..
Kermadec Islands ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARRIAGES BY MINISTERS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Of the marriages in the year 1907, 24·38 per cent. were solemnised by ministers of the Church of England, 26·23 per cent. by ministers of the Presbyterian Churches, 14·95 per cent. by ministers of the Methodist Churches, 11·22 per cent. by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 7·99 per cent. by ministers of other denominations, and 15·23 per cent. by Registrars.

The following shows the proportions of marriages by ministers of the principal denominations in the past eight years, and the percentages of these denominations to the total population in 1907:—

Denomination.	Percentage of Marriages.								Percentage of Denomination to Total Population in 1906.
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
Church of England	22·68	24·91	24·58	25·52	24·12	24·24	24·93	24·38	41·51
Presbyterians ..	26·38	24·48	25·95	25·31	25·46	26·43	25·75	26·23	22·96
Methodists ..	13·23	13·19	12·95	13·32	16·30	16·76	14·94	14·95	10·06
Roman Catholics ..	10·82	10·53	9·94	10·08	11·14	10·22	11·1	11·22	14·31
Other denominations	10·20	10·20	10·07	9·87	6·54	6·75	6·3	7·99	11·16
By Registrars ..	16·69	16·69	16·51	15·90	16·44	15·60	16·9	15·23	..
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Marriage by the Registrar is found to be less frequent than it was eight years ago, the percentage falling from 16·69 in 1900 to 15·23 in 1907.

MARRIAGE REGISTER SIGNED BY MARK.

Of the men married in 1907, 12, or 1·46 in every 1,000, and of the women 25, or 3·05 per 1,000, signed the register by marks.

The illiteracy of the people, as measured by the proportion of married persons who affix marks instead of signatures to the marriage register, has greatly decreased of late, having fallen since 1881 from 32·04 per 1,000 among men to 1·46 per 1,000, and from 57·98 per 1,000 to 3·05 per 1,000 among women. This is shown in a very striking manner by the following table:—

PERSONS IN EVERY 1,000 MARRIED WHO SIGNED BY MARK.

Denomination.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1907.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Church of England ..	16·59	27·15	8·29	10·66	1·32	3·29	1·50	..
Presbyterians ..	10·25	29·61	5·79	8·69	2·68	4·69	0·93	1·86
Methodists ..	32·41	41·79	8·93	10·71	3·73	3·78	..	2·45
Roman Catholics ..	117·78	133·33	31·33	18·28	6·23	7·79	1·09	1·09
Other denominations	10·36	20·72	9·26	..	1·61	3·22	..	1·53
By Registrars ..	39·22	93·51	27·42	43·08	13·77	15·73	4·81	12·82
Total marriages	32·04	57·98	13·93	16·82	4·59	6·23	1·46	3·05

The proportion of illiterates in 1901 and 1907 was greatest among those married before Registrars. Previously the proportion was largest among Roman Catholics; but since 1881 it has, as shown by the table, most remarkably decreased.

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Of the persons married in 1907, 131 bridegrooms and 1,296 brides were under 21 years of age—one of the bridegrooms was between 16 and 17, and ten between 18 and 19. Of the brides, ten were between 15 and 16, and thirty-four between 16 and 17 years of age. The proportion of men married is greatest at the ages of 25 to 30, and of women at from 21 to 25 years.

The following are the proportions of men and women married at each age-period to every 100 marriages in the years 1891, 1901, and 1907:—

Age.	1891.		1901.		1907.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 21 years	1·55	20·79	1·93	17·16	1·60	15·82
21 and under 25	26·99	43·99	24·94	39·97	23·63	36·77
25 „ 30	36·19	22·97	37·08	26·89	39·39	29·53
30 „ 40	25·94	8·72	27·12	12·73	27·16	14·11
40 „ 50	6·44	2·71	6·04	2·44	5·07	2·66
50 „ 60	2·26	0·66	1·77	0·57	1·99	0·81
60 „ 70	0·55	0·16	0·92	0·24	0·88	0·28
70 and upwards	0·08	..	0·20	..	0·28	0·02

Registrars of Marriages are prohibited by law from issuing certificates for the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents or lawful guardians, if there be any in New Zealand. If a declaration be made in any case that there is no such parent or lawful guardian resident in the Dominion, then a certificate may be issued after the expiration of fourteen days following the date on which the notice of intended marriage is given.

A marriage may not be solemnised except after the delivery to the minister or Registrar who officiates of a certificate issued by a Registrar authorising such marriage, and if any persons knowingly and wilfully intermarry without such certificate the marriage is null and void; and no clergyman or minister of any denomination is empowered to solemnise marriages until his name has been placed on the Registrar-General's list of officiating ministers for the year.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister in New Zealand was legalised in the year 1880, and an Act was passed in the year 1900 which legalised marriage with the brother of a deceased husband. This Act is retrospective, including in its provisions marriages between such parties which had previously been solemnised as well as those contracted after the statute was passed, and declaring all these to be valid, and the issue born prior or subsequent to the passing of the Act to be deemed born in lawful wedlock.

The measure was reserved for the signification of her late Majesty's pleasure. The Royal assent has since been given, and the Act came into force in New Zealand by Proclamation dated the 22nd May, 1901.

The ages at which persons may contract binding marriages are the same as in England—12 years for females and 14 for males. Marriage may be contracted at earlier ages than those stated, but would be voidable at the discretion of either of the parties upon reaching the age of 12 or 14, as the case may be, and without the necessity of proceedings in Court.

Although in New Zealand the age at which girls may legally marry is as above, nevertheless, by the criminal law, to unlawfully carnally know a girl under the age of 16 years is now a punishable offence. The age of consent was raised from 15 to 16 by statute passed in 1896.

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Year.	Mean Age of Bridegrooms.	Mean Age of Brides.
1895	29·90	25·05
1896	29·74	25·28
1897	29·62	25·21
1898	29·95	25·30
1899	29·86	25·48
1900	29·91	25·29
1901	29·72	25·54
1902	29·89	25·63
1903	29·89	25·84
1904	29·60	25·44
1905	29·65	25·75
1906	29·76	25·97
1907	29·83	26·07

The average age of bridegrooms has remained fairly constant during the period, but there is a gradual increase in the average age of the brides. In England the mean age of those whose ages were stated was (in the year 1906) 28·56 years for men, and 26·41 years for women. Thus the average age at marriage in New Zealand would appear to be higher for men, but lower for women, than in England.

The proportion of bridegrooms under 21 is much greater in England than in New Zealand, and the proportion of brides under 21 somewhat higher.

In England, in 1906, of every 1,000 bridegrooms whose ages were stated, 43 were under 21 years of age, and of every 1,000 brides 146 were under 21 years of age. In New Zealand, in 1907, the proportions were 16 bridegrooms and 158 brides of similar ages in every 1,000 married :—

Year.	Bridegrooms under 21 in every 100.	Brides under 21 in every 100.
1890	1·89	22·75
1892	1·62	20·14
1894	1·44	19·53
1896	1·96	19·51
1898	1·57	18·13
1900	1·67	17·34
1901	1·93	17·16
1904	1·73	17·61
1905	1·80	16·90
1906	1·65	15·86
1907	1·60	15·82

NUMBER OF MINISTERS.

The number of names on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act is (April, 1908) 1,203, and the denominations to which they belong are shown hereunder :—

Denomination.	No.
Specified in statute—	
Church of England	368
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	286
Roman Catholic Church ..	201
Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand	172
Congregational Independents ..	23
Baptists	37
Primitive Methodist Connexion	45
Lutheran Church	8
Hebrew *Congregations* ..	6
Not specified in statute—	
Church of Christ	17
Free Methodist Church of New Zealand	3
New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians)	1
Independent Free Church ..	1
Salvation Army	20
Catholic Apostolic Church ..	4
Unitarians	2
Brethren	1
Others	
Total	1,203

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1907 numbered 10,066, being equivalent to a rate of 10·95 in every 1,000 persons living, as against 9·31 in 1906. This is the highest rate experienced since the year 1883, when the deaths were 11·45 per 1,000 of the population.

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE FOR THE PERIOD 1897 TO 1907.

Country.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
New Zealand ..	9·14	9·84	10·24	9·43	9·81	10·50	10·40	9·57	9·27	9·31	10·95
Queensland ..	11·33	12·66	12·07	11·73	11·88	12·08	12·38	10·11	10·47	9·56	..
New South Wales	10·88	12·48	11·82	11·16	11·68	11·95	11·59	10·62	10·13	9·89	10·56
Victoria ..	12·90	15·94	14·28	12·75	13·22	13·40	12·90	11·92	12·10	12·42	11·66
South Australia* ..	11·24	13·06	12·14	10·64	11·11	11·79	10·71	10·22	10·14	10·34	9·72
Western Australia	16·97	16·05	13·76	12·92	13·36	13·63	12·60	11·91	10·83	11·87	11·09
Tasmania ..	11·53	13·51	12·25	11·05	10·45	10·84	11·92	11·01	10·23	11·13	11·22
England and Wales	17·4	17·5	18·2	18·2	16·9	16·2	15·4	16·2	15·2	15·4	..
Scotland ..	18·4	18·0	18·1	18·5	17·9	17·2	16·6	16·9	15·9	16·0	..
Ireland	18·5	18·2	17·7	19·6	17·8	17·5	17·5	18·1	17·1	17·0	..
Denmark ..	16·6	15·5	17·3	16·8	15·8	14·6	14·7	14·1	15·0	13·5	..
Norway	15·3	15·2	16·7	15·8	14·9	13·8	14·8	14·3	14·8	13·7	..
Sweden	15·4	15·1	17·7	16·8	16·1	15·4	15·1	15·3	15·6	14·4	..
Austria	25·6	24·9	25·6	25·3	24·0	24·7	23·8	23·7	25·0	..	..
Hungary ..	28·5	28·0	27·2	26·9	25·4	27·0	26·1	24·8	27·8	24·8	..
Switzerland ..	17·7	18·3	17·7	19·3	18·0	17·2	17·6	17·8	17·9	..	..
German Empire ..	21·3	20·5	21·5	22·1	20·7	19·5	20·0	19·6	19·8	..	..
Netherlands ..	16·9	17·0	17·1	17·8	17·2	16·3	15·6	15·9	15·3	14·8	..
France	19·4	20·9	21·1	21·9	20·1	19·5	19·2	19·4	19·6	19·9	..
Italy	21·9	22·9	21·9	23·8	22·0	22·2	22·4	21·1	21·9	20·8	..

* Excluding the Northern Territory.

Considering the range of this statement New Zealand is conspicuous as showing the lowest death-rate. The rates for the principal Australian States are a little higher, but, generally speaking, far below those for the United Kingdom or the European Continental States mentioned in the table.

Perfect accuracy in comparing one country with another can only be attained by the use of what is termed an "index of mortality." The proportions of the living vary in regard to the different age-groups, and the ordinary death-rate—which is calculated on the population as a whole—does not afford a true means of judging of the relative healthiness of the places compared. But by taking a population like that of Sweden, and applying the percentage at each age-group to the death-rates, a standard of health or index of mortality can be arrived at. This has been done for New Zealand, in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Conference held at Hobart in 1902, and the result is expressed in tabular form.

INDEX OF MORTALITY IN NEW ZEALAND FOR 1907.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population, 1907.	Number of Deaths, 1907.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1907.	Percentage of Population of Sweden, 1890 (Standard).	Index of Mortality in New Zealand per 1,000.
Under 1 year ..	23,070	2,228	96·57	2·55	2·46
1 and under 20 years	338,047	1,281	3·78	39·80	1·50
20 and under 40 years	347,513	1,528	4·39	26·96	1·18
40 and under 60 years	145,586	1,502	10·31	19·23	1·98
60 years and upwards	64,889	3,527	54·35	11·46	6·23
Totals ..	919,105	10,066	10·95	100·00	13·35

A similar calculation for the States of the Australian Commonwealth has been made for 1905. The results, when compared with the actual rates, exhibit to what degree the age-constitution of the population affects the death-rate. The figures for New Zealand are also given.

	Year 1905.	
	Index.	Actual.
Queensland	14·53	10·47
New South Wales	13·53	10·13
Victoria	14·55	12·10
South Australia	13·52	10·15
Western Australia	14·41	10·83
Tasmania	13·36	10·29
New Zealand	11·85	9·27
„ (1906)	11·55	9·31

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.

In the earlier annual reports on the vital statistics of the four chief towns the central boroughs alone were dealt with, particulars respecting the suburbs not having been obtained. But this omission was held to be a grave defect, as the suburban death-rate may differ much from the death-rate at the centre. Steps were therefore taken early in 1895 to collect statistics of the suburban boroughs as well as of the four chief cities. As regards Auckland and Christchurch, the whole of the area usually recognised as suburban has not yet been brought under municipal government, and the statistics given below do not deal with such portions as still remain in road districts. The omission, however, is not very important, for there are in either case quite enough suburbs included within borough boundaries to give a fair idea of the death-rate of greater Auckland and greater Christchurch. As further boroughs are formed the vital statistics will be made to include them.

The total number of deaths registered for the four centres in 1907 was 3,095—*viz.*, 2,567 in the cities, and 528 in the suburbs.

By including the suburbs the death-rate for last year is lowere at all of the four centres. The rates for the year are :—

	Death-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	13·38	
" and six suburban boroughs ..		11·43
Wellington City	11·45	
" and three suburban boroughs ..		11·28
Christchurch City	14·72	
" and one suburban borough ..		14·37
Dunedin City	12·98	
" and six suburban boroughs ..		12·02

If the number of deaths of infants under one year be excluded the mortality among the rest of the population is found to have bee for 1906 and 1907 in the following ratio to the 1,000 living :—

	1906.	1907.
Auckland (including suburbs)	7·63	8·76
Wellington "	7·23	8·06
Christchurch "	9·15	10·52
Dunedin "	9·39	9·60

The degree of infantile mortality is perhaps best shown in th proportion of deaths of children under one year of age to every 10 births. For 1906 and 1907 the proportions at the chief centre are,—

	1906.	1907.
Auckland (including suburbs)	8·58	9·72
Wellington "	7·19	11·78
Christchurch "	7·44	12·62
Dunedin "	7·26	9·54

The higher mortality for 1907 is very considerable.

Again, the percentage of deaths of children under 5 to the tota number of deaths is—Auckland 32·83; in Christchurch, 32·71; i Wellington, 35·98; in Dunedin, 24·65.

MORTALITY AT FOUR CENTRES, EXCLUDING SUBURBS.

Excluding suburbs, and dealing with the deaths at all age in the four cities or central boroughs only, the rates for 1907 ar found to be higher than in the previous year. The figures for fiv years are given :—

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Auckland (excluding suburbs) ..	12·97	11·11	12·15	12·51	13·38
Wellington " ..	11·30	10·75	10·55	9·45	11·45
Christchurch " ..	11·39	10·50	10·76	11·12	14·72
Dunedin " ..	14·77	13·59	11·13	12·70	12·98

Omitting the deaths of infants under one year, and calculating the rate on the population of one year of age and upwards, an increase on the previous year is shown at three of the four centres.

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population, excluding Infants (under One Year of Age).				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Auckland (excluding suburbs)..	9·45	9·24	9·39	9·84	10·57
Wellington „ ..	8·84	8·42	7·80	7·68	8·43
Christchurch „ ..	8·83	7·87	8·46	9·34	11·10
Dunedin „ ..	13·61	11·90	9·64	10·76	10·74

Subjoined is a table showing the rates of infant mortality in the four cities for each of the past five years, together with the mean rates for the period.

	Deaths of Children under One Year to every 100 Births.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Mean of Five Years.
Auckland (excluding suburbs) ..	12·08	6·93	10·13	9·92	10·55	9·92
Wellington „ ..	9·28	9·55	10·02	7·11	11·85	9·56
Christchurch „ ..	10·49	10·36	8·60	7·24	12·99	9·94
Dunedin „ ...	7·27	8·74	7·21	7·76	9·77	8·15

CAUSES OF DEATH AT FOUR CENTRES, INCLUDING SUBURBS.

While treating of the death-rates at the chief cities and surroundings, it is desirable to refer to the causes of mortality, which is done in the remarks that follow. The deaths for the whole Dominion, classified according to their cause, are treated of at length a little further on.

Specific Febrile and Zymotic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

The mortality from these diseases was much higher at each of the four centres in 1907 than in the previous year. The total deaths in this class were 133 for 1906 and 395 for 1907.

	Deaths from Febrile and Zymotic Diseases.	
	1906.	1907.
Auckland and suburbs	42	103
Wellington „	22	110
Christchurch „	23	110
Dunedin „	46	72
	133	395

Of the above, diarrhœal diseases caused most deaths in 1907 at the four centres taken together, the total number being 111. Whooping-cough came next with 104 deaths, influenza 64, measles 36, diphtheria 23, scarlet fever 11, typhoid fever 9, bubonic plague 1, and other *zymotic complaints 36.*

Comparison of the deaths for each city, including suburbs, shows,—

Zymotic, &c., Diseases	Auckland. 1906.	Auckland. 1907.	Wellington. 1906.	Wellington. 1907.	Christchurch. 1906.	Christchurch. 1907.	Dunedin. 1906.	Dunedin. 1907.
Diarrhœal diseases ..	16	19	2	23	8	47	3	22
Influenza	11	10	6	17	9	13	7	24
Typhoid fever ..	5	6	4	..	..	2	5	1
Measles	..	17	..	15	..	4	10	..
Scarlet fever	2	1	1	9	1	..	..	1
Diphtheria	2	8	5	9	2	5	4	1
Whooping-cough ..	..	36	..	28	..	29	12	11
Bubonic plague ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other zymotic diseases	6	5	4	9	3	10	5	12

Parasitic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

Hydatids were fatal at Auckland (1 death), Wellington (2 deaths), Christchurch (1 death), and Dunedin (1 death).

Dietetic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

These numbered 15, 3 being due to want of breast-milk, 8 to alcoholism, and 4 to delirium tremens.

Constitutional Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

The deaths at the four towns numbered 582 in 1907. The first in importance of these diseases, and of all causes of death, is tubercle. The figures for 1906 and 1907 show 232 and 289 deaths for each year respectively.

	1906.		1907.	
	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.
Auckland and suburbs ..	40	12	46	20
Wellington ..	49	11	45	24
Christchurch ..	28	14	52	25
Dunedin ..	59	19	49	28
	176	56	192	97

The mortality from tubercular diseases for 1907 is 9·3 per cent. of the total deaths at the four boroughs and their suburbs from all causes.

Deaths from cancer rose at the chief towns from 217 in 1906 to 235 in 1907. The latter number is 7·59 per cent. of deaths for the year from all causes.

The number of deaths from cancer at the four chief towns and their suburbs for each of the last five years was as under:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Auckland and suburbs	37	45	35	49	50
Wellington "	47	44	47	53	50
Christchurch "	33	38	49	60	76
Dunedin "	62	57	60	55	59
	179	184	191	217	235

Diabetes shows 27 deaths in 1907, against 36 in 1906.

Developmental Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

There were 330 deaths in this class, of which 127 were from premature birth, 183 from old age, and 20 from other causes.

Local Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

Deaths in this class were 245 more than in 1906, the figures being 1,542, against 1,297. Diseases of the circulatory system were the most fatal of this class, amounting to 384, being heart-disease, &c. Diseases of the nervous system show 300 deaths—117 from apoplexy. Diseases of the respiratory system show 369 deaths for 1907, against 297 in the former year. Bronchitis, pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, pleurisy, and allied diseases form this group, and the increased number for 1907 is very considerable.

Under the head of "Diseases of the Digestive System" there were 330 deaths at the four centres, including 166 from enteritis; peritonitis, 10; gastritis, 16; cirrhosis of liver, 14; jaundice and liver-disease, 20; and dentition 5. From appendicitis 28 deaths are particularly noted.

Diseases of the urinary system caused 111 deaths—51 from Bright's disease. The remaining deaths were: 1 disease of organs of special sense, 11 of the lymphatic, 26 of the reproductive systems, 5 of the organs of locomotion, and 5 of the integumentary system.

Violent Deaths (at Four Chief Centres).

There were 127 violent deaths, 95 of which were classed as accidental. Eight of these latter were caused by fractures, and 17 by falls. In 4 cases deaths resulted from the deceased being run over by a train, 3 by being struck by tram-car, 3 crushed by dray, truck, &c., 2 while getting off tram-car in motion, 3 by an accident at the Auckland Dock. Nine deaths were from burns or scalds, 16 by drowning, 12 by suffocation, 1 by poisoning; besides 4 from accident at birth, and 13 others.

Four deaths were classified as homicide. Of 28 suicides, 8 were by shooting, 2 by cutting throat, 8 by poison, 4 by hanging, 4 by drowning, and 2 others.

VITAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITALS, 1907.

The vital statistics of the two chief cities, *with their suburbs*, of Australasia show that the death-rate in Wellington (N.Z.) for 1907 was lower than that of either of these principal towns for the same year.

Capital Cities (including Suburbs).	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths
		Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
Melbourne ..	532,200	12,860	24·16	6,823	12·82	6,037
Sydney	544,700	14,334	26·32	6,238	11·45	8,096
Wellington ..	69,241	1,893	27·34	781	11·28	1,112

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH, AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The average age at death of persons of either sex, in each of the ten years 1898–1907, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1898 ..	39·29 years	35·69 years.	1903 ..	39·56 years	35·43 years.
1899 ..	37·73 „	33·54 „	1904 ..	41·47 „	38·44 „
1900 ..	40·31 „	36·14 „	1905 ..	43·03 „	39·13 „
1901 ..	41·64 „	37·68 „	1906 ..	44·39 „	39·35 „
1902 ..	41·07 „	34·88 „	1907 ..	40·43 „	36·66 „

The average expectation of life at each year of age has been compiled from a table given in a paper on the rates of mortality in New Zealand which was published by Mr. George Leslie. This is the best and most up-to-date information procurable, but it is not guaranteed by the authorities of the Government Life Insurance Department.

The table shows, on comparison with New South Wales figures (Coghlan's), that at birth the expectation of life to the male infant in New Zealand is considerably greater than in that State, the figures being 54·44 years (N.Z.), against 49·60 (N.S.W.), and for females 57·26 and 52·90.

At 21 years of age the expectation in New Zealand for males is 43·77 years, against 41·35 (N.S.W.), and for females 45·59, against 43·62.

At age 45 the comparison is, for males, 25·23 years (N.Z.), 23·27 (N.S.W.); females, 27·46 years (N.Z.), against 25·34 (N.S.W.).

At the age of 70, the limit of a normal life, the figures for New Zealand are—males 9·48 years, females 10·23, against 8·64 for both sexes in New South Wales.

Throughout the comparison is in favour of this country.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.		Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.		Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
0	54·444	57·260	35	32·829	34·954	70	9·481	10·227
1	59·102	61·214	36	32·054	34·215	71	8·988	9·673
2	59·169	61·220	37	31·282	33·475	72	8·504	9·130
3	58·626	60·647	38	30·511	32·734	73	8·035	8·60
4	57·924	59·934	39	29·744	31·990	74	7·586	8·095
5	57·167	59·148	40	28·979	31·243	75	7·160	7·614
6	56·396	58·343	41	28·220	30·493	76	6·758	7·164
7	55·606	57·520	42	27·465	29·739	77	6·379	6·742
8	54·791	56·680	43	26·715	28·981	78	6·022	6·349
9	53·956	55·825	44	25·971	28·221	79	5·683	5·982
10	53·094	54·953	45	25·231	27·458	80	5·362	5·636
11	52·212	54·069	46	24·499	26·694	81	5·055	5·312
12	51·315	53·180	47	23·773	25·927	82	4·765	5·005
13	50·425	52·294	48	23·055	25·163	83	4·489	4·714
14	49·539	51·415	49	22·344	24·399	84	4·229	4·439
15	48·663	50·545	50	21·636	23·640	85	3·982	4·180
16	47·803	49·690	51	20·932	22·885	86	3·747	3·935
17	46·960	48·847	52	20·231	22·135	87	3·525	3·705
18	46·139	48·016	53	19·530	21·392	88	3·313	3·487
19	45·336	47·198	54	18·836	20·655	89	3·110	3·283
20	44·551	46·393	55	18·150	19·926	90	2·914	3·089
21	43·775	45·593	56	17·478	19·202	91	2·723	2·905
22	43·005	44·803	57	16·822	18·485	92	2·525	2·731
23	42·235	44·021	58	16·183	17·776	93	2·323	2·564
24	41·463	43·244	59	15·560	17·077	94	2·101	2·400
25	40·684	42·474	60	14·949	16·386	95	1·843	2·238
26	39·899	41·708	61	14·348	15·705	96	1·553	2·082
27	39·108	40·946	62	13·754	15·037	97	1·247	1·931
28	38·319	40·187	63	13·170	14·386	98	0·960	1·774
29	37·526	39·431	64	12·600	13·752	99	0·677	1·600
30	36·736	38·678	65	12·046	13·135	100	0·500	1·424
31	35·949	37·928	66	11·512	12·534	101	...	1·195
32	35·165	37·181	67	10·994	11·945	102	...	0·889
33	34·384	36·438	68	10·486	11·365	103	...	0·500
34	33·605	35·695	69	9·981	10·792			

ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN.

New Zealand statistics give detailed information on this subject, which appears to be unique. In a paper read by Mr. H. W. Manly, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on the 27th April, 1903, before the Institute of Actuaries at London, under the heading "Children's Benefits," he stated that in order to ascertain the ages and the number of children left by a married man at his death he had to go to the same source as Mr. King did when he constructed his table of "Family Annuities"—viz., the Statistics of New Zealand. And further, after announcing his intention of making very considerable use of the information, he gave the tables, grouping five ages together. ("Journal of the Institute of Actuaries," October, 1903.)

Although the subject is not one of general interest, as the Year-book is more often referred to than a statistical volume, it may be excusable to draw attention here to the tables published for the year 1907 and the experience of the quinquennial period, as shown in the "Statistics of New Zealand."

The first table shows, for the year 1907, the total number of men who died at each year of age from twenty upwards; the number of married men stated in the registers as having died (*a*) childless, (*b*) leaving children; and the number and ages of the children living at the time of the father's death. The next is a similar table, but giving five years' results for all ages of the fathers. A condensation of this table is shown here.

NEW ZEALAND, 1903 TO 1907.

Ages of Married Men at Death.	Number of Married Men who died		Number and Ages of Living Issue.						
	Childless.	Leaving Children.	Under 5	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	21 and over.	Not specified.	Totals.
20 to 30 ..	91	155	250	24	..	..	..	13	287
30 " 40 ..	173	655	886	565	213	32	..	67	1,763
40 " 50 ..	162	918	714	919	968	770	293	226	3,890
50 " 60 ..	196	1,415	332	650	1,157	1,591	3,244	346	7,320
60 " 65 ..	126	1,057	71	180	419	854	4,323	242	6,089
65 and upwards	711	4,806	82	207	591	1,280	22,870	1,181	26,211

A table has also been prepared for the statistical volume showing, for the year 1907, the number and ages of the youngest orphan children left by married men who died. The results of five years' experience in this matter are expressed below in tabular form.

NUMBER AND AGES OF YOUNGEST LIVING CHILDREN LEFT BY MARRIED MEN WHO DIED, 1903–7.

Ages of Married Men at Death.	Number of Married Men who died leaving Children.	Number and Ages of Youngest Living Children.					
		Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	21 and over.	Not specified.
20 to 30 ..	155	148	2	..	..	..	5
30 , 40 ..	655	503	101	22	2	..	27
40 , 50 ..	918	416	236	132	60	23	51
50 , 60 ..	1,415	226	280	329	284	226	70
60 , 65 ..	1,057	49	89	168	276	434	41
65 and upwards	4,806	56	99	281	498	3,648	224

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Subjoined is a classified statement of the deaths of infants under one year during 1907, with the ratio of the deaths in each class to the 1,000 births during the year:—

Year.	Sex.	Under 1 Month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months
		NUMBER OF DEATHS.				
1907 ..	Male	430	269	257	286	1,242
	Female	333	177	243	233	986
		DEATHS TO THE 1,000 BIRTHS.				
1907 ..	Male	33·50	20·96	20·02	22·28	96·76
	Female	27·16	14·44	19·82	19·01	80·43

Ninety-seven out of every thousand of male children born, and eighty of every thousand females, are found to have died before attaining the age of one year. The mortality was thus one in ten of male children and one in twelve of females in New Zealand, where conditions are far more favourable to infant life than in Australia, at least as far as relates to the cities. But the year 1907 was exceptionally fatal amongst children, as is exhibited in the further tables on this subject.

It will also be seen from the figures that the chances of living during the first year of age are greater for female than for male infants. Thus, during the year 1907 there were—

100 deaths of males to 81 deaths of females under 1 month of age;
100 „ 69 „ from 1 to 3 months of age;
100 „ 99 „ from 3 to 6 months of age;
100 „ 85 „ from 6 to 12 months of age;
100 „ 83 „ under 12 months of age.

The rates of infantile mortality—that is, the proportion the deaths of children under one year of age bear to the births—are higher in the Australian States than in New Zealand.

Dealing with the results for ten years, the deaths of infants under one year are in the large proportion of three-fourths of the total deaths under five, as might be expected, the first year being the tenderest period. (See notes to tables.)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, AND PROPORTION TO BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age. (Totals for each Year, and Means of 10 Years.)					Total Births registered in each Year, and Mean of 10 Years.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to every 1,000 Births.
	Under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.		
1898	573	289	306	342	1,510	18,955	79·7
1899	619	389	378	420	1,806	18,835	95·9
1900	607	288	293	281	1,469	19,546	75·2
1901	610	272	292	289	1,463	20,491	71·4
1902	665	344	313	390	1,712	20,655	82·9
1903	692	346	367	365	1,770	21,829	81·1
1904	669	260	356	331	1,616	22,766	71·0
1905	714	285	290	310	1,599	23,682	67·5
1906	717	247	244	298	1,506	24,252	62·1
1907	763	446	500	519	2,228	25,094	88·79
Means of ten years ..	663	317	334	354	1,668	21,611	77·18

otal number of deaths of infants for the period included in the table is

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS AND PROPORTION TO DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Year.	Deaths of Children under 1 to 5 Years of Age. (Totals for each Year, and Means of 10 Years.)						Total Deaths at all Ages for each Year, and Mean of 10 Years.	Deaths under 5 Years: Per Cent. of Mortality at all Ages.
	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	Total Deaths under 5 Years.		
1898	1,510	200	91	72	47	1,920	7,244	26·50
1899	1,806	291	111	74	56	2,338	7,680	30·44
1900	1,469	205	93	64	58	1,889	7,200	26·24
1901	1,463	208	85	68	52	1,876	7,634	24·57
1902	1,712	307	118	92	61	2,290	8,375	27·34
1903	1,770	275	126	111	64	2,346	8,528	27·51
1904	1,616	169	83	63	43	1,974	8,087	24·41
1905	1,599	176	97	61	46	1,979	8,061	24·55
1906	1,506	177	87	58	37	1,865	8,339	22·36
1907	2,228	350	165	94	49	2,886	10,066	28·67
Means of ten years	1,668	236	105	76	51	2,136	8,121	26·30

NOTE.—The total number of deaths included in this table of children under 5 years is 21,363.

Although 16,679 infants (under one year) were lost to the Dominion by death during the decade, and, including these, 21,363 children under five, the third table shows much more satisfactory results for New Zealand than for New South Wales or Victoria in the matter of the preservation of infant life. Dealing with averages of five years, in New Zealand only 73 infants under one year are found to die out of every 1,000 born, against 91 in New South Wales and 94 in Victoria.

Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age to every 1,000 Births.		
	New Zealand.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1902	82·9	109·7	108·6
1903	81·1	110·4	106·4
1904	71·0	82·4	77·6
1905	67·5	80·6	83·3
1906	62·1	74·5	92·9
Means of five years	72·9	91·5	93·8

European countries show still higher average mortality of infants than the principal Australian States: England and Wales, 132 (under one year) to every 1,000 births; France, 136; Italy, 166; Hungary, 205. Sweden (99) and Norway (81) have exceptionally low rates.

The principal causes of mortality in children under one year for New Zealand are given, with the numbers of deaths for five years from such causes. Premature birth stands first in order of importance, marasmus or debility coming next. Here it is seen how much mortality is attributed to these causes according to the medical certificates. As to the conditions which operate, the Registrar-General cannot deal with the question.*

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Principal Causes of Deaths of Infants.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Miasmatic diseases	191	36	20	43	238
Diarrhœal diseases	122	152	92	65	235
Premature birth	301	291	360	337	359
Convulsions	103	95	96	90	84
Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy ..	241	149	208	170	269
Enteritis	167	231	193	167	322
Marasmus, &c.	270	273	258	267	304

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* The report of the Royal Commission on the decline of the birth-rate in New South Wales (1904), besides giving statistics of infantile mortality, describes *the conditions that operate in producing such mortality*. Recommendations are also made, and the subject of feeding and care of infants dealt with.

The causes which operate in producing infantile mortality both among legitimates and illegitimates in New South Wales, are enumerated as under:—

1. Premature birth; defective viability consequent upon imperfections in the process of development; disease acquired before birth; injured and impaired viability arising before or in process of birth.

2. Defective care of the new-born by ignorant or careless midwives.

3. Ill health of mothers, and consequent inability to provide the natural nutrition of infants and requisite nursing.

4. A want of knowledge of the proper modes of rearing infants (exemplified under seven heads).

5. Injurious quality of proprietary and other artificial foods, often recklessly advertised.

6. Injurious quality of milk under the conditions in which it is commonly supplied and used.

7. Injurious effects of chemical preservatives in milk, and in preparations of milk used as infant-food.

8. Insufficient public maternity-hospital accommodation for the parturient women among the poorer classes.

9. Insufficient public-hospital accommodation for the treatment of sick infants.

10. The prevalence of epidemic preventable disease in infants.

11. The undue incidence of "summer diarrhœa," or acute gastro-intestinal catarrh.

The causes tending to produce mortality in the illegitimate infants were found to be (in New South Wales):—

12. Maternal indifference, and the social and economic disabilities of the mothers.

13. Defective management of institutions and places where illegitimate infants are received.

14. Secret adoption of children for gain.

15. Separation of infants from their mothers.

16. Infanticide and fœticide of viable infants.

A table is added to show the infant mortality in Wellington, Sydney and Melbourne.

Year.	Wellington and Suburbs.			Sydney and Suburbs.			Melbourne and Suburbs.		
	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.
1902 ..	1,321	172	130·2	13,002	1,457	112·1	12,498	1,590	127·2
1903 ..	1,520	141	92 8	12,749	1,483	116·3	12,012	1,493	124 3
1904 ..	1,479	141	95·3	13,215	1,300	98·4	11,886	1,102	92·7
1905 ..	1,715	165	96·2	13,769	1,230	89·3	11,944	1,133	94·8
1906 ..	1,753	126	71·88	13,984	1,176	84·10	12,373	1,404	113·47
Means of five years	1,558	149	95·64	13,344	1,329	99·60	12,143	1,344	110·68

The infantile mortality for a number of countries is given by the Registrar-General of England.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR TO 1,000 BIRTHS.

Country.	Average Annual Rate in 10 Years. 1896–1905.	Country.	Average Annual Rate in 10 Years. 1896–1905.
Chili ..	326	Bulgaria ..	144
Russia	268	Western Australia	143
Austria	223	Switzerland	139
Roumania	218	Finland ..	135
Hungary	215	Denmark ..	126
Prussia	196	Scotland ..	125
Spain	178	New South Wales	105
Jamaica	174	Victoria ..	103
Ceylon	170	Ireland ..	102
Italy ..	168	South Australia	100
Servia	154	Queensland	99
Belgium	153	Sweden ..	97
Japan	153	Tasmania ..	94
France	149	Norway ..	88
England and Wales	147	New Zealand	77
Netherlands ..	144		

Here, of European countries, Austria, which has a birth-rate of 35 to 38 *per 1,000 of population*, shows an infantile mortality of 223 per 1,000 births; while New Zealand, with a birth-rate of 27 per 1,000 of population, loses only 77 infants per 1,000 births. So that, whatever may be the faults of ignorance or wilfulness in this country, from a statistical point of view it would appear that far better conditions obtain than elsewhere.

INFANT-LIFE PROTECTION.

"The Infant Life Protection Act, 1907," repeals the statute of 1896. The Act renders it unlawful for any person to take charge of an infant under the age of six years, for the purpose of nursing or maintaining it apart from its parents or guardians, for a longer period than seven consecutive days, unless such person is licensed as a foster-parent.

Provision is made for the granting and revocation of licenses, and for the method of payment of maintenance-money. No payment is to be made to or received by a foster-parent except in pursuance of an agreement approved by the Secretary to the Education Department, and if default be made in payment under the agreement the amount due, or part thereof, may be paid by the Secretary, and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown. When and so long as any money so recoverable remains unpaid, the Secretary shall have and may exercise the powers of a guardian until the child attains the age of fifteen years. Provision is also made for the inspection of foster-homes, and in case of the removal or death of foster-children.

The Act applies to any infant adopted under "The Adoption of Children Act, 1895," in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such adoption had taken place. The Department of Education is the authority by whom the Act is to be administered.

In his sixty-seventh annual report the Registrar-General of England remarked "that a well-devised system of early notification of births, legalised and worked in conjunction with the present registration system on the one hand, and with sanitary administration on the other, might, along with other motive forces, serve as a most effective and lasting barrier with which to stem the tide of infant mortality." The Notification of Births Act was passed accordingly in England, and the New Zealand legislature in 1907 introduced provisions for early notification when passing the Infant Life Protection Act of that year, allowing seventy-two hours after birth if in a city or borough, or twenty-one days in any other case.

CAUSES OF DEATH (THE WHOLE DOMINION).

The deaths registered during 1907, arranged in the several classes according to their assigned causes, give the rates shown on the next page.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Proportion to Total Deaths.			Proportion per 10,000 living, 1907.	Proportion per 10,000 living, 1906.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Class I. Specific febrile or zymotic diseases,—				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
Order 1. Miasmatic diseases	384	384	768	6·67	8·91	7·03	8·35	3·05
„ 2. Diarrhœal diseases	184	130	314	3·20	3·01	3·12	3·42	1·08
„ 3. Malarial diseases	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·01	0·01	0·01
„ 4. Zoogenous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5. Venereal diseases	7	7	14	0·12	0·16	0·14	0·15	0·19
„ 6. Septic diseases	29	59	88	0·50	1·37	0·87	0·96	0·65
Total Class I.	605	580	1,185	10·51	13·45	11·77	12·89	4·98
Class II. Parasitic diseases	6	10	16	0·10	0·23	0·16	0·17	0·17
Class III. Dietetic diseases	35	17	52	0·61	0·39	0·52	0·57	0·72
Class IV. Constitutional diseases	912	818	1,730	15·85	18·98	17·19	18·82	17·17
Class V. Developmental diseases	604	488	1,092	10·50	11·32	10·85	11·88	10·90
Class VI. Local diseases,—								
Order 1. Diseases of nervous system	501	409	910	8·70	9·49	9·04	9·90	9·64
„ 2. Diseases of organs of special sense	4	3	7	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·07
„ 3. Diseases of circulatory system	758	475	1,233	13·17	11·02	12·25	13·41	12·62
„ 4. Diseases of respiratory system	653	493	1,146	11·35	11·44	11·39	12·47	10·90
„ 5. Diseases of digestive system	529	474	1,003	9·19	10·99	9·96	10·91	8·73
„ 6. Diseases of lymphatic system	16	23	39	0·28	0·53	0·39	0·42	0·35
„ 7. Diseases of urinary system	286	128	414	4·97	2·97	4·11	4·50	4·27
„ 8. Diseases of reproductive system,—								
(a.) Of organs of generation	2	27	29	0·03	0·63	0·29	0·32	0·36
(b.) Of parturition	...	87	87	...	2·02	0·86	0·95	0·84
„ 9. Diseases of locomotive system	9	11	20	0·16	0·25	0·20	0·22	0·32
„ 10. Diseases of integumentary system	13	12	25	0·23	0·28	0·25	0·27	0·14
Total Class VI.	2,771	2,142	4,913	48·15	49·69	48·81	53·45	48·24
Class VII. Violence,—								
Order 1. Accident or negligence	506	99	605	8·79	2·30	6·01	6·58	6·30
„ 2. Homicide	4	2	6	0·07	0·05	6·06	0·07	0·12
„ 3. Suicide	92	10	102	1·60	0·23	1·01	1·11	0·93
„ 4. Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Class VII.	602	111	713	10·46	2·58	7·08	7·76	7·35
Class VIII. Ill-defined and not-specified causes	220	145	365	3·82	3·36	3·62	3·97	3·58
Grand totals	5,755	4,311	10,066	100·00	100·00	100·00	109·51	93·11

The next table shows, for either sex, the number of deaths fro each cause registered during the year 1907 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	ORDER 1.—*Miasmatic.*			
	Small-pox	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...
	Measles	55	46	101
	Epidemic rose-rash, rubeola	...	...	...
	Scarlet fever, scarlatina	8	17	25
	Typhus	...	...	...
	Bubonic plague ...	...	2	2
	Dengue	...	...	...
	Relapsing fever	...	...	...
	Influenza	111	112	223
	Whooping-cough ...	142	165	307
	Mumps	...	1	1
	Diphtheria	35	20	55
	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	...	...
	Simple and ill-defined fever	...	...	...
	Enteric fever, typhoid ...	32	21	53
	Other miasmatic diseases	1	...	1
	Total Order 1 ...	384	384	768
	ORDER 2.—*Diarrhœal.*			
	Simple cholera	25	15	40
	Diarrhœa	145	109	254
	Dysentery	14	6	20
	Total Order 2 ...	184	130	314
	ORDER 3.—*Malarial.*			
	Remittent fever... ...	...	...	...
	Ague	...	...	...
	Beriberi	1	...	1
	Total Order 3 ...	1	...	1
	ORDER 4.—*Zoogenous.*			
	Hydrophobia	...	...	...
	Glanders	...	...	...
	Splenic fever	...	...	...
	Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination... ...	...	...	...
	Total Order 4 ...	...	...	...
	ORDER 5.—*Venereal.*			
	Syphilis	6	7	13
	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra, ulcer of groin	1	...	1
	Total Order 5 ...	7	7	14
	ORDER 6.—*Septic.*			
	Phagedæna	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	6	10	16
	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	23	20	43
	Puerperal fever, pyæmia, septicæmia	...	29	29
	Total Order 6 ...	29	59	88
	Total Class I. ...	605	580	1,185

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	Thrush	1	...	
	Other diseases from vegetable parasites ...	...	...	...
	Hydatid disease ...	5	10	1
	Worms	...	...	...
	Other diseases from animal parasites	...	...	...
	Total Class II. ...	6	10	1
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.	Starvation, exposure ...	4	...	
	Want of breast-milk ...	3	2	
	Scurvy	...	...	...
	Intemperance—			
	Chronic alcoholism ...	17	8	2
	Delirium tremens ...	10	1	1
	Other dietetic diseases ...	1	6	7
	Total Class III. ...	35	17	52
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Rheumatic fever ...	16	9	25
	Rheumatism	7	5	12
	Gout	1	2	3
	Rickets	3	...	3
	Cancer	361	313	674
	Tabes mesenterica, tubercular peritonitis ...	18	17	35
	Tubercular meningitis, acute hydrocephalus ...	64	51	115
	Phthisis	337	275	612
	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	45	49	94
	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	10	3	13
	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	18	32	50
	Diabetes mellitus ...	29	58	87
	Other constitutional diseases	3	4	7
	Total Class IV. ...	912	818	1,73
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	Premature birth ...	194	165	35
	Atelectasis	11	11	2
	Cyanosis	3	3	
	Spina bifida	4	5	
	Imperforate anus ...	2	1	
	Cleft palate, hare-lip ...	3	1	
	Other congenital defects	10	8	1
	Old age	377	294	67
	Total Class V. ...	604	488	1,09
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.	ORDER 1.—*Diseases of Nervous System.*			
	Inflammation of the brain or its membranes	71	59	13
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...
	Apoplexy	182	148	33
	Softening of brain ...	7	13	2
	Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	24	22	

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 1.—*Diseases of Nervous System*—contd.			
	Paralysis (undescribed)...	29	32	61
	Paralysis agitans ...	5	2	7
	Insanity, general paralysis of insane	36	9	45
	Chorea	...	1	1
	Epilepsy	20	24	44
	Convulsions	51	59	110
	Laryngismus stridulus ...	3	...	3
	Idiopathic tetanus ...	...	2	2
	Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord	21	11	32
	Locomotor ataxia ...	13	1	14
	Other diseases of nervous system	39	26	65
	Total Order 1 ...	501	409	910
	ORDER 2.—*Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.*			
	Otitis, otorrhœa... ...	4	3	7
	Epistaxis, and diseases of nose	...	...	...
	Ophthalmia, and diseases of eye	...	...	...
	Total Order 2 ...	4	3	7
	ORDER 3.—*Diseases of Circulatory System.*			
	Endocarditis, valvular disease	498	307	805
	Pericarditis	6	2	8
	Hypertrophy of heart ...	...	...	...
	Fatty degeneration of heart	42	27	69
	Angina pectoris	23	9	32
	Syncope	117	75	192
	Aneurism	28	8	36
	Senile gangrene... ...	7	7	14
	Embolism, thrombosis ...	20	31	51
	Phlebitis	...	4	4
	Varicose veins, piles ...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of circulatory system	17	5	22
	Total Order 3 ...	758	475	1,233
	ORDER 4.—*Diseases of Respiratory System.*			
	Laryngitis	18	14	32
	Croup	12	8	20
	Other diseases of larynx and trachea	2	...	2
	Asthma, emphysema ...	17	7	24
	Bronchitis	209	177	386
	Pneumonia	323	249	572
	Pleurisy	33	15	48
	Other diseases of respiratory system	39	23	62
	Total Order 4 ...	653	493	1,146
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 5.—*Diseases of Digestive System.*			
	Stomatitis, cancrum oris	1	1	2
	Dentition	7	9	16
	Sore throat, quinsy ...	4	1	5
	Dyspepsia	7	6	13
	Hæmatemesis	4	4	8
	Melæna	5	4	9
	Diseases of stomach, gastritis	44	55	99
	Enteritis	214	205	419
	Ulceration, perforation, of intestine	5	7	12
	Ileus, obstruction of intestine	40	23	63
	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	2	1	3
	Intussusception of intestine	12	6	18
	Hernia	18	9	27
	Fistula	1	2	3
	Peritonitis	29	41	70
	Ascites	...	4	4
	Gall-stones	10	15	25
	Cirrhosis of liver ...	35	7	42
	Other diseases of liver, hepatitis, jaundice ..	31	31	62
	Appendicitis	56	30	86
	Other diseases of digestive system	4	13	17
	Total Order 5 ...	529	474	1,003
	ORDER 6.—*Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.*			
	Diseases of lymphatic system	7	...	7
	Diseases of spleen ...	...	...	...
	Bronchocele	7	20	27
	Addison's disease ...	2	3	5
	Total Order 6 ...	16	23	39
	ORDER 7.—*Diseases of Urinary System.*			
	Acute nephritis	35	22	57
	Bright's disease ...	129	82	211
	Uræmia	19	9	28
	Suppression of urine ...	9	3	12
	Calculus	3	1	4
	Hæmaturia	...	1	1
	Diseases of bladder and prostate	76	3	79
	Other diseases of urinary system (kidney-diseases undescribed)	15	7	22
	Total Order 7 ...	286	128	414
	ORDER 8.—*Diseases of Reproductive System.*			
	(*a.*) Diseases of organs of generation,—			
	Ovarian disease ...	...	7	7

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 8.—*Diseases of Reproductive System*—ctd.			
	(*a.*) Diseases of organs of generation—*ctd.*			
	Diseases of uterus and vagina	...	17	17
	Disorders of menstruation	...	...	...
	Pelvic abscess	2	3	5
	Perineal abscess ...	...	...	...
	Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	...	...	...
	(*b.*) Diseases of parturition,—			
	Abortion, miscarriage ...	...	13	13
	Puerperal mania ...	...	1	1
	Puerperal metritis ...	...	1	1
	Puerperal convulsions ...	...	13	13
	Placenta prævia (flooding)	...	15	15
	Phlegmasia dolens ...	...	...	...
	Other accidents of childbirth	...	44	44
	Total Order 8 ...	2	114	116
	ORDER 9.—*Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.*			
	Caries, necrosis	5	7	12
	Arthritis, ostitis ...	2	1	3
	Other diseases of organs of locomotion	2	3	5
	Total Order 9 ...	9	11	20
	ORDER 10.—*Diseases of Integumentary System.*			
	Carbuncle	1	2	3
	Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	7	7	14
	Lupus	...	...	...
	Ulcer, bed-sore	...	...	...
	Eczema	2	2	4
	Pemphigus	2	...	2
	Other diseases of integumentary system ...	1	1	2
	Total Order 10 ...	13	12	25
	Total Class VI. ...	2,771	2,142	4,913

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VII.—VIOLENCE.	ORDER 1.—*Accident or Negligence.*			
	Fractures, contusions ...	210	25	23
	Gunshot wounds ...	24	1	2
	Cut, stab	12	...	1
	Burn, scald	28	19	4
	Sunstroke	1	...	
	Poison	8	4	1
	Drowning	161	25	18
	Suffocation	33	20	5
	Otherwise	29	5	3
	Total Order 1 ...	506	99	60
	ORDER 2.—*Homicide.*			
	Murder, manslaughter ...	4	2	
	Wounds in battle ...	...	...	...
	Total Order 2 ...	4	2	
	ORDER 3.—*Suicide.*			
	Gunshot wounds ...	39	1	4
	Cut, stab	12	1	1
	Poison	8	2	1
	Drowning	8	1	
	Hanging	19	3	2
	Otherwise	6	2	
	Total Order 3 ...	92	10	10
	ORDER 4.—*Execution.*			
	Hanging	...	...	...
	Total Class VII. ...	602	111	71
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT-SPECIFIED CAUSES.	Dropsy	...	...	...
	Marasmus, &c.	202	143	345
	Mortification, gangrene ...	1	...	1
	Tumour	3	...	3
	Abscess	2	...	2
	Hæmorrhage	1	1	2
	Sudden (cause unascertained)	11	1	12
	Other ill-defined and not-specified causes ...	...	...	...
	Total Class VIII. ...	220	145	365
	General totals ...	5,755	4,311	10066

MORTALITY FROM FEBRILE AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths in 1907 from specific febrile or zymotic diseases amounted to 1,185, a proportion of 12·89 in every 10,000 persons living, and an increase of 739 on the number of deaths in 1906, when the proportion was 4·98.

The diseases in this class that have caused the greatest mortality during the past ten years are stated in the table that follows. Of these, diarrhœal complaints were by far the most fatal, causing 2,102 deaths in the decennial period. Influenza comes next, with

1,465 deaths; whooping-cough third, with 886 deaths; typhoid fever fourth, with 709 deaths; measles fifth, with 616 deaths; diphtheria next, 439 deaths; scarlet fever, with 265 deaths; and puerperal fever, with 220 deaths:—

Diseases.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Measles	56	137	9	6	134	143	10	8	12	101
Scarlet fever and scarlatina	2	..	10	17	39	131	13	10	18	25
Diphtheria ..	45	58	63	44	54	23	27	35	35	55
Whooping-cough ..	6	123	90	9	83	204	35	3	26	307
Influenza ..	219	135	181	219	117	56	113	70	132	223
Diarrhœal diseases	275	298	199	139	275	184	193	128	97	314
Enteric or typhoid fever	120	93	68	95	53	61	73	45	48	53
Puerperal fever ..	19	15	24	20	25	28	21	21	18	29

The mortality from measles for 1898 was not very great, but rose to 137 deaths in 1899, falling again to 9 deaths in 1900 and 6 deaths in 1901, again rising to 134 in 1902, and further to 143 deaths in 1903. During 1904, 1905, and 1906 this disease was not epidemic in the Dominion, and caused only ten, eight, and twelve deaths respectively, but in 1907 there was an outbreak which caused 101 deaths. From scarlet fever and scarlatina there were only 25 deaths last year, as compared with 131 in 1903. The mortality from diphtheria, which was 45 deaths in 1898, rose to 55 deaths in 1907, the figures for the intervening years not presenting any striking features.

Whooping-cough in 1898 caused only 6 deaths. In 1899 the mortality sprang up to a total of 123 deaths, against 90 in 1900, 9 in 1901, and 83 in 1902. In 1903 the mortality was heavy, the number of deaths being 204, but in 1904 only 35 deaths are recorded from this complaint, while in 1905 and 1906 the number was further reduced. Last year this complaint was epidemic, and 307 deaths were recorded.

The deaths from influenza numbered 223 in 1907, as against 132 in the previous year. The figures for the eight previous years ranged from 56 to 219, the last being for the years 1898 and 1901.

From diarrhœal complaints the deaths in 1907 were 314, the highest number observed in the decennial period, as against 97 in 1906; while in 1896 the mortality reached the height of 334 deaths, and in 1889 was even higher (355), with a much smaller population than in 1907.

Enteric or typhoid fever was slightly more fatal in 1907 than in 1906, the figures being 53 deaths, against 48. The highest mortality during the *decennium was in 1898,* when the deaths numbered 120.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The year 1900 saw the outbreak of the disease known as the bubonic plague, in Sydney and other parts of Australia. In that year there was one death from plague in New Zealand, which occurred at Auckland. None happened in the year 1901, but three deaths from this cause, all males, were registered at Auckland during 1902. No deaths from plague were recorded in 1903, but one death occurred in 1904. Last year two deaths of females were ascribed to this cause, both registered at Auckland. The Public Health Department is taking every possible precaution.

VACCINATION.

The vaccinations registered for the last ten years are as under :—

Year.	Total Vaccinations registered of Children under 14 Years of Age.	Vaccinations of Children under 1 Year of Age.	Number of Births registered.	Proportion of Successful Vaccinations of	
				Children under 14 Years of Age to Total Births. Per Cent.	Children under 1 Year of Age to Total Births. Per Cent.
1907 ..	5,328	1,961	25,094	21·23	7·81
1906 ..	3,602	1,810	24,252	14·85	7·46
1905 ..	3,818	2,079	23,682	16·12	8·78
1904 ..	18,368	2,323	22,766	80·68	10·20
1903 ..	11,683	5,566	21,829	53·52	25·50
1902 ..	8,763	2,611	20,655	42·43	12·64
1901 ..	3,768	1,984	20,491	18·39	9·68
1900 ..	4,525	3,151	19,546	23·15	16·12
1899 ..	5,133	3,379	18,835	27·25	17·94
1898 ..	10,349	5,507	18,955	54·60	29·05

The number of successful vaccinations of children registered in 1907 was 5,328, against 3,602 in 1906. The fall prior to 1902 was consequent on the alteration of the law relative to vaccination in England, and subsequently in this Dominion, while the increase shown for the three years 1902–4 was no doubt due to a slight visitation of small-pox from abroad, which caused one death in 1903.

Eight children out of every hundred born in 1907 are shown to have been successfully vaccinated in that year. The last three years show a position even lower than that which obtained in 1901 as regards vaccination of infants. The procedure under the new law as regards vaccination is similar to that previously in force. The Registrar issues a notice when a birth is registered, with forms for certificate as to the result of vaccination attached. Vaccination is still compulsory, if exemption is not secured in four months from date of birth. But everything is now subject to the provisions of the "exemption clause," which is the main feature, and governs the rest. Any parent or custodian who has conscientious objections—believing that vaccination would be injurious to the child's health—can apply for a certificate of exemption to a Magistrate or Registrar of Births; and, when the child's parent or guardian is resident outside of a borough, the application may be made to and certificate granted by a Justice of the Peace.

Nineteen thousand and ninety-six exemption certificates were issued from the 13th October, 1900, when the Act came into force, to the end of the year 1907. Of these 3,250 belong to the year 1907, when, as before stated, the successful vaccination of children under one year of age amounted to 1,961, or 7·81 per cent. of births.

When no exemption certificate is obtained, the law now allows to the parent *twelve months* instead of *six* from date of birth in which to vaccinate, and a similar period from date of taking charge of child in case of a custodian. There are penalties for not vaccinating, as before. One conviction for neglecting to vaccinate a child removes liability until the child is four years of age.

The figures given above do not include Maoris vaccinated, nor vaccinations of adult persons other than Natives.

PARASITIC DISEASES.

There were 16 deaths from parasitic diseases, the proportion per 10,000 living being 0·17. Deaths from hydatids numbered 15 in 1907.

DIETETIC DISEASES.

Under the class "Dietetic diseases" are included 36 deaths from intemperance. But these cannot be said to represent the full extent of the mortality really caused by the abuse of alcoholic liquors. Many deaths of intemperate persons are attributed to disease of the liver, kidneys, &c., in the medical certificates.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES: PHTHISIS, CANCER, ETC.

The deaths from constitutional diseases in 1907 numbered 1,730, or 18·82 per 10,000 of population, and 17 out of every 100 deaths from all causes. This class of disease is more fatal than any other except that defined as "Local diseases," on account of the great numbers of deaths from cancer and phthisis, with other tubercular complaints, which are classed as "Constitutional."

The number of deaths from phthisis was 612, and was in the proportion of 6·66 in every 10,000 persons living, against 6·21 in the previous year.

Figures for ten years are quoted, showing that the total number of deaths from this disease in 1902 was the highest recorded during the decennium, though the rate was higher in two of the previous years.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 10,000.
1898	597	8·11
1899	593	7·91
1900	577	7·56
1901	596	7·66
1902	617	7·73
1903	570	6·95
1904	598	7·08
1905	496	5·70
1906	556	6·21
1907	612	6·66

Of the persons dying from phthisis in New Zealand during 1907, more than one-half were born in the Dominion. The numbers are: total of deaths from phthisis, 612; 372 of them having been New-Zealand-born. The proportion is 61 per cent.

At the census of 1906 the New-Zealand-born were shown to be 68 per cent. of the population, which would give the approximate average number of the same in 1907 as 627,400. The death-rate from phthisis amongst these persons was, judging from the numbers in the table annexed, 5·93 per 10,000 living.

The death-rate from phthisis in England and Wales is stated by the Registrar-General to be at the rate of 11·50 per 10,000 living for the year 1906.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1907.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons who died from Phthisis during the Year 1907, classified according to Age, Sex, and Length of Residence in New Zealand.

Length of Residence in New Zealand.	Age at Death.										
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total.
MALES.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
1 to 6 months	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
4 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	3	6	1	2	1	...	...	13
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
15 to 20 years	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	5
20 to 25 years	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	2	...	...	13
25 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	9	12	20	21	16	3	81
Not known	...	...	...	3	5	6	5	1	3	...	23
Born in New Zealand	2	2	1	54	74	26	10	...	2	...	171
Totals	2	2	1	64	114	59	45	26	21	3	337
FEMALES.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
4 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	6
15 to 20 years	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	
20 to 25 years	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	...	...	10
25 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	3	9	11	9	1	1	34
Not known	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	7
Born in New Zealand	2	1	9	81	81	18	7	2	...	...	201
Totals	2	1	9	89	94	39	27	12	1	1	275
Totals of both sexes ...	4	3	10	153	208	98	72	38	22	4	612

In Australasia the rate is materially increased by the deaths of persons who have come from other countries either already suffering from phthisis or predisposed thereto. There is no reason for believing that this circumstance has more effect on the death-rate in Australia than in New Zealand; so that the lower rate referred to in previous issues of this work as obtaining in this country may be taken as proof of the superiority of its climate for withstanding consumptive tendencies.

Phthisis is now known to be and is treated as an infectious preventable disease caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosus*, which is communicable in many ways. Certain constitutions are far more predisposed than others to receive this bacillus, especially under conditions of life unfavourable to robust health, when a nidus is formed for the development of the bacillus. The Government has established a sanatorium for consumptives at Cambridge, in the Waikato, and further institutions are contemplated. There are sanatoria for the treatment of this disease in connection with some of the public hospitals.

From other forms of tuberculosis the deaths in 1907 were 244, or 2·65 per 10,000 of population. Thus a large addition has to be made to the deaths from phthisis to appreciate the full mischief done by tubercular disease.

Deaths from all Tubercular Diseases.

The mortality from all forms of tubercular disease, taken together, has been at the average rate of 9·5 persons per 10,000 living for the last ten years. This rate is far lower than that which obtained in England during the year 1905, when the proportion was 16·44 per 10,000 living.

A table is supplied showing the results for each of ten years in New Zealand. Besides the death-rate from tubercular diseases, it also shows the percentage of deaths by tubercle to those from all causes, which was from 8·50 to 10·62 per cent. for the decennial period 1898–1907.

DECENNIAL TABLE, 1898–1907, SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE FROM TUBERCLE PER 10,000 LIVING AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.

Year.	Mean Population.	Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Rate per 10,000.	Percentage of Total Deaths from all Causes.
1898	736,260	769	10·44	10·62
1899	749,984	795	10·60	10·35
1900	763,594	752	9·85	10·44
1901	777,968	775	9·96	10·15
1902	797,793	802	10·05	9·58
1903	820,217	769	9·38	9·02
1904	845,022	799	9·46	9·88
1905	870,000	678	7·79	8·41
1906	895,594	720	8·04	8·63
1907	919,105	856	9·31	8·50

DECENNIAL TABLE, 1898-1907. — Deaths from various Tubercular Diseases registered in New Zealand, specifying the Number under and over Five Years of Age.

Persons.

Year.	Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Peritonitis.		Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus		Phthisis.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula.		Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.		Total all Ages.
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	
1898 ..	37	12	37	38	10	587	11	37	95	674	769
1899 ..	43	19	32	40	10	583	12	56	97	698	795
1900 ..	20	20	24	55	13	564	9	47	66	686	752
1901 ..	30	22	30	31	10	586	14	52	84	691	775
1902 ..	26	19	36	30	5	612	8	66	75	727	802
1903 ..	22	28	39	35	9	561	11	64	81	688	769
1904 ..	17	18	44	44	5	593	12	66	78	721	799
1905 ..	15	19	37	38	4	492	8	65	64	614	678
1906 ..	8	12	35	31	8	548	10	68	61	659	720
1907 ..	16	19	68	47	4	608	8	86	96	760	856

Seven deaths from "lupus" recorded during the decennium have not been included in the above table. They were all deaths of adult persons (2 males and 5 females), excepting 1, aged 13 years.

It will be seen that the term "tubercular diseases" includes "phthisis," "tabes mesenterica," "tubercular peritonitis," "tubercular meningitis," "acute hydrocephalus," with other forms of tuberculosis (scrofula, &c.). Of these the mortality from phthisis forms by far the greatest part of the whole. Thus, in 1907 there were 612 deaths from phthisis out of a total of 856 deaths from all tubercular complaints. Of 612 deaths by phthisis, only 4 were of persons under 5 years of age.

Examination of the next table, giving the full series of ages of persons who died from tubercular disease during the year 1907, shows that of 35 deaths from tabes mesenterica, with tubercular peritonitis, 16 were of children under 5 years. Also that, of 115 deaths from tubercular meningitis, with acute hydrocephalus, 68 were of persons under 5 years, and 33 from 5 to 20 years. Under "other forms of tuberculosis" (excepting phthisis) the greater numbers of deaths are at ages under 30 years.

The mortality from phthisis is heaviest at 25-30 years, being 114 deaths out of 612 of all ages; but large numbers are found in the columns as far as that for the advanced term of 65 to 70 years, at which the deaths for 1907 were 16, and 10 deaths from this cause are of persons of 70 years and upwards.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases registered in New Zealand during the Year 1907, arranged in Groups of Ages.

Persons.

—	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and upwards.	Total, 5 Years and over.	All Ages.
Tabes mesenterica, tubercular peritonitis	10	16	1	1	5	6	1	...	1	2	...	..	2	.	...	...	...	...	19	35
Tubercular meningitis, acute hydrocephalus	32	68	17	7	9	4	7	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47	115
Phthisis	1	4	3	10	64	89	114	94	65	33	31	41	18	20	16	6	2	2	608	612
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	4	8	5	3	14	17	15	7	5	7	5	2	1	3	...	2	...	..	86	94
Totals ...	47	96	26	21	92	116	137	102	71	43	37	43	21	23	16	8	2	2	760	856

To show the mortality from tuberculosis in various parts of New Zealand, a table giving the deaths in the various provincial districts is added, which, however, only shows that the mortality is distributed very much according to population. The deaths in the South Island are, however, found to be 16 more than those for the North Island, or 436 deaths and 420 deaths for those divisions respectively:—

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from Tubercular Disease registered in each Provincial District of New Zealand during the Year 1907.

Provincial District.	Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Peritonitis.	Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis
Auckland ..	5	24	142	19	190
Taranaki ..	1	3	21	4	29
Hawke's Bay	1	3	31	7	42
Wellington ..	6	28	106	19	159
Marlborough	..	..	11	..	11
Nelson ..	3	2	27	4	36
Westland ..	..	..	11	4	15
Canterbury ..	11	20	135	13	179
Otago ..	8	35	128	24	195
Totals ..	35	115	612	94	856

Legislative action, before referred to, has been already taken in the direction of guarding the life and health of the people from tubercle; further than this, the complete isolation of consumptive patients, with the disinfecting of their sputa and of everything that has been in contact with them, is suggested from time to time as a necessary *measure.*

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer during the year 1907 were 674. There were more deaths of males than of females, the numbers being—males 361, females 313. The rate of mortality per 10,000 living was 7·33. The apparent increase in deaths from this disease is shown further on, and compared with that of England. But the increase is not believed by all authorities to be a fact to the extent represented, but partly the result of more careful certification of the causes of death, and of improved diagnosis in cases of what is termed inaccessible cancer.

It is certain, however, that out of a total of 10,066 deaths from all causes in New Zealand during 1907, 674, or 6·70 per cent., were caused by cancer.

The death-rate from cancer is not so great as that from tubercular diseases, but is nevertheless a most alarming matter, not only on account of the number of deaths, but because of its progressive increase.

A decennial table shows that the deaths from cancer per 10,000 persons living rose from 6·40 in 1898 to 7·10 in 1903 and 7·33 in 1907.

TABLE showing for each of the Ten Years 1898 to 1907 the Number of Persons registered as having died from Cancer, the Proportion of Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 living, and the Percentage of all Deaths attributed to Cancer.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths from Cancer.	Total Deaths, all Causes.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of Living Persons.	Percentage of Total Deaths due to Cancer.
1898 ..	736,260	471	7,244	6·40	6·50
1899 ..	749,984	468	7,680	6·24	6·09
1900 ..	763,594	430	7,200	5·63	5·97
1901 ..	777,968	515	7,634	6·62	6·75
1902 ..	797,793	536	8,375	6·72	6·40
1903 ..	820,217	582	8,528	7·10	6·82
1904 ..	845,022	571	8,087	6·76	7·06
1905 ..	870,000	566	8,061	6·51	7·02
1906 ..	895 594	623	8,339	6·96	7·47
1907 ..	919,105	674	10,066	7·33	6·70

To exhibit how cancer affects the different parts of the human body in respect of each sex, the experience of five years (1903 to 1907) is shown in a succeeding table. Of any single organ affected, the stomach is the one most liable to be the seat of cancer among males, while the mouth, lips, tongue, and throat, taking all these organs together, show a large number. Next to the stomach, the liver is with males the organ which is most often attacked, to judge by mortality records, and next in order come the intestines and rectum. Afterwards follow the kidneys, bladder, and urethra.

Amongst the females, the organs of generation—ovaries, uterus, and vagina—as a group, show most cases of mortality from cancer; but, as with the males, the stomach is, of any single organ, the one most affected, the breast, liver, intestines, and rectum following. Females do not contract cancer in the mouth (judging by the returns of deaths), tongue, lips, and throat to nearly the same extent as prevails among males. Whatever may be the cause, the figures are remarkable, being only 7·2 out of every 100 deaths from located cancer among females, against 30·3 out of every 100 of males dying from the same cause, or, expressed in numbers, 89 deaths of females occurred against 463 of males from cancer in the mouth, &c., in a five years' experience of mortality.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1903 TO 1907.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths of Males and Females from Cancer during the Years 1903 to 1907, classified according to the Part of the Body affected.

Part affected.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.
Males.										
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Mouth, lip, tongue, throat, neck, &c.	99	33·56	99	32·46	79	26·69	94	31·02	92	28·05
Stomach	96	32·54	107	35·08	107	36·15	104	34·33	98	29·88
Intestines, rectum ..	35	11·87	34	11·15	29	9·80	35	11·55	49	14·94
Liver	35	11·87	42	13·77	49	16·55	44	14·52	58	17·68
Kidneys, bladder, urethra, &c.	17	5·76	13	4·26	25	8·45	18	5·94	17	5·18
Leg, foot, &c. ..	4	1·35	7	2·30	4	1·35	5	1·65	11	3·35
Lung	9	3·05	3	0·98	3	1·01	3	0·99	3	0·92
	295	100·00	305	100·00	296	100·00	303	100·00	328	100·00
Not specified ..	30	..	18	..	17	..	34	..	33	..
Totals ..	325	..	323	..	313	..	337	..	361	..

Deaths from Cancer, 1903 to 1907—*continued.*

Part affected.	1903.		1904.		1905		1906.		1907.	
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.
					Females.					
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Mouth, tongue, throat, &c.	21	9·05	12	5·17	19	8·09	21	8·37	16	5·50
Breast	33	14·23	25	10·78	38	16·17	38	15·14	48	16·50
Stomach	51	21·98	55	23·71	51	21·70	42	16·73	47	16·15
Intestines, rectum ..	28	12·07	32	13·79	34	14·47	32	12·75	53	18·21
Kidneys, bladder ..	5	2·16	4	1·72	7	2·98	3	1·20	4	1·37
Ovary, uterus, vagina	48	20·69	58	25·00	49	20·85	68	27·09	73	25·09
Liver	38	16·38	35	15·09	27	11·49	42	16·73	39	13·40
Gall-bladder, spleen, pancreas	4	1·72	1	0·43	4	1·70	5	1·99	6	2·06
Lung, spine, thigh, shoulder	4	1·72	10	4·31	6	2·55	..	..	5	1·72
	232	100·00	232	100·00	235	100·00	251	100·00	291	100·00
Not specified ..	25	..	16	..	18	..	35	..	22	..
Totals ..	257	..	248	..	253	..	286	..	313	..

Considering the numbers of persons dying at the different age-periods, the following table of ten years' results shows the age of 30 years to be the time of life at which deaths from cancer begin to be numerous (it is really 35 for males and 30 for females). The maximum of deaths is reached at the period 60 to 65 for males, and 55 to 60 for females. These remarks are given without reference to the numbers of persons living at the various ages.

Deaths from cancer, it will be observed, are very rare among *children under 5* years, and not frequent in those above that age.

Year.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and upwards.	Total 5 Years and over.	All Ages.
	Under 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.																								
1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	5	5	8	17	36	47	47	77	79	69	35	30	9	469	471
1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	4	6	15	21	42	48	82	64	87	45	27	19	467	468
1900 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	2	2	6	7	16	40	35	75	78	59	51	31	20	428	430
1901 ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	5	5	8	20	31	53	60	65	80	74	63	33	11	514	515
1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	5	7	22	35	49	50	72	88	86	67	31	15	536	536
1903 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	6	10	9	20	37	47	68	69	87	96	72	38	15	581	582
1904 ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	2	9	6	15	25	35	57	72	99	99	79	31	33	569	571
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	9	10	15	26	39	58	67	84	96	99	38	19	565	566
1906 ...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	9	8	25	29	48	57	70	102	107	82	50	26	619	623
1907 ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	7	11	24	45	49	62	74	101	104	100	65	22	669	674

The numbers of deaths of persons from cancer in each provincial district are given in another table, according to age-groups, but the result merely shows the disease to be one found everywhere throughout the Dominion—at least, there is no sufficient evidence of climatic conditions affecting the mortality to a great extent in any particular part of the country.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from Cancer registered in each Provincial District of the Dominion of New Zealand during the Years 1904–7.

Provincial Districts.	1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.		
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.
Auckland	1	114	115	...	110	110	...	127	127	1	146	147
Taranaki	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	25	25	...	30	30
Hawke's Bay	...	25	25	...	16	16	...	33	33	...	32	32
Wellington	...	113	113	...	106	106	2	122	124	1	113	114
Marlborough	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	15	15	...	15	15
Nelson	...	32	32	...	25	25	...	26	26	...	20	20
Westland	...	16	16	...	10	10	...	19	19	...	16	16
Canterbury	...	109	109	...	112	112	...	114	114	2	153	155
Otago	1	134	135	1	160	161	2	138	140	1	144	145
Totals	2	569	571	1	565	566	4	619	623	5	669	674

The following extract from a contribution to the *Lancet*, by Dr. W. Vernon Shaw, is of interest:—

> The growth of cancer cells is to be looked upon as an effort of reproduction in damaged tissue, the incidence of the damage falling upon the nuclear structures. This damage alters the nature of these structures so that the vegetative functions of the cell run riot, and the cells become parasitic towards the organism in which the growth is taking place. The nature of the changes in the cancer cells and their life-history thus becomes the important point from which the origin of the cancer process must be determined.
>
> What is the cause of this vegetative activity? Is it an initial damage to the cells in response to which there is an over-active attempt at repair? The peculiar frequency of such disease in organs once active but now undergoing involution would suggest this explanation, and, also, the frequent origin of malignant growths in damaged tissue further supports this view.

The death-rates for cancer in respect of each sex are given for each of ten years, selected to show the position as from 1886 to 1907:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Males.	Females.
1886	3·69	3·67	1903	7·51	6·63
1890	4·72	4·79	1904	7·23	6·23
1894	6·65	5·27	1905	6·79	6·18
1898	6·77	5·98	1906	7·10	6·79
1901	6·48	6·77	1907	7·41	7·25

The mortality was higher among the males than among the females (with the exception of 1890 and 1901), which is the reverse of English experience, where the rate was 7·94 per 10,000 of males and 10·32 of females for the year 1906. In the United Kingdom, however, the rate of increase is so much higher among males than with females that the Registrar-General calculates equilibrium will be reached in about the year 1932, and thereafter the rate among males would exceed the rate among females.

The increase in the numbers for the sexes together for England and New Zealand is represented in the proportions below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Year.	New Zealand.	England.	Year.	New Zealand.	England.
1881	2·69	5·20	1900	5·63	8·28
1886	3·68	5·90	1905	6·51	8·85
1891	4·68	6·92	1906	6·96	9·17
1896	5·50	7·64			

The actual number of deaths of persons of either sex and all ages registered in New Zealand during the last seventeen years was :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1891	154	141	295
1892	173	134	307
1893	188	144	332
1894	240	168	408
1895	208	175	383
1896	205	184	389
1897	210	185	395
1898	263	208	471
1899	271	197	468
1900	246	184	430
1901	265	250	515
1902	296	240	536
1903	325	257	582
1904	323	248	571
1905	313	253	566
1906	337	286	623
1907	361	313	674
Totals	4,378	3,567	7,945

MORTALITY FROM DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The total of deaths from developmental diseases was 1,092, or 11·88 per 10,000 persons living. The mortality from premature birth comprised 359 deaths, and that from atelectasis, cyanosis, and other congenital defects 62 deaths. The proportion of deaths from premature birth varies from 12 to 15 out of every 1,000 births, and that from congenital defects from 2 to 4 per 1,000 births. Particulars for ten years exhibit the annual rates :—

NUMBER AND PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths from Premature Birth.		Deaths from Congenital Defects	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000.
1898	251	13·24	54	2·85
1899	261	13·86	47	2·50
1900	276	14·12	55	2·81
1901	264	12·88	63	3·07
1902	303	14·66	79	3·82
1903	301	13·79	67	3·07
1904	291	12·78	58	2·54
1905	360	15·20	41	1·73
1906	337	13·90	51	2·10
1907	359	14·31	62	2·47

Stating the result in another way, there was one death from premature birth to every 70 births in 1907, and one death from congenital defect to every 405 births. In England the proportion of deaths from premature birth to every 1,000 births was as high as 20·38 in the *year 1906.*

OLD AGE.

Deaths from old age in 1907 numbered 671, against 588 in 1906.

MORTALITY FROM LOCAL DISEASES.

Deaths by diseases of the nervous system were 910, or 9·04 out of every 100 deaths from all causes, and 9·90 out of every 10,000 persons living. Of the 910 deaths, 330 were due to apoplexy, 110 to convulsions, and 130 to inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Paralysis, including hemiplegia and paralysis of the insane, caused 159 deaths, and locomotor ataxia 14 deaths. Paraplegia, with diseases of the spinal cord, caused 32 deaths. Deaths from nervous diseases (excluding convulsions of children) numbered 800, or 8·70 per 10,000 persons living.

Diseases of the circulatory system resulted in 1,233 deaths, being 12·25 out of every 100 from all causes, and 13·41 per 10,000 persons living. Of the total number in this order, endocarditis and valvular disease of the heart contributed 805 deaths. From angina pectoris there were 32 deaths, from syncope 192, from aneurism 36, and from other forms of heart-disease (hypertrophy, fatty degeneration, and pericarditis) 77.

Diseases of the respiratory system show 1,146 deaths, of which 958 were attributable to bronchitis and pneumonia. Taken together, these two complaints were the cause of more deaths than was phthisis; and adding 48 from pleurisy, 20 from croup, 32 from laryngitis, and 88 from other respiratory diseases, the mortality in the order is found to be 11·39 per cent. of the total deaths, and 12·47 per 10,000 of the population.

Deaths from diseases of the digestive system also formed a large proportion of the whole (9·96 per cent.), the number being 1,003. Enteritis was most fatal, showing 419 deaths, liver-diseases (104), gastritis (99) coming next, while 86 deaths were due to appendicitis.

Of 414 deaths from diseases of the urinary system in 1907, the deaths from Bright's disease of the kidneys (albuminuria) numbered 211.

Of the groups, (*a*) and (*b*), constituting the order styled "Diseases of the reproductive system," the greater mortality is found under (*b*), "Diseases of parturition." In considering the deaths of women in childbirth the numbers from Order 6, Class I., under the designation "Puerperal fever, pyæmia, septicæmia," have also to be dealt with.

As the figures are highly important, a special comparative statement has been made out, giving besides the number of deaths of mothers the proportions in every 10,000 children born. These proportions, taken over ten years' comparison, fluctuate irregularly, the extreme limits being 38·37 per 10,000 births in the year 1900, and 58·64 for the year 1903.

WOMEN DYING IN CHILDBIRTH.

Year.	Deaths of Women in each Year.			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born.*
	In Childbirth.	From Puerperal Fever, &c.	Total.	
1898	72	19	91	48·01
1899	71	15	86	45·66
1900	51	24	75	38·37
1901	70	20	90	43·92
1902	85	25	110	53·26
1903	100	28	128	58·64
1904	85	21	106	46·56
1905	79	21	100	42·23
1906	76	18	94	39·11
1907	87	29	116	46·23

* Still-births are not registered.

But any conclusion drawn from the above figures must be held as qualified by the remarks on page 244 touching the matter of diminished fertility of wives at the child-bearing ages.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Deaths by violence form a large item in the total mortality. In 1907 the proportion per 10,000 of persons living was 7·76, the total number of deaths having been 713.

Of 602 males who died violent deaths, 92 were suicides. The deaths of females by violence were far fewer than those of males, amounting to 111, and out of these only 10 committed suicide. A table given previously states the full list of deaths from external or violent causes for the year 1907.

Accidental deaths numbered 605—males 506, and females 99. Of the total male deaths, 210 resulted from fractures or contusions, and 161 from drowning. Of the female deaths, 25 were due to drowning.

HOSPITALS, MENTAL HOSPITALS, BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Public Hospitals.

Prior to the abolition of provinces the hospitals of the colony were supported mainly out of provincial revenues. After that event the expenditure for hospitals was for the most part charged against the revenue of counties and municipal corporations, until October, 1885, when "The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1885," came into force.

The portion of New Zealand included within the three principal islands—the North, South, and Stewart Islands—is divided into thirty-five hospital districts, each consisting of one or more counties with the interior boroughs and certain town districts under "The Town Districts Act, 1906," to be presided over by elective Boards, designated "Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards."

The revenues of these Boards accrue from the following sources:—

(1.) Rents and profits of land and endowments vested in the Board, or set apart for the benefit of particular institutions;
(2.) Voluntary contributions;
(3.) Grants from contributory local authorities; and
(4.) Subsidies from the Consolidated Fund (these being at the rate of 10s. for every £1 of bequests, but in no case exceeding £500 in respect of any one bequest; £1 4s. for every £1 of voluntary contributions; and £1 for every £1 received from any local authority).

The contributory local authorities (being the County and Borough Councils, and Boards of road and town districts where the Counties Act is not in force) are empowered by the Act to raise by special rates the amounts assessed by the Hospital District Boards as their proportionate contributions to the Hospital and Charitable Aid Fund.

The District Boards undertake the general management and control of those hospitals that are not incorporated in terms of the Act, and are required to contribute to the support of the incorporated hospitals. To be incorporated a hospital must have as many as 100 subscribers contributing not less than £100 annually by amounts of not less than 5s., and must have been declared by the Governor in Council, after receipt by him of a duly signed petition, to be a body politic and corporate, under the government of trustees.

There are 53 hospitals, of which 27 are incorporated institutions, while 26 are directly managed and controlled by District Boards. In 1907 these hospitals afforded accommodation for 1,431 male and 900 female patients, a total of 2,331. The number of cubic feet of space included within the walls of all the sleeping-wards was 3,272,523, which gave an average of 1,404 cubic feet to each bed. 11,182 males and 5,835 females were admitted as patients during the year 1907, and 1,011 male and 525 female patients were inmates at the end of the year. The total number of indoor patients during the year was 18,497—viz., 12,191 males and 6,306 females.

Outdoor relief was also given to a very large number of persons; but, as in some of the hospitals no records are kept of the outdoor patients, it is impossible to state the number of distinct persons who received such relief.

The total revenues of the various hospitals as at five different annual periods were :—

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Voluntary contributions and bequests	11,539	14,260	20,052	16,992	15,967
Payments by patients	19,613	21,185	21,798	24,156	26,578
From Government	55,881	59,099	59,947	67,615	56,752
From Hospital Boards and local authorities	44,013	43,960	50,323	48,984	72,144
Rents and other sources ..	8,222	17,149	16,342	14,763	12,420
Totals..	139,268	155,653	168,462	172,510	183,861

Private Hospitals.

"The Private Hospitals Act, 1906," which came into force on the 1st January, 1907, provides for the licensing, management, and inspection of private hospitals. All such institutions must be licensed, and every application for a license must be accompanied by a statement giving full description of the house proposed to be used, number of patients, and class of cases proposed to be received. The licensee shall state whether it is in respect of a lying-in private hospital or a surgical and medical private hospital, and no lying-in patient shall be received in a private hospital unless it is licensed for such cases, and no patient other than a lying-in patient shall be received in a private hospital licensed for lying-in cases only.

For every private hospital there must be a resident manager, either the licensee or some person appointed by the licensee, and in every case the manager must be a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered nurse in the case of a surgical and medical hospital, or a registered midwife in the case of a lying-in hospital, or a registered nurse and midwife, or a registered nurse having as resident assistant a registered midwife in the case of a hospital licensed for both purposes. No license shall be granted in respect of a house not previously licensed until such house and annexed buildings have been approved by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and no addition shall be made to any private hospital until it has been so approved. No license shall be granted until the character and fitness of the applicant have been proved satisfactory, and the license must be renewed on the 1st January of each year.

In every private hospital there must be kept a register of patients showing particulars as to name, age, abode, and date of reception of each patient, date when such patient left, or in the event of death the date thereof, name of medical practitioner attending, and such other details as may be prescribed. Inquiry may be made at any time as to the management and conduct of any such private hospital, and if such inquiry prove *unsatisfactory* the license may be revoked, and no new license shall be granted to the person whose license is so revoked, for a period of five years.

The fact that two or more persons, not members of the occupier's family, are received into any house in any one month as lying-in cases, or who there receive medical or surgical treatment, attendance, or care, shall be sufficient evidence that the house is a private hospital, whether or not it is proved that any charge is made for such treatment, attendance, or care.

The Governor may from time to time make such regulations as are necessary for carrying the Act into effect, and substantial penalties are provided for breaches of its provisions. The first regulations under the Act were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the 30th May, 1907.

Mental Hospitals.

There are seven public mental hospitals in the Dominion, maintained wholly or in part out of the public revenue. There is also one private hospital, licensed by the Governor for the reception of the mentally afflicted.

The amount of sleeping-accommodation provided in each of the public mental hospitals is shown in tabular form, giving separately the number and cubic contents of the sleeping-rooms intended for one person only, and of the dormitories occupied by several inmates conjointly, together with the number of patients actually in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1907:—

—	Sleeping-rooms for One Person only.			Dormitories for more than One Person.		
	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December, 1907.	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December, 1907.
Auckland ..	127	114,024	127	33	319,269	558
Wellington ..	67	60,380	67	16	100,173	168
Porirua ..	70	65,466	70	18	355,528	553
Nelson ..	32	26,970	32	14	65,111	125
Hokitika ..	37	28,559	37	11	112,199	170
Christchurch	80	69,651	80	38	266,200	474
Seacliff ..	185	148,784	185	62	327,883	550
Totals ..	598	513,834	598	192	1,546,363	2,598

At Ashburn Hall, Wakari, there are seventy-eight rooms, each for one person only, with an aggregate cubic content of 77,461 ft. The number of patients on the 31st December, 1907, was 44.

At the end of 1907, 1,886 male and 1,310 female patients (in- ing 90 out on trial) were under the care of the mental-hospital s of the Dominion. Of these, 1,763 males and 1,203 females were regarded as incurable, 57 males and 33 females were out on trial, and 66 males and 74 females were supposed to be curable. 233 male and 180 female patients were discharged during the year.

The following shows the proportion of the mentally afflicted—or, rather, of inmates of mental hospitals and those out on trial—to the population (exclusive in each case of Maoris) at the end of the years stated:—

1884,	1 patient	to every	393	of population.
1886,	"	"	370	"
1888,	"	"	365	"
1890,	"	"	348	"
1892,	"	"	339	"
1894,	"	"	316	"
1896,	"	"	308	"
1898,	"	"	300	"
1899,	"	"	296	"
1901,	"	"	286	"
1903,	"	"	284	"
1905,	"	"	286	"
1906,	"	"	286	"
1907,	"	"	290	"

It must not be overlooked that the proportions are increased by the admission into the hospitals of inebriates, idiots, and others who should not properly be there.

Benevolent Asylums and Charitable Institutions.

The various benevolent asylums and charitable institutions are placed on a similar footing to the hospitals. Most of the Boards of hospital districts are also Charitable Aid Boards; but, for the purpose of distributing charitable aid only, some of the hospital districts have been united into larger districts, so that, although there are thirty-five Boards for hospital purposes, there are only twenty-four for charitable-aid purposes.

Returns were received from seventeen benevolent asylums (not including orphanages) established for the support of indigent persons. The number of inmates in these institutions at the end of 1907 was 1,262, of whom 756 were males and 506 females. Outdoor relief was given by one of these institutions to 1,860 persons (including 1,200 children).

Auckland Sailors' Home.

There is a Sailors' Home at Auckland for the use of seafaring men resident in or visiting the town. The late Edmund Costley having left a large sum for charitable purposes, it was resolved to employ the bequest in building and endowing an institution where sailors might be received without distinction of race or religious belief, and board, lodging, and refreshments provided for them, together with such instruction and amusements as might tend to promote their social comfort and general welfare.

The Home, built in 1887, has room for thirty-five inmates, who are charged 15s. a week for board and lodging. It is managed by a council of eight members elected by the subscribers to the institution. The late Primate of New Zealand, who first originated the scheme, was Life President.

Orphan Asylums.

There were in 1907 four orphan asylums in the colony, one maintained by a District Hospital Board, one by the Church of England authorities, and two by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church; three of them receiving, at the charge of the State, orphan, destitute, and other children committed to them by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Exclusive of the children so committed, 9 male and 17 female orphans were received during the year 1907, and 57 male and 75 female orphans remained as inmates at the end of the year.

Orphanages receiving committed children are, for that purpose, constituted "industrial schools."

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

In order to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state, "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1907," was passed by the Legislature, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1908.

The Act is administered by the officers of the Public Health Department, and provides for the analysis, by public analysts, of any article of food or drink, or of any drug, which may be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale, and for the inspection of any place where there is any food or drug intended for sale. If any such article be proved to be unfit for human consumption, or likely to cause injury to health if consumed, heavy penalties may be inflicted on the person or persons responsible.

Stringent measures are provided for the prevention of adulteration of food, drink, or drugs, and for the inspection of places where such things are manufactured or packed. The selling of light-weight bread is an offence under the Act, as is also the taking-back of bread after it has been in the possession of the purchaser for more than an hour.

Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, together with the cost of the sample, require any authorised officer to purchase a sample of any food or drug and submit the same for analysis.

Regulations under the Act were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the 20th February, 1908.

SECTION V.—LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

COUNTIES, BOROUGHS, ETC.

FOR purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. Although the boroughs, of which there were 105[*] in March, 1907, lie geographically within the counties, yet by the law they are not considered as part of them. On the 31st March, 1907, the counties numbered 98. The number is increased from time to time as need is found for further division. In the year 1878 there were only 63 counties. Interior to the counties are the road and town districts, but much of the country is outlying, many road districts having been merged, especially on goldfields territory.

There were, however, 209 road districts (six without Boards) in existence in March, 1907, and 44 town districts. One of these latter is the special Town District of Rotorua, constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881." Besides the above there were 36 river protective districts (excluding Inch-Clutha, in Bruce County, which is also a road district), 3 drainage districts (Christchurch, Dunedin, and Hobson's Bay Watershed), 3 water-supply districts (one without Board), and 33 land drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act of 1893 (one without Board). The Harbour Boards numbered 28, excluding Coromandel, Port Robinson, Fortrose, and Half-moon Bay, for which the County Councils of Coromandel, Cheviot, Southland, and Stewart Island act as the Harbour Boards.

These bodies levied rates in the financial year 1906–7 to the amount of £1,233,049, of which £889,712 consisted of general rates, and £343,337 special and separate rates. The sum of £79,593 was raised by licenses, and £25,894 by other taxes, making £1,338,536 altogether, which sum is equivalent to £1 9s. 8d. per head of the mean European population. In the year 1905–6 the local taxation was £1 8s. 8d. per head, or 1s. less than in 1906–7.

It will be seen from the table on the next page that revenue derived from rates increased from £434,237 in 1886–87 to £1,233,049 in 1906–7. Revenue from Government has, on the other hand, decreased in the same period (twenty-one years) from £342,432 to £192,932. Receipts which cannot be classed as "revenue" were £992,633 in 1886–87, against £1,227,473 in 1906–7; but these figures vary from year to year according to circumstances, such as large operations by way of construction of works, for which money has to be specially raised.

The receipts (distinguishing revenue from other sources of income) and expenditure of the various local bodies, with the amount of rates collected, and the amount of indebtedness on account of loans for each of the past twenty-one years, are shown in the following table:—

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[*] In April, 1903, the Boroughs of Linwood, St. Albans, and Sydenham were incorporated in the City of Christchurch, and the Borough of Melrose became part of the City of Wellington. On 1st November, 1904, the Borough of Caversham was incorporated in the City of Dunedin. On 1st April, 1905, the Borough of South Dunedin was incorporated in the City of Dunedin.

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RATES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND LOANS, 1886-7 TO 1906-7.*

Year ended 31st March.	Receipts of Local Bodies.						Expenditure of Local Bodies.†	Outstanding Loans of Local Bodies (excluding Government Loans, for which see the following Columns).	Government Loans to Local Bodies.	
	Revenue from				Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.			Outstanding Debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882."	Net Indebtedness in February of each Year under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," Local Bodies' Loans Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903 (including Debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, converted).
	Rates.	Licenses, Tolls, Rents, and other Sources.	Government.	Total Revenue.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1887 ..	434,237	447,631	342,432	1,224,300	992,633	2,216,933	1,885,001	5,620,747	113,072	..
1888 ..	433,832	460,210	334,857	1,228,899	511,594	1,740,493	1,819,787	5,812,803	18,635	191,687
1889 ..	445,929	535,140	141,288	1,122,357	316,139	1,438,496	1,560,605	5,892,050	10,495	273,289
1890 ..	460,303	568,405	139,320	1,168,028	206,688	1,374,716	1,476,540	5,978,059	9,676	319,603
1891 ..	463,581	518,757	144,008	1,126,346	236,902	1,363,248	1,381,320	6,042,693	4,317	367,715
1892 ..	488,824	584,274	109,022	1,182,120	214,124	1,396,244	1,400,467	6,081,934	4,245	449,532
1893 ..	508,157	573,161	136,515	1,217,833	340,538	1,558,371	1,482,548	6,203,869	3,465	525,173
1894 ..	551,412	547,560	134,271	1,233,243	623,038	1,856,281	1,589,124	6,614,824	2,685	547,679
1895 ..	581,868	545,629	138,228	1,265,725	328,798	1,594,523	1,584,518	6,685,510	2,015	621,903
1896 ..	592,903	581,966	156,180	1,331,049	269,145	1,600,194	1,627,079	6,737,578	1,442	667,451
1897 ..	598,526	586,599	178,448	1,363,573	246,919	1,610,492	1,636,716	6,793,398	1,077	709,282
1898 ..	644,552	608,436	182,166	1,435,154	304,645	1,739,799	1,733,016	6,834,361	712	742,530
1899 ..	685,769	642,289	178,438	1,506,496	385,368	1,891,864	1,778,574	6,963,254	347	789,618
1900 ..	714,151	695,988	152,044	1,562,183	372,028	1,934,211	1,960,073	7,057,350	..	810,192
1901 ..	734,023	751,046	168,785	1,653,854	825,039	2,478,893	2,250,572	7,563,069	..	902,769
1902 ..	800,471	848,983	170,041	1,819,495	775,432	2,594,927	2,528,092	7,839,695	..	1,046,645
1903 ..	846,716	897,328	156,254	1,900,298	966,087	2,866,385	2,867,506	8,217,196	..	1,266,002
1904 ..	950,150	1,029,550	176,519	2,156,219	1,142,595	3,298,814	3,230,712	8,898,910	..	1,401,752
1905 ..	1,019,431	1,088,587	166,635	2,274,653	1,350,631	3,625,284	3,497,321	10,018,242	..	1,526,353
1906 ..	1,151,219	1,223,138	169,010	2,543,367	1,326,597	3,869,964	3,601,506	10,718,051	..	1,580,494
1907 ..	1,233,049	1,386,459	192,932	2,812,440	1,227,473	4,039,913	3,897,515	11,616,048	..	1,647,273

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* The figures for the Harbour Boards (excepting Wellington, the period being for the year ending 30th September, 1906, and the Coromandel, Fortrose, Half-moon Bay, and Horse-shoe Bay, New River, Port Robinson, and Riverton Harbour Boards, the figures for which are for the year ended 31st March, 1907) included are for the calendar years ended three months previous to the financial years. † Not including balances, deposits, or amounts paid to sinking funds and for redemption of debentures.

The indebtedness of local governing bodies on account of outstanding loans has increased in twenty-one years from £5,620,747 to £11,616,048, exclusive of moneys borrowed from Government under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," and the Local Bodies' Loans Acts, which represented a further indebtedness of £1,647,273 at the end of March, 1907.

TAXATION BY LOCAL BODIES.

TABLE showing the Revenue of Local Governing Bodies derived from Rates, Licenses, and other Taxes during the Year 1906–7.

Local Bodies.	Rates.		Licenses.	Other Taxes.	Total.
	General.	Special and Separate.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Counties* ...	350,700 2 2	65,572 18 9	18,248 14 7	13,399 19 4	447,921 14 10
Boroughs* ...	312,369 9 4	249,749 10 7	55,815 6 1	10,868 7 11	628,802 13 11
Town Boards* ...	7,168 11 2	532 19 6	3,415 14 10	416 7 7	11,533 13 1
Road Boards* ...	107,364 6 6	16,661 17 3	2,113 4 7	1,209 13 2	127,349 1 6
River Boards* ...	9,190 3 11	2,866 16 0	...	...	12,056 19 11
Land Drainage Boards* ...	5,393 3 6	1,216 1 0	...	...	6,609 4 6
Harbour Boards†	60,011 4 11	...	...	...	60,011 4 11‡
City and Suburban Drainage Boards† ...	36,120 18 5	1,818 16 11	...	...	37,939 15 4
Water-supply Boards* ...	1,393 6 2	4,918 5 10	...	...	6,311 12 0
Totals ...	889,711 6 1	343,337 5 10	79,593 0 1	25,894 8 0	1,338,536 0 0§

* For year ended 31st March, 1907. † Wellington Harbour Board, for year ended 30th September, 1906; Christchurch Drainage Board, for year ended 31st March, 1907; Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board, and Hobson's Bay Watershed Sewage Board, to 31st March, 1907. ‡ Wharfage dues, charges, fees, tolls, rents, &c., amounting to £527,326 17s. 10d., have not been classed as taxation. § Equal to £1 9s. 8d. per head of the mean European population for the financial year 1906–7.

Of the total taxation by rates, amounting to £1,233,049, the sum of £381,401, or 31 per cent., was levied on the unimproved value, and £851,648, or 69 per cent., on the capital or annual value of rateable properties.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1906–7.

A summary of all the transactions for the year 1906–7 is given on pages 302 to 305. The total revenue of the local bodies for the financial year was £2,812,440, and they further received a sum of £1,227,473 which could not properly be termed "revenue," making altogether a grand total of receipts amounting to £4,039,913. The rates formed 44 per cent. of the revenue proper. Licenses, rents, and other sources yielded 49 per cent., and 7 per cent. was granted by the General Government.

While the revenue proper of the counties amounted to £599,132, of which those bodies raised £416,273 by way of rates, the Road Boards' revenue was only £169,082, out of which £124,026 represented the result of their rating. The boroughs had the far larger revenue of £1,217,695, including £562,119 of rates, and their receipts under the heading of licenses, rents, and other sources amounted to the considerable sum of £613,121. In the matter of receipts from Government, of which a table is printed on the next page, the counties received the bulk of the money.

The details of amounts received, representing Government support to the various bodies, are stated in the following table :—

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT, 1906-7.

—	Counties.	Boroughs.	Town Boards.	Road Boards.	River Boards (excluding Inch-Clutha, also Road Board).	Land Drainage Boards.	Harbour Boards.	Drainage Boards.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates on Crown and Native lands...	166 11 7	...	...	56 0 4	...	...	...	...	222 11 11
One-third receipts from land sold on deferred payment and from perpetual lease	22,247 14 2	51 8 7	2 17 4	3,057 3 8	...	...	...	...	25,359 3 9
One-fourth of rents from small grazing-runs	1,379 0 8	...	...	256 11 10	...	...	...	...	1,635 12 6
Timber and flax royalties	9,921 14 6	...	...	270 1 11	...	...	...	...	10.191 16 5
Goldfields revenue and gold duty ...	21,278 10 0	24,257 17 11	1 10 11	139 11 10	...	...	...	...	45,677 10 8
Subsidies under the Local Bodies' Finance and Powers Act ...	64,041 10 4	16,356 8 0	1,045 10 7	19,477 6 8	...	241 17 7	...	...	101,162 13 2
Fees and fines under the Financial Arrangements Act	901 9 6	664 6 5	21 15 6	21 3 0	...	...	...	...	1,608 14 5
Other receipts	696 3 10	1,124 19 6	2,941 15 6	169 10 4	90 0 4	...	2,051 14 8	...	7,074 4 2
Total Revenue Account ...	120,632 14 7	42,455 0 5	4,013 9 10	23,447 9 7	90 0 4	241 17 7	2,051 14 8	...	192,932 7 0
Loans from Government under Loans to Local Bodies' Acts ...	74,203 9 0	19,880 3 6	400 0 0	18,153 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,511 19 0	...	...	122,148 11 6
Grants for special works, &c. ...	106,082 12 5	2,563 16 1	240 3 10	9,740 16 0	56 6 11	...	...	...	118,683 15 3
Total receipts from Government	300,918 16 0	64,899 0 0	4,653 13 8	51,341 5 7	5,146 7 3	4,753 16 7	2,051 14 8	...	433,764 13 9

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND LOANS, 1906-7.

—	Financial Year ended 31st March, 1907.							
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Town Boards.	Road Boards.	River Boards (excluding Inch-Clutha, also Road Board).	Land Drainage Boards.	Water-supply Boards.	Christchurch Tramway Board.
Receipts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue from—								
Rates	416,273 0 11	562,118 19 11	7,701 10 8	124,026 3 9	12,056 19 11	6,609 4 6	6,311 12 0	...
Licenses, rents, and other sources	62,226 5 8	613,120 11 8	8,687 1 3	13,179 18 11	5,758 18 0	275 7 4	430 17 6	86,718 2 4
Government*	120,632 14 7	42,455 0 5	4,013 9 10	23,447 9 7	90 0 4	241 17 7	...	...
County	...	...	183 19 10	8,428 12 8	155 0 0	...	...	...
Total revenue	599,132 1 2	1,217,694 12 0	20,586 1 7	169,082 4 11	18,060 18 3	7,126 9 5	6,742 9 6	86,718 2 4
Receipts not revenue ...	220,066 2 10	721,118 8 3	4,669 18 10	57,572 5 10	6,308 4 3	4,637 2 1	72 15 0	...
Total receipts	819,198 4 0	1,938,813 0 3	25,256 0 5	226,654 10 9	24,369 2 6	11,763 11 6	6,815 4 6	86,718 2 4
Expenditure:—								
Public works	565,124 0 10	1,037,803 15 3	17,874 3 1	160,415 1 8	12,267 12 11	7,738 11 3	2,586 17 1	10,480 15 3
Charitable aid and hospitals	53,130 18 4	40,142 18 10	276 6 2	8,214 6 0	...	...	...	...
Management	76,237 7 10	93,882 13 3	2,913 10 6	16,360 7 9	2,671 13 2	777 2 1	609 18 8	3,870 2 5
Other expenditure	93,327 0 8	714,434 14 6	4,940 17 1	21,937 1 4	5,324 12 2	1,560 19 0	1,050 9 2	52,765 9 4
Total expenditure ...	787,819 7 8	1,886,264 1 10	26,004 16 10	206,926 16 9	20,463 18 3	10,076 12 4	4,247 4 11	67,116 7 0
Liabilities (including loans, excepting those from Government)	220,304 12 5	6,381,640 18 3	8,379 2 5	101,870 14 9	38,131 6 9	2,963 7 9	21,632 14 7	412,002 5 5
Loans †	31,678 0 0	5,920,305 0 0	7,154 0 0	66,090 0 0	29,870 0 0	...	21,200 0 0	405,000 0 0

* For amounts under various heads see previous table; also for specification of loans under Loans to Local Bodies Acts, and special grants, which are here included with "Receipts not revenue." † Excluding loans under Roads and Bridges Construction Act, Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, and the Loans to Local Bodies Acts. For rates of interest see page 307.

NOTE.—The return of receipts and expenditure in this summary represents the *net* receipts and expenditure of the year, exclusive of credit and debit balances, bank overdrafts deposits, amounts paid to sinking funds, and for redemption of debentures.

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND LOANS—*continued.*

—	Financial Year ended		Totals—all Local Bodies.
	31st March, 1907. City and Suburban Drainage Boards.	31st December, 1906. Harbour Boards.*	
Receipts:—			
Revenue from—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates	37,939 15 4	60,011 4 11	1,233,048 11 11
Licenses, rents, and other sources ...	1,521 6 10	585,772 13 4	1,377,691 2 10
Government†	...	2,051 14 8	192,932 7 0
County	...	...	8,767 12 6
Total revenue	39,461 2 2	647,835 12 11	2,812,439 14 3
Receipts not revenue	35,454 7 5	177,574 1 0	1,227,473 5 6
Total receipts	74,915 9 7	825,409 13 11	4,039,912 19 9
Expenditure:—			
Public works	42,903 17 9	265,077 3 1	2,122,271 18 2
Charitable aid and hospitals... ...	...	...	101,764 9 4
Management	6,987 18 5	19,614 10 11	223,925 5 0
Other expenditure	25,685 11 11	528,326 5 8	1,449,553 0 10
Total expenditure	75,577 8 1	813,017 19 8	3,897,514 13 4
Liabilities (including loans)	461,472 18 1	4,899,037 10 7	§12,547,435 11 0
Loans‡	458,200 0 0	4,676,551 0 0	§11,616,048 0 0

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* Wellington Harbour Board for year ended 30th September, 1906. † See notes to table on previous page. ‡ For rates of interest see page 307. § Not including loans, amounting to £1,647,273, repayable by instalments under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," "The Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1901," and Amendment Acts.

The expenditure of the local bodies amounted to £3,897,515. In the counties the cost of management, including salaries, travelling-expenses, rent, printing and advertising, collection of rates or tolls, legal expenses, and sundries, was £76,237. The Borough Councils expended in the same way £93,883, and the Road Boards £16,360.

The percentages borne by the cost of management to the total receipts and total expenditure were:—

Cost of Management per Cent. of	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
Counties	9·3	9·7
Boroughs	4·8	5·0
Road Boards	7·2	7·9

HARBOUR BOARDS.

The amount of receipts and expenditure for each of the Harbour Boards for the year ended 31st December, 1906 (excepting Wellington, the accounts for which were made up for the year ending 30th September, 1906, and Coromandel, Fortrose, Half-moon Bay and Horseshoe Bay, New River, Port Robinson, and Riverton, to 31st March, 1907), also the liabilities at date of balancing, including outstanding loans, have been tabulated in another statement

Harbour Boards.	Revenue from			Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.	Works and Maintenance.	Other Expenditure, Interest, &c.	Out of Loan.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities (excluding Loans from Government).
	Wharfage Dues, Charges, Fees, Tolls, &c.	Rents and other Sources.	Total Revenue.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	64,922 12 7	17,185 0 7	82,107 13 2	(a)50,252 5 3	132,359 18 5	37,623 0 10	38,813 7 8	(b)68,737 14 11	145,174 3 5	612,735 0 0
Bluff	17,486 15 4	2,949 15 7	20,436 10 11	380 1 6	20,816 12 5	9,778 7 4	10,087 7 6	...	19,865 14 10	71,128 9 1
Coromandel(c) ...	28 9 0	...	28 9 0	...	28 9 0	25 12 0	...	...	25 12 0	...
Fortrose(d) ...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gisborne	15,344 13 11	10,549 1 7	25,893 15 6	63 8 0	25,957 3 6	7,704 13 7	13,098 1 4	...	20,802 14 11	203,143 11 1
Greymouth ...	16,762 14 3	1,807 10 8	18,570 4 11	10,000 0 0	28,570 4 11	5,069 0 0	18,687 4 5	(b)7,272 17 4	31,029 1 9	255,681 2 1
Half-moon Bay and Horseshoe Bay(e)	84 9 10	...	84 9 10	...	84 9 10	23 10 8	37 0 6	...	60 11 2	1 13 1
Hokitika	374 10 0	214 5 4	588 15 4	20 1 6	608 16 10	48 9 5	608 1 0	...	656 10 5	14,128 9 10
Lyttelton	55,496 8 4	2,418 1 0	57,914 9 4	...	57,914 9 4	23,890 10 10	25,636 10 1	...	49,527 0 11	278,951 0 0
Mokau	127 3 8	(f)183 9 11	310 13 7	...	310 13 7	155 11 10	139 3 4	...	294 15 2	29 10 2
Motueka	605 4 7	(g)477 0 6	1,082 5 1		1,082 5 1	348 7 2	458 19 4	...	807 6 6	17 2 0
Napier	23,368 7 6	(h)25276 2 8	48,644 10 2	100 14 8	48,745 4 10	17,955 16 3	29,212 1 8	(i)3,924 19 10	51,092 17 9	504,184 12 1
Nelson	2,780 10 7	(j)1,183 8 6	3,963 19 1	810 15 0	4,774 14 1	...	3,128 14 9	(b)7,375 10 1	10,504 4 10	51,563 9 1
New Plymouth ...	11,889 13 1	14,834 11 9	26,724 4 10	135 12 0	26,859 16 10	11,418 14 8	14,078 1 1	...	25,496 15 9	208,782 4 5
New River ...	964 5 8	206 6 3	1,170 11 11	872 2 9	2,042 14 8	717 3 6	876 3 4	...	1,593 6 10	17,476 13 1
Oamaru	6,885 12 3	11,774 11 10	18,660 4 1	1,066 12 2	19,726 16 3	3,260 3 9	12,414 12 2	(b)6,213 5 6	21,888 1 5	367,832 3 4
Otago	64,479 0 1	9,792 0 10	74,271 0 11	23,073 14 6	97,344 15 5	21,055 0 0	68,700 1 10	(b)5,000 0 0	94,755 1 10	713,314 0 10
Patea	2,115 14 6	430 0 10	2,545 15 4	812 3 9	3,357 19 1	1,043 0 9	3,325 4 1	(k)1,469 4 3	5,837 9 1	28,079 4 11
Port Robinson(l) ...	884 15 0	...	884 15 0	...	884 15 0	162 12 11	579 11 6	...	742 4 5	48 12 7
Riverton	27 3 7	219 11 11	246 15 6	...	246 15 6	30 18 8	126 1 0	...	156 19 8	1,900 0 0
Thames	1,642 16 7	231 5 0	1,874 1 7	104 0 0	1,978 1 7	331 11 1	1,400 10 3	...	1,732 1 4	10,086 9 11
Timaru	24,319 8 0	11,734 1 11	36,053 9 11	34,984 9 5	71,037 19 4	9,087 14 10	20,735 10 8	(b)37,346 9 4	67,169 14 10	343,683 19 8
Waikokohu ...	69 11 0	(m)337 12 1	407 3 1	...	407 3 1	156 17 0	75 16 1	(k)8 0 4	240 13 5	216 5 11
Waimakariri ...	...	272 9 0	272 9 0	...	272 9 0	79 7 4	122 4 5	...	201 11 9	4 6 8
Wairoa	821 5 8	448 13 6	1,269 19 2	20 6 10	1,290 6 0	508 4 11	652 9 9	...	1,160 14 8	5,048 0 0
Waitara	1,788 13 2	657 8 7	2,446 1 9	23 8 7	2,469 10 4	1,130 10 11	381 12 10	...	1,512 3 9	25,677 6 2
Wanganui ...	7,872 12 11	1,178 4 5	9,050 17 4	116 12 4	9,167 9 8	9,294 8 7	3,161 0 11	...	12,455 9 6	30,538 6 7
Wellington ...	134,204 4 5	6,080 12 4	140,284 16 9	54,728 2 9	195,012 19 6	73,743 3 6	98,792 7 8	(b)9,208 9 9	181,744 0 11	491,869 14 6
Westport	70,897 9 11	...	70,897 9 11	...	70,897 9 11	29,885 0 8	35,426 0 7	...	65,311 1 3	662,850 0 0
Whaingaroa ...	283 18 3	36 14 0	320 12 3	...	320 12 3	22 12 1	254 8 11	...	277 1 0	40 0 0
Whakatane ...	154 8 11	...	154 8 11	4 10 0	158 18 11	1 14 6	179 8 6	...	181 3 0	...
Whangarei ...	644 5 3	20 14 6	664 19 9	5 0 0	669 19 9	525 3 6	196 8 1	...	721 11 7	26 3 6
Totals ...	527,326 17 10	*120,508 15 1	647,835 12 11	177,574 1 0	825,409 13 11	265,077 3 1	401,384 5 3	146,556 11 4	813,017 19 8	4,899,037 10 7

(a) Including Admiralty subsidy, £1,475. (b) Public works. (c) Coromandel County Council is the Harbour Board. (d) Southland County Council is the Harbour Board. (e) Stewart Island County Council is the Harbour Board. (f) Including £125 from Government. (g) Including £465 1s. 3d. from Government. (h) Including £250 from Government. (i) Public works, £3,804 19s. 10d; office expenses, £120. (j) Including £874 1s. 4d. from Government. (k) Other expenditure. (l) Cheviot County Council is the Harbour Board. (m) From Government.

* Including rates: Gisborne, £9,536 7s.; Napier, £22,905 0s. 11d.; New Plymouth, £9,738 7s. 4d. Oamaru, £8,017 4s. 7d.; Timaru, £9,366 11s. 7d.; Wairoa £447 3s. 6d.

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES.

In a table on the next page will be found a summary of the amounts raised by loan, classified according to the rates of interest paid, distinguishing loans raised in New Zealand from those raised abroad. It will be noticed that the amount raised abroad (£5,470,500) is now less than that raised in New Zealand (£6,145,548). Figures for four consecutive years on page 308 show that the operations have been such as to leave the total outside indebtedness almost the same in March, 1907, as it was in 1904, while on the other hand the inside indebtedness has increased steadily. The lowest rate of interest paid in 1907 was 3 per cent., but the large sum of £3,025,231 was raised at 5 per cent., and £1,784,625 at 6 per cent., while £97,300 bore interest as high as 7 per cent.

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES, MARCH, 1907.—NET INDEBTEDNESS AND ANNUAL CHARGE.

—	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation.	Amount of Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge (excluding Exchange and Commission).		
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	31,678	1,434	30,244	1,467	544	2,011
Boroughs	5,920,305	499,336	5,420,969	275,199	32,479	307,678
Town Boards	7,154	232	6,922	345	99	444
Road Boards	66,090	706	65,384	2,905	359	3,264
River Boards	29,870	2,255	27,615	1,439	564	2,003
Water-supply Board	21,200	..	21,200	1,015	250	1,265
Harbour Boards	4,676,551	507,004	4,169,547	225,149	25,041	250,190
Drainage Boards	458,200	66,449	391,751	23,518	2,191	25,709
Christchurch Tramway Board	405,000	2,067	402,933	17,350	2,025	19,375
Totals	11,616,048	1,079,483	10,536,565	548,387	63,552	611,939
Inscribed debt of local bodies under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," "The Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1901," and Amendment Acts of 1902 and 1903 (including inscribed stock exchanged for debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882")	1,647,273*	..	1,647,273*	..	..	92,396
Totals	13,263,321	1,079,483	12,183,838	..	..	704,335

* Repayable by annual instalments of £92,396, representing 5 per cent. per annum on £48,891, 4½ per cent. per annum on £1,061,156, 4 per cent. per annum on £200,404, and 3½ per cent. per annum on £976,654, the amount inscribed to 1st February, 1907. Repayments on the amount inscribed (£2,287,105, including £89,878 debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," exchanged) would be £3,026,173. The actual repayments to date are £831,782, leaving £2,194,391 to be paid by way of interest and sinking fund, on a present indebtedness of £1,647,273.

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES, RAISED WITHIN AND WITHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

TABLE showing the Amount of Indebtedness of Counties, Boroughs, Town, Road, River, Water-supply, Christchurch Tramway Boards, and Drainage Boards, as on the 31st March, 1907, and of Harbour Boards as on the 31st December, 1906, classified according to the Rates of Interest paid, distinguishing Loans raised in the Dominon from those raised elsewhere. (See note.)

Local Bodies.	No Interest.	3 %	3¾ %	4 %	4¼ %	4½ %	4¾ %	5 %	5¼ %	5½ %	6 %	7 %	Total.
					Loans raised in the Dominion.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Christchurch Tramway Board	...	...	...	...	350,000	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	405,000
Counties	...	...	...	1,400	...	17,700	...	12,578	...	...	...	...	31,678
Boroughs	25,000	...	...	1,212,144	214,860	1,565,873	74,850	632,153	18,000	29,500*	148,525	13,500†	3,934,405
Town Boards	...	...	...	...	3,554	...	...	3,100	...	...	500	...	7,154
Road Boards...	...	...	...	13,900	5,000	19,750	...	2,100	...	...	...	25,340‡	66,090
River Boards	...	...	...	3,200	...	18,000	...	650	...	2,520	500	...	24,870
Water-supply Board... ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	12,200	...	...	...	...	21,200
Harbour Boards	...	14,031	60,000	930,800	39,600	228,470	...	93,050	...	31,000	...	...	1,396,951
Drainage Boards	...	...	...	25,000	4,800	228,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,200
Total raised in Dominion	25,000	14,031	60,000	2,186,444	617,814	2,142,193	74,850	755,831	18,000	63,020*	149,525	38,840†‡	6,145,548
					Loans raised outside the Dominion.								
Boroughs	...	...	...	530,000	...	307,000	...	488,300	...	35,000	565,600	60,000	1,985,900
River Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Harbour Boards	...	...	...	400,000	134,000	100,000	...	1,781,100	...	...	864,500	...	3,279,600
Drainage Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000	...	200,000
Total raised outside Dominion	...	...	...	930,000	134,000	407,000	...	2,269,400	...	35,000	1,635,100	60,000	5,470,500
					Total Loans raised.								
Christchurch Tramway Board	...	...	...	...	350,000	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	405,000
Counties	...	...	...	1,400	...	17,700	...	12,578	...	...	...	...	31,678
Boroughs	25,000	...	...	1,742,144	214,860	1,872,873	74,850	1,120,453	18,000	64,500*	714,125	73,500†	5,920,305
Town Boards	...	...	...	...	3,554	...	...	3,100	...	...	500	...	7,154
Road Boards...	...	...	...	13,900	5,000	19,750	...	2,100	...	...	...	25,340‡	66,090
River Boards...	...	...	...	3,200	...	18,000	...	650	...	2,520	5,500	...	29,870
Water-supply Board... ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	12,200	...	...	...	...	21,200
Harbour Boards	...	14,031	60,000	1,330,800	173,600	328,470	...	1,874,150	...	31,000	864,500	...	4,676,551
Drainage Boards	...	...	...	25,000	4,800	228,400	...	...	...	...	200,000	...	458,200
Total loans raised ..	25,000	14,031	60,000	3,116,444	751,814	2,549,193	74,850	3,025,231	18,000	98,020*	1,784,625	98,840†‡	11,616,048

* Including £3,000 at 5¾ per cent. † Including £1,500 at 8 per cent. ‡ Including £40 at 10 per cent.

NOTE.—Not including loans, amounting to £1,647,273, repayable by annual instalments under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," "The Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1901," and Amendment Acts.

INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL BODIES.

	Inside New Zealand. £	Outside New Zeala £
March, 1904	3,369,410	5,529,500
March, 1905	4,379,642	5,638,600
March, 1906	5,250,551	5,467,500
March, 1907	6,145,548	5,470,500

From the tables on the preceding pages it will be seen th the total amount owing was, on the 31st March, 1907, £11,616,04 But, against this, accrued sinking funds to the value of £1,079,4 were held, leaving a net debt of £10,536,565, exclusive of mone borrowed from the General Government and repayable by annu instalments.

The total annual charge (excluding exchange and commissio stood at £611,939, of which £548,387 was for interest, and the r mainder, £63,552, contributions to sinking fund accounts.

Of the total net indebtedness in 1906–7 the debt of th Borough Councils, £5,420,969, formed the largest item, while th Harbour Boards owed £4,169,547.

On referring to the comparative table on page 300, a grea advance in the outstanding loans of local governing bodies will b noticed. Between 1898 and 1907 the gross indebtedness increase from £6,834,361 to £11,616,048, an addition of £4,781,687 or 70 pe cent. during the ten years. During the same period the population advanced at the rate of 25 per cent., and the value of lan and improvements (1897–1907) from £138,591,347 to £236,644,53 or at the rate of 71 per cent. in eleven years.

The aggregate interest-charge for the year under review wa £548,387, and £278,911 of this was payable on loans raised outsid the Dominion. The average rate of interest payable to bondholder was £4 14s. 5d. per cent.

While the average rate of interest on the above-mentioned deb is found to be less than 5 per cent., more than three millions wer raised at 5 per cent., and nearly two millions at 6 per cent. or over.

THE LOCAL BODIES' LOANS ACTS.

The Act of 1901 consolidates all former measures dealing wit the borrowing-powers of local bodies. It does not affect the securities issued for any loan raised under any Act repealed.

As to Government loans to local bodies, the yearly rate of interest and the period during which interest is payable by the loca authority have now been altered by the Amendment Act of 1907 and stand as under:—

At the option of the authority concerned—

(*a.*) Four and a half per centum per annum for a period o twenty-six years; or

(*b.*) Four per centum per annum for a period of thirty-two years; or

(*c.*) Three and a half per centum per annum for a period o forty-one years.

With respect to loans heretofore granted under Part II of the principal Act or under the Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, the rate of interest payable by the local authority, at and from the next half-yearly payment of interest after the passing of the Act, shall be according to the scale quoted above.

At the expiration of the period during which interest is payable the liability of the local authority shall cease without further payment.

The Amendment Act of 1902 empowers the Minister of Finance to lend to small boroughs, having at the time of the last preceding census a population of less than two thousand persons, any sum not exceeding £2,000 in any year for the purpose of making streets within the borough.

The Act of 1906 amends the principal Act as regards special roll, raising of special loans, investment of sinking funds, and makes provision as to merger of special-rating areas.

In order to remove any doubt as to the operation of section 24 of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900," it is declared that all proposals for loans shall be submitted under the principal Act, and not under "The Local Elections Act, 1904," and past loans raised under the latter Act are validated so far as this ground is concerned.

In any case where land liable to any special rate is acquired by the Crown, the Crown shall be liable for payment of any such rate for any year during which there is no occupier of the land within the meaning of "The Rating Act, 1894."

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

"The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900," with its amending Act of 1902, deals with the franchise in the case of boroughs, and provides that, in addition to the persons who are already entitled to be enrolled, every person shall be so entitled who possesses the freehold or residential qualifications stated in the Act.

The possession of the freehold qualification is defined as being the beneficial and duly registered owner of a freehold estate in land of the capital value of not less than £25, situated in the borough, notwithstanding that any other person is the occupier thereof, or part thereof, under any tenancy.

Every person is deemed to possess a residential qualification within a borough if he is, and for at least three months last past has been, a residential occupant within such borough.

No person may be entered in the burgess lists in respect of more qualifications than one; but any person who has more than one qualification may select the one in respect of which he wishes to be entered.

In the case of husband and wife, any qualification possessed by one of them is deemed to be possessed by each.

No person enrolled on a burgess roll has more than one vote, and no person enrolled by virtue of the residential qualification can vote on any proposal relating to loans or rates.

INCREASED RATING-POWERS OF COUNTIES, ROAD AND TOWN DISTRICTS.

By "The Counties Act Amendment Act, 1903," section 4, it is provided that, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the maximum general rate that may be made and levied shall be—

(*a.*) In counties where there are no road or town districts, a rate of threepence in the pound on the capital value of the rateable property therein, or its equivalent on the unimproved value or annual value ; and

(*b.*) In counties where there are road or town districts,—

(i.) In outlying districts, a rate of threepence in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent as aforesaid ;

(ii.) In all other parts of the county, a rate of three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent as aforesaid.

And under section 5 the County Council may make and levy rates, called "separate rates," in addition to or in lieu of any general rate, upon all rateable property in any riding of a county ; or may by special order make or levy any such rate upon all rateable property within the portion of the county defined in the order. But the total amount of separate rates and general rates together is not to exceed in any one year the amount of the maximum general rate prescribed by the last preceding section (No. 4, quoted above).

By "The Road and Town Districts Rating Act, 1903," the rating-powers of the Boards are extended. Under section 2 the maximum general rate that may be made and levied in any year in a road or town district is a rate of three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value of the rateable property of the district, or its equivalent on the unimproved value, or two shillings in the pound on the annual value, as the case may be. Under section 3, where road districts are divided into subdivisions, no separate rates made and levied in any year may, with the general rates, exceed in any subdivision the amount of the maximum general rate aforesaid.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUE.

A special article on this system of rating (which it is optional with local governing bodies to adopt or not) is given in Part III of this work.

The results, as shown by notifications in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of proposals to levy rates on the unimproved value of *land are given* in full.

SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN UNDER "THE RATING ON IMPROVED VALUE ACT, 1896," AND AMENDMENT ACT OF 1900, TO ST MARCH, 1908.

——	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded.		
			For	Against.	Informal.
ounty	16 Feb., 1905	Carried ..	112	32	3
on Borough	14 Jan., 1903	Rejected ..	102	199	4
d City	7 Aug., 1901	" ..	753	1,697	..
Borough	7 Dec., 1904	Carried ..	48	10	2
Road District	3 May, 1905	" ..	146	8	..
Road District	25 Jan., 1907	" ..	23	15	1
a Borough	7 July, 1902	" ..	60	33	..
m Borough	17 June, 1903	" ..	224	64	..
ounty	10 Sept., 1904	" ..	302	84	5
lltown Borough	14 Sept., 1904	" ..	101	86	6
int County	8 Nov., 1905	" ..	56	45	..
County	6 Oct., 1898	" ..	165	41	..
urch City	30 June, 1902	" ..	596	512	..
own District	22 Feb., 1907	" ..	68	12	1
rke Borough	27 Feb., 1907	" ..	308	94	13
rt Borough[a]	30 Oct., 1900	" ..	356	109	..
rne Borough	8 Aug., 1906	" ..	78	24	..
na Borough	16 Sept., 1907	" ..	88	9	..
na County	1 Feb., 1900	" ..	149	21	1
Borough	16 April, 1901	" ..	268	56	1
Borough	20 June, 1902	Rejected ..	53	98	4
Borough	..	Carried ..	104	36	3
rough	7 July, 1901	" ..	122	67	5
nn Borough	20 Mar., 1901	" ..	140	71	2
uth Borough	23 Feb., 1898	" ..	214	48	1
n Borough[b]	13 Feb., 1901	" ..	77	52	..
Borough	14 July, 1902	Rejected ..	250	265	15
"	30 Aug., 1905	" ..	314	374	21
Borough[c]	8 April, 1903	Carried ..	129	9	1
te Road District	14 Mar., 1905	Rejected ..	135	403	14
County	14 Feb., 1905	Carried ..	227	196	8
a County	11 Mar., 1899	" ..	109	25	6
Borough	5 May, 1901	" ..	212	53	1
Road District	5 April, 1899	" ..	60	2	..
ua County	14 May, 1898	" ..	284	11	2
gill Borough[d]	5 June, 1901	" ..	386	174	4
Borough	7 Sept., 1905	Rejected ..	83	251	16
a County	14 Jan., 1905	Carried ..	142	54	2
Borough	4 April, 1898	" ..	93	3	1
County	21 Nov., 1905	" ..	96	7	..
Borough[e]	30 May, 1901	" ..	276	38	2
utt Borough	12 Oct., 1901	" ..	94	68	4

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oposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. Poll taken 6th June, 1904. For , 176; against, 415; informal, 6. [b] Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act Poll taken 3rd May, 1904. For rescission, 116; against, 148. [c] Proposal to Poll taken 28th August, 1907. For recission. 108: against, 161; informal, 5. Pro-ected. [d] *Proposal to rescind. Poll taken 4th May, 1906.* For recission, 300; 462. *Proposal rejected.* [e] *Now part of* Christchurch City.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN, ETC.—*continued*

—	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes rec
			For.
Manawatu Road District(a) ..	6 Jan., 1900	Carried ..	105
Maori Hill Borough	25 Jan., 1904	„ ..	119
Maraetai Road District ..	2 June, 1900	„ ..	16
Mareretu Road District(b) ..	28 June, 1902	„ ..	24
Masterton Borough	29 Aug., 1901	„ ..	221
Mataura Borough	27 Mar., 1907	Rejected ..	17
Mauku Road District ..	2 July, 1904	„ ..	23
Melrose Borough(c)	3 Mar., 1898	Carried ..	236
Miramar Borough	30 Nov., 1905	„ ..	117
Mosgiel Borough	27 Feb., 1902	Rejected ..	58
New Brighton Borough ..	27 Feb., 1908	Carried ..	133
New Plymouth Borough ..	16 Mar., 1905	Rejected ..	167
Normanby Town District(d) ..	15 Nov., 1897	Carried ..	82
North-east Valley Borough ..	12 Jan., 1905	„ ..	202
North-east Valley Borough(e) ..	30 Mar., 1908	„ ..	354
North Invercargill Borough(f) ..	1 April, 1903	„ ..	107
Onslow Borough	20 Mar., 1901	„ ..	140
Pahiatua Borough	19 June, 1897	„ ..	136
Pahiatua County	27 June, 1901	„ ..	350
Palmerston North Borough ..	5 Mar., 1897	„ ..	402
Papakura Road District ..	10 Mar., 1900	„ ..	30
Pelorus Road District ..	31 Mar., 1900	„ ..	98
Petone Borough	6 Nov., 1901	Rejected ..	100
„	23 Mar., 1905	Carried ..	311
Picton Borough	..	Rejected ..	27
„	30 July, 1903	Carried ..	47
Raglan County	23 Nov., 1901	Carried* ..	116
St. Albans Borough	13 Feb., 1902	Carried ..	350
St. Kilda Borough	28 Nov., 1907	Rejected ..	152
South Invercargill Borough ..	2 Feb., 1902	Carried ..	106
Southland County	1 Mar., 1902	„ ..	919
Spreydon Road District ..	16 May, 1901	„ ..	141
Stratford County	29 June, 1901	„ ..	399
Stratford Borough	23 July, 1902	„ ..	137
Sumner Borough	21 Nov., 1901	Carried* ..	91
Sydenham Borough(g) ..	14 Mar., 1901	Carried ..	353
Takaka County	2 Sept., 1905	„ ..	136
Taratahi-Carterton Road District(h)	26 Aug., 1897	„ ..	261
Tauranga County	9 Feb., 1901	„ ..	90
Timaru Borough	10 Oct., 1900	Rejected ..	93
„	18 April, 1905	„ ..	372
Waimarino County	23 Sept., 1903	Carried ..	43
Waimate Borough	2 Feb., 1901	„ ..	235
Waimate County	1 Nov., 1900	„ ..	368

(a) Road district not now in existence. (b) Illegal, not in accordnce with
'Rating Act, 1894." (c) Now part of Wellington City. (d) Proposal to res
adoption of the Act rejected. For proposal, 23; against, 38; informal, 3.
recission. (f) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. For prop
against, 124; informal, 2. (g) Now part of Christchurch City. (h) Road dis
now in existence.

* New poll taken under Act of 1900.

OF POLLS TAKEN, ETC.—*continued*

	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded.		
			For.	Against.	Informal.
Waipawa County(a)	2 Feb., 1898	Carried ..	462	28	3
Wairarapa North County(b) ..	8 Nov., 1899	Rejected ..	331	68	10
Wairarapa South County ..	23 Oct., 1902	Carried ..	187	8	..
Wanganui Borough	17 Dec., 1903	Rejected ..	303	331	2
Wellington City	11 Nov., 1901	Carried ..	1,261	591	..
West Harbour Borough ..	18 April, 1904	" ..	62	30	2
Westport Borough	19 April, 1904	" ..	280	163	7
Whangarei Borough	27 Sept., 1905	Rejected ..	166	226	2
Winton Borough	29 Nov., 1901	Carried ..	39	31	1
Woodville Borough	21 Mar., 1898	" ..	175	7	1
Wyndham Borough	24 June, 1902	Carried(c)..	252	190	7

ding Woodville County since constituted. (b) Poll taken prior to coming tion of section 2 of "The Local Government Voting Reform Act, 1899"; less third of ratepayers voted, and proposal consequently rejected. The county has n subdivided and absorbed in other counties. (c) New poll taken under Act Proposal to rescind rejected; poll taken, 9th March, 1906. For proposal, 213; 228.

county having decided to levy rates on the unimproved value kes it compulsory for all interior Town and Road Boards, excepting Town Districts coming under "The Town Districts Act, 1906," to adopt the same system of rating. But in counties where he Counties Act is suspended, or where a general rate is not levied, the ratepayers of any Road Board may take a poll on the question. It is also permissible for any Town Board within a county not rating on the unimproved value to adopt that system, the decision to do so having been carried by vote of the ratepayers. The date of the polling did not, in some instances, allow of a rate on the unimproved value being struck for the year ended 31st March, 1907.

LEGISLATION.

"The Counties Act Amendment Act, 1904," provides that the Council of any new county, as soon as the whole principal Act has been brought into force, may borrow by way of overdraft an amount not to exceed the estimated receipts for the first year, exclusive of Government grants and subsidies, moneys borrowed, or moneys *received* from separate rates.

The Council of any county may, by special order, and without *taking a poll, borrow* money by way of special loan sufficient to *clear off any overdraft* as existing on the 31st March, 1904. After the extinction of any such overdr ft it shall not be lawful for the Council to owe to its bankers on over draft at the end of any financial year any sum exceeding the amount of revenue for that year then outstanding and uncollected.

The Act also deals with the construction and repair of footpaths within road or town districts at cost of county, appointment and powers of Fire Inspectors, licensing of billiard rooms, and grants to cemetery trustees.

A further amendment in 1907 empowers the Council of any county to make a uniform annual charge or levy a separate rate for sanitation purposes. The rate must be levied only upon the capital value of such rateable properties as have a house or houses erected thereon, and shall not exceed one halfpenny in the pound in any one year.

"The Town Districts Act, 1881," and Amendment Act, 1883, previously repealed, are now revived by "The Town Districts Act, 1904." The Governor may declare that any area wherein there are not less than fifty householders shall be a town district. "The Town Districts Act, 1906," gives power to constitute town districts in certain counties, and provides that every town district having a population of not less than five hundred shall be deemed not to form part of the county within which it is included. The Act also provides for the apportionment of assets and liabilities, and the preliminary appointments on the constitution of a new district. There are certain provisions in the case of a town district becoming a borough, and town Boards are empowered to raise moneys by way of overdraft to an amount not exceeding the revenue of the Board for the previous financial year, not including Government grants, borrowed moneys, and separate or special rates.

"The Land Drainage Act, 1904," consolidates and, where necessary, amends the law relating to the drainage of land. "The Land Drainage Act, 1893," and the Amendment Act, 1894, except section 9 of the latter, are repealed.

"The Native Land Rating Act, 1904," extends the powers already possessed by local authorities for the levying of rates over Native lands, and affords greater facilities for the recovery of such rates.

"The Road Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1904," enacts that any Road Board in a county wherein the operation of "The Counties Act, 1886," is suspended may, with the consent of the Governor, given by Order in Council, construct waterworks and levy water rates, as provided in sections 3 to 6 of "The Road Boards Act 1882 *Amendment* Act, 1888."

"The Local Elections Act, 1904," consolidates and amends the law relating to local elections, and to the taking of polls on proposals submitted to the vote of local electors. A noticeable innovation is the form of ballot-paper and method of recording votes: the voter, instead of scoring out the name of the candidate selected by him, marks a cross opposite to the name, in a space ruled for the purpose. The enactments repealed are "The Regulation of Local Elections Act, 1876," "The Regulation of Local Elections Act Amendment Act, 1888," and section 16 of "The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Act, 1902."

"The Timber and Flax Royalties Act, 1905," provides that one-half of the revenue received by the Receiver of Land Revenue in respect of royalty under any license for cutting timber or flax, and payable into the Consolidated Fund, shall be payable to the local authority within whose district the timber or flax is obtained and the revenue was derived, and shall be applied by such local authority exclusively in constructing, repairing, and maintaining roads. Revenue received from any district where no local authority exists shall be applied for the purposes aforesaid under the direction of the Minister or of such person as he may appoint.

Whenever it appears that any moneys paid to any local authority under this Act have not been properly applied to the objects for which they were so paid, the Minister of Finance may proceed for the recovery of such moneys, or may deduct the amount from any subsidy or other moneys payable at any time to the said local authority under any Act.

"The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1906," describes the procedure until the election of the first councillors in the case of a newly constituted borough. It also deals with the renewal and surrender of leases, waste of water, and the open space to be provided for dwellinghouses. The Council may, of its own motion, or shall, if the District Health Officer recommends, make by-laws in respect of lodginghouses, hotels, and houses occupied by more than one family, in order to prevent overcrowding. There are a number of minor amendments of the principal Act.

RATES, ETC., BOROUGHS, COUNTIES, TOWN AND ROAD DISTRICTS.

The amount of rates levied by the various Borough Councils, County Councils, Town Boards, and Road Boards, with other particulars, as returned by those bodies for the 31st March, 1907, will be found on the *following pages:—*

BOROUGHS, 1906–7.

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area (including Town Belt) in Acres.	Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound. General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.	Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Whangarei ..	2,038	2,200	450	429	564	0 1½	(1)0 0⅛	..	(2)	(3)0 1	..	198,868	..
Birkenhead ..	2,700	1,300	279	297	342	1 4	(4)0 5	0 2	..	..	9,142	..	..
Devonport (1906)	640	5,100	1,100	850	..	0 1½	(5)0 0¼	1d., ¾d., & ½d.	(3)2½ per cent.	..	..	..	214,537
Auckland ..	1,786	41,498	7,475	4,534	8,965	0 11	(6)0 5	1 3	(7)	0 0½	442,303	..	..
Grey Lynn ..	900	6,216	1,250	1,375	..	0 1¾	(1)(8)⅛d.	0 0⅞	(3)4, 4½, 5½, 6 per cent.	..	..	..	272,422
Newmarket ..	150	2,375	464	335	456	1 6	(9)0 6	0 3	4 to 5 per cent.	..	16,402	..	..
Parnell ..	480	5,260	1,045	664	951	1 2	(1)0 3	0 9	4 per cent.	..	38,102	..	..
Mount Eden ..	1,410	7,400	1,610	1,427	1,647	1 0	(1)0 2½	..	(10)	..	58,737	..	..
Onehunga ..	1,200	3,700	850	650	1,080	1 0	(1)0 2	..	3 per cent.	0 0½	24,000	..	..
Thames ..	2,560	3,750	885	912	1,170	1 2	(1)0 4	0 1	(11)	0 1	25,235	..	..
Te Aroha ..	200	1,059	259	233	384	1 6	..	..	0 7	..	7,661	..	..
Waihi ..	3,130	5,594	1,640	1,400	1,891	0 6	..	..	(12)	..	33,226	..	..
Hamilton ..	1,600	2,200	460	498	779	0 1¾	..	..	(13)	..	..	..	228,736
Cambridge ..	1,083	1,250	320	297	500	1 0	..	0 1¼	(14)	..	10,648	..	..
Tauranga ..	1,000	1,090	416	333	525	1 0	..	0 9	..	0 1	7,194	..	..
Gisborne ..	2,000	6,000	1,200	1,000	1,500	2 0	..	0 3	..	..	78,500	..	..
Waitara ..	2,080	1,137	..	391	..	0 1½	..	..	..	0 0⅛	..	129,468	..
New Plymouth	850	5,200	1,090	800	1,378	1 9	..	0 10	0 6	..	54,000	..	..
Inglewood ..	703	1,156	300	293	449	0 1½	..	..	(3)0 9	..	..	130,306	..
Stratford ..	1,920	2,200	500	615	1,020	0 2⅜	..	1⅕d., ⅖d., 1/20d., ⅕d.	(3)0 6	..	..	..	172,000
Hawera ..	500	2,500	530	466	668	0 3	..	0 0⅜	7 per cent.	..	..	..	160,949
Eltham ..	1,595	1,500	300	303	433	0 1½	..	..	(2)	..	..	175,878	..

Patea ..	1,420	900	350	239	380	1	6	..	0 4⅜	..	..	7,181	..	..
Wanganui ..	1,000	8,500	2,100	1,800	2,030	1	6	..	0 8	..	..	83,658	..	..
Marton ..	1,423	1,500	320	264	426	1	7	..	5d. and 1s. 6d.	..	0 1	12,664	..	..
Taihape ..	1,000	1,300	200	190	380	0	1½	..	⅔d., 1½d.	..	..	..	125,523	..
Feilding ..	2,300	3,250	600	900	1,240	0	2	..	0 1	(7)	0 0$\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	325,453
Palmerston N.	4,595	10,243	2,328	1,400	3,400	0	1⅞	..	0 0$\frac{11}{12}$	(8)3 per cent.	0 0$\frac{1}{12}$	..	..	1,081,351
Foxton ..	1,240	1,450	367	257	578	1	9	0 6	0 3	..	0 1	9,512	..	..
Levin ..	1,350	1,300	320	336	848	0	1¼	..	0 0$\frac{3}{10}$	..	..	..	106,834	..
Hastings ..	5,740	4,900	1,077	1,124	1,945	1	7	..	0 6	..	..	76,875	..	..
Napier ..	879	9,473	1,998	1,180	2,950	0	9	0 4	2d., 6d., 1s.	3½ to 1 per cent.	..	91,614	..	..
Dannevirke ..	1,222	3,600	816	624	1,857	1	5	..	..	6d. and 9d.	0 1	32,455	..	..
Woodville ..	1,240	1,140	258	443	1,227	0	3⅝	..	0 6¼	(8)6, 5, 4 per cent.	0 1	..	..	41,325
Pahiatua ..	720	1,360	360	460	520	0	2½	(15)0 2	0 1½	..	..	..	..	97,505
Masterton ..	2,100	5,026	1,190	920	1,595	0	2¼	..	(16)0 0½	(8)5, 2½, 1¼ per cent.	0 0⅕	..	..	379,227
Carterton ..	1,880	1,407	355	358	470	0	1	..	(17)	(8)7 per cent.	..	..	167,590	..
Greytown ..	3,907	1,200	264	254	262	1	6	..	0 2	3d. and 7d.	0 1	9,640	..	..
Lower Hutt ..	3,255	3,750	737	928	1,862	0	2	..	$\frac{979}{1200}$d.	..	..	..	..	589,892
Petone ..	952	6,303	1,341	890	1,823	0	1⅞	(18)	$\frac{5}{24}$d. & ⅙d.	(19)	..	..	..	673,486
Onslow ..	2,520	2,100	381	619	597	0	1½	(20)$\frac{7}{16}$d.	$\frac{11}{32}$d	..	..	..	..	169,349
Wellington ..	8,137	61,533	11,841	7,900	16,599	0	2	(1)(8)2⅓d.	$\frac{1}{10}$d., $\frac{3}{23}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d., ⅑d.	(8)2½ per cent.	$\frac{1}{13}$d.	..	..	9,878,374
Karori ..	1,527	2,432	579	817	2,241	0	1¾	(1)$\frac{3}{16}$d.	$\frac{3}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{32}$d., $\frac{3}{32}$d.	..	..	..	..	357,594
Eastbourne ..	1,500	500	190	330	733	0	1⅜	..	..	..	..	..	..	109,676
Miramar ..	2,156	1,500	350	475	1,600	0	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	265,421
Picton ..	560	995	215	316	980	0	3½	(1)⅙d.	..	¼d. and ½d.	..	..	..	45,951
Blenheim ..	1,571	3,351	750	681	1,450	0	3	(1)(8)2⅜d.	⅜d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{16}$d., ¾d.	..	..	..	..	172,154
Nelson ..	4,800	8,164	1,652	1,360	2,616	1	9	(21)4d.	0 3½	(22)2, 3½ per cent.	..	73,124	..	..
Richmond ..	2,300	651	146	137	167	0	0¾	..	..	(8)4 per cent.	..	..	96,717	..
Motueka ..	5,643	1,080	211	203	352	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	138,555	..
Westport ..	713	3,750	920	1,150	1,229	0	3⅔	(23)	..	(8)3½, 7 per cent.	0 0$\frac{3}{20}$	..	..	93,112
Greymouth, '06	2,000	4,569	974	730	1,200	0	4⅜	(1)(8)$\frac{5}{16}$d.	..	(8)6 per cent.	(8)1d.	..	..	141,972
Brunner ..	5,700	1,100	290	236	287	1	6	(1)0 8	7d., 10d.	..	..	3,993	..	..

BOROUGHS, 1906–7.

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area (including Town Belt) in Acres.	Population.	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound.					Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.
			Dwellings.	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.	General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.			
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	£	£	£
Kumara ..	842	919	264	317	450	0 1½	(1)0 1½	..	..	..	..	24,732	..
Hokitika ..	1,280	2,200	550	600	700	0 4	(1)0 0$\frac{15}{16}$	0 1⅖	..	..	..	..	61,943
Ross ..	4,196	580	250	350	414	(24)1½d., ⅞d.	(1)0 0½	0 1⅗	(25)	..	..	29,314	..
Rangiora ..	1,040	1,800	145	373	562	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	199,033	..
Kaiapoi ..	1,020	1,804	427	356	637	1 3	..	..	..	..	10,609	..	..
Christchurch	4,598	52,313	10,889	9,140	10,665	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	..	..	..	3,095,062
Woolston ..	1,276	2,950	630	755	901	0 3$\frac{31}{64}$	(30)	..	..	..	..	..	117,389
Sumner ..	4,876	1,250	370	390	577	0 2	(31)	⅜d., ⅝d., 1d., 1⅜d.	(8)5 per cent.	..	..	..	103,547
New Brighton	1,500	1,132	250	683	750	1 6	(32)10½d.	0 8	..	..	8,100	..	..
Lyttelton ..	2,014	4,200	830	635	828	1 6	..	..	..	..	28,722	..	..
Akaroa ..	221	557	128	142	190	0 0$\frac{15}{16}$	0 0¾	0 0⅞	..	..	..	59,119	..
Ashburton ..	680	2,850	600	570	..	1 6	..	..	..	..	26,251	..	..
Temuka ..	945	1,665	365	385	660	0 1½	(33)	..	..	..	..	112,674	..
Geraldine ..	487	1,020	220	327	374	0 1	..	..	(2)	..	..	85,704	..
Timaru ..	1,100	7,700	1,500	1,400	2,075	1 0	..	1 0	2½ to 5 per cent.	..	75,243	..	..
Waimate ..	649	1,800	400	450	589	0 4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,358
Oamaru ..	1,111	5,100	1,064	1,236	1,341	1 6	..	1 3	(2)	..	39,787	..	..
Hampden ..	640	379	96	120	120	0 0¾	..	..	..	..	..	26,360	..
Palmerston S.	800	800	206	227	388	0 1¾	(34)	..	..	..	..	51,664	..
Hawksbury ..	2,700	700	172	198	544	0 0¾	..	..	..	..	..	58,592	..
Port Chalmers	335	2,250	480	591	590	1 8	0 6	..	(2)	..	14,825	..	..
North-east Valley	3,980	4,467	1,099	1,450	1,500	0 2⅜	(35)	(6)0 0⅜	..	..	..	..	156,838

Maori Hill ..	3,700	2,100	456	446	481	(36)1½d., 2d., 2½d. 3d.	(37)	..	1 0	..	..	..	120,140
West Harbour	1,670	1,530	340	498	620	0 1¾	0 1¼	0 1¾	..	..	..	..	78,443
Dunedin ..	3,292	37,621	7,753	4,961	9,134	1 3	(38)	0 9	(39)	..	384,000	..	..
Roslyn ..	2,000	5,600	1,192	1,245	1,350	1 4	(40)	0 1½	..	..	43,584	..	..
Mornington ..	654	4,250	970	864	1,063	1 9	..	..	..	..	28,160	..	..
St. Kilda ..	463	2,600	653	766	1,007	1 0	(41)6d., 4½d., 9d.	0 6	5s. to 5 per cent.	..	19,030	..	..
Green Island	103	703	144	192	200	1 3	..	..	..	..	3,012	..	..
Mosgiel ..	967	1,550	334	340	545	1 3	0 9	..	5 per cent.	..	10,446	..	..
Milton ..	265	1,400	280	220	367	2 0	..	..	..	..	8,824	..	..
Kaitangata ..	1,158	1,682	324	300	574	1 3	..	0 9	..	..	7,412	..	..
Balclutha ..	568	1,200	300	286	345	0 2¾	(1)(8)$\frac{5}{16}$d.	0 1	..	0 0¼	..	..	43,830
Lawrence ..	640	1,106	238	360	310	1 6	..	..	(42)	..	8,487	..	..
Roxburgh ..	400	480	122	91	130	1 6	..	..	..	..	1,940	..	..
Tapanui ..	126	500	140	80	141	1 9	..	..	..	..	2,150	..	..
Naseby ..	113	418	115	128	152	1 0	..	..	2½, 3½, 6, and 7 per cent.	..	2,288	..	..
Cromwell ..	640	671	160	145	256	1 3	..	0 2	1 0	..	4,700	..	..
Alexandra ..	840	1,000	250	299	320	1 6	0 6	1 0	..	..	6,650	..	..
Arrowtown ..	390	420	98	112	204	1 6	(43)	..	..	..	1,933	..	..
Queenstown ..	923	675	204	240	750	1 0	(1)0 2	0 6	0 6	..	4,730	..	..
Gore ..	1,150	3,053	690	650	980	0 3	(1)$\frac{1}{10}$d., (44)$\frac{1}{5}$d.	..	(2)(8)	..	..	..	164,225
Mataura ..	1,530	1,100	275	232	465	2 0	..	..	..	..	6,562	..	..
Winton ..	160	500	100	130	184	0 2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,300
Invercargill ..	1,040	7,500	1,450	1,400	1,824	2$\frac{13}{16}$d.	(45)2d., 1$\frac{11}{16}$d.	(46)0 2	(2)	..	..	..	552,070
North Invercargill	326	973	240	387	370	0 3⅞	(1)0 2	$\frac{11}{16}$d., 3$\frac{5}{16}$d. 2$\frac{9}{16}$d.	..	..	..	..	19,648
South Invercargill	4,000	2,272	457	730	931	0 3½	..	0 3½	..	..	..	..	73,217
East Invercargill	121	1,038	240	210	260	1 8	..	0 10	..	..	5,295	..	..

BOROUGHS, 1906-7.

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area (including Town Belt) in Acres.	Population.	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound.					Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1907.
			Dwellings.	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.	General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.			
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Avenal ..	163	424	112	98	127	0 2	(1)(47)2d.	0 1	..	..	..	..	19,571
Gladstone ..	240	501	110	195	201	1 3	(48)	0 3	..	..	4,743	..	..
Campbelltown	2,000	1,600	395	400	700	0 3½	..	0 3	..	..	..	..	68,087
Riverton ..	718	950	212	230	408	1 9	..	..	..	..	4,386	..	..

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(1) Hospital and charitable aid. (2) Maximum under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900." (3) On annual value. (4) 3d. lighting, 2d. hospital and charitable aid. (5) $\frac{1}{12}$d. lighting, ⅛d. hospital and charitable aid. (6) Including 3d. hospital and charitable aid. (7) On annual value not exceeding £12 10s., 10s. per annum; £12 10s. to £100, 2½ per cent.; exceeding £100, 2 per cent.; non-consumers, ¼ per cent.; stores, warehouses, &c., 1 per cent. (8) On capital value. (9) 3d. drainage, 3d. hospital and charitable aid. (10) 2d. in No. 1 district, 3d. in No. 2 district; extraordinary supply, 1s. per 1,000 gallons. (11) To value of £20, 10s.; over £20, 2½ per cent. (12) On annual value under £12 10s., 10s. per annum (minimum charge); £12 10s. to £100, 5 per cent.; on second £100, 4 per cent.; on third £100, 3 per cent.; 2 per cent. over £300. (13) Up to £200, 5 per cent; £200 to £300, 4 per cent.; over £300, 3 per cent. (14) 7 per cent., 6 per cent., 5 per cent. (minimum, 10s.). (15) For water and drainage. (16) For drainage loan interest. (17) Various, for interest on loans. (18) Sanitary, 15s. per pan. (19) 2½ per cent. for supply, ¼ per cent. non-supply (20) Including $\frac{1}{16}$d. hospital and charitable aid. (21) Drainage rate. (22) 2 per cent. on stores, &c.; 3½ per cent. on dwellings. (23) $\frac{9}{10}$d. lighting, $\frac{2}{25}$d. drainage, on unimproved value; ¾d. hospital and charitable aid, on capital value. (24) ⅞d. on mining property, 1¼d. other. (25) On annual value not exceeding £12 10s., 10s. (26) Central Ward, 2$\frac{73}{96}$d.; Sydenham Ward, 2$\frac{21}{64}$d.; Linwood and St. Albans Wards, 2$\frac{23}{32}$d. Sanitation fees—Central Ward, £1; Linwood Ward, 9s. 2d.; St. Albans Ward, 8s. 7d.; Sydenham Ward, 11s. 10d. (27) Drainage rate—sewage area, ¾d. on capital value; rural area, 1$\frac{101}{192}$d. on unimproved value; Central Ward special, ⅕d. on capital value. South Waimakariri River Board's rate, $\frac{4}{11}$d.; $\frac{2}{25}$d. hospital and charitable aid. (28) Central Ward (part late Richmond Ward), $\frac{13}{32}$d.; Central Ward, $\frac{15}{64}$d., $\frac{1}{7}$d., ⅛d.; Linwood Ward, $\frac{13}{132}$d., $\frac{2}{15}$d.; St. Albans Ward, ¾d., 1½d. on special loan areas; Sydenham Ward, $\frac{11}{18}$d.. (29) Sydenham Ward, 3½ per centum on annual value. (30) Waimakariri River Board's rate, $\frac{1}{14}$d.; Christchurch Drainage Board's rate, 1$\frac{23}{64}$d.; lighting rate, $\frac{3}{16}$d.; hospital and charitable aid rate, $\frac{1}{18}$d.; sanitation fees, 12s. 7d. per pan. (31) Hospital and charitable aid rate, $\frac{1}{12}$d. on capital value. Sanitation, uniform fee of 9s. 6d. (32) Includes 6d. drainage rate. (33) ⅜d. in sanitation district only; ¾d. in drainage district only. (34) Sanitary charge, 8s. 6d. per house. (35) ¾d. on capital value (on portion of borough). Drainage, 4d. on annual value. (36) 1½d. West Ward, 2d. North Ward, 2½d. South Ward, 3d. East Ward. (37) Drainage 2d., South and East Wards. Sanitation, 10s. per house in South and East Wards. (38) 4½d. sanitation in Caversham and South Dunedin Wards. Drainage rate—sewered area, 9d.; unsewered, 4½d. Hospital and charitable aid, 3d. (39) Under £12 10s., 10s.; from £12 10s. to £300, 5 per cent.; over £300, 4 per cent. Lands and buildings not supplied, half foregoing rates. (40) Lighting, 1½d.; sanitation, 5d. in part of district; drainage, 4d. and 7d. in parts of district. (41) Drainage rate—sewered area, 9d.; unsewered, 4½d. (42) Over £20 annual value, 6d. in the pound where laid on; below that amount, and within 100 yards of any portion of the work, 3d. in the pound. (43) Sanitation—uniform charge, 7s. per year. (44) Lighting rate, on capital value. (45) 2d. hospital and charitable aid; 1$\frac{11}{16}$d., excluding Northend. (46) Northend only. (47) On 6 per cent. of capital value. (48) Sanitation 14s. per pan per annum,

COUNTIES, 1906-7.

[NOTE —For value of land and improvements see Section XXI.]

Counties.	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population, Census, April, 1906 (excluding Boroughs).	System of Rating: "C." on Capital Value; "U." on Unimproved Value.	Rates struck.	
				General.	Other.
Mangonui ..	934	2,801	C.	1¼d.	
Whangaroa ..	160	801	C.	1d.	
Hokianga ..	972	2,514	U.	2½d.	
Bay of Islands..	826	2,692	C.	1d.	
Hobson ..	688	5,424	U.	3d.	Special, Kopuru and Taita special works rate, ¾d.; Kopuru swamp drain rate, 2½d.; Tangiteroria Bridge, ⅜d.; Lusk's Road, ¾d.; Gill's Road, 1½d.; Curnow's deviation, 1½d.; Ringrose Road, 2d.; Dargaville Wharf loan, ⅝d.
Whangarei ..	928	7,306	C.	¾d.	¾d. separate; ⅙d. H. and C.A.
Otamatea ..	364	2,921	C.	¾d. in three ridings, 1d. in one riding, 1½d. in three ridings	½d. separate in two outlying districts.
Rodney ..	566	4,185	C.	¾d.	¾d. separate in outlying districts; ⅕d. H. and C.A.
Waitemata ..	613	7,949	C.	¾d.	¾d. separate in Mairetahi, Waitakerei, and Northcote Ridings; 1d. separate in Wainui outlying district, Takapuna, Birkenhead, Kumeu, and Waikumete Ridings; 5/16d. special, Mairetahi Riding.
Eden	43	26,663	..		
Manukau ..	791	13,480	..		
Coromandel ..	403	2,841	C.	1½d.	1½d. special rate for special-rating district (water-supply loan).

COUNTIES, 1906–7—*continued*.

Counties	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population, Census, April, 1906 (excluding Boroughs).	System of Rating: "C." on Capital Value; "U." on Unimproved Value	Rates struck.	
				General.	Other.
Thames ..	494	4,286	C.	1½d.	
Ohinemuri ..	478	5,895	C.	⅔d.	1d. special, Waitoa special-rating district.
Piako ..	1,095	3,761	C.	1d. in road districts, 1¼d. and 1½d. in outlying districts.	Special interest-rates, ¼d. Te Aroha Riding; ⅒d. Patetere and Taotaoroa Ridings.
Waikato ..	591	4,532	C.	½d.	
Waipa ..	282	4,849	C.	¾d.	¾d. separate, Alexandra outlying district; ½d. separate, Mangapiko and Hamilton outlying districts; $\frac{1}{13}$d. and $\frac{1}{16}$d. special, Rangiaohia and Pukekura Ridings.
Raglan ..	824	2,282	U.	2d. Te Akau, 1¾d. Waingaro, 1¾d. Pirongia, 2d. Whangape, 2¾d. Onewhero, 2¾d. Karioi, 1½d. Karamu. 3½d. Whaingaroa	¼d. H. and C.A., ⅛d. Waipa Bridge loan, ⅝d. Waipa–Pepepe loan, ¾d. Raglan–Tuakau loan, 1d. Te Mata loan, $\frac{9}{16}$d. Opotoro Bridge loan.
Awakino ..	356	389	..		
Waitomo ..	1,604	1,226	C.	½d.	
Kawhia ..	374	688	U.	1d.	
West Taupo ..	1,594	1,397	..		
East Taupo ..	2,581	509	..		
Rotorua ..	984	2,657	..		
Tauranga ..	577	1,999	U.	1½d.	$\frac{1}{20}$d. H. and C.A. (on capital value), ⅒d. special, ½d. district rate, $\frac{1}{60}$d. bird-nuisance rate.
Whakatane (1906)	1,716	1,015	C.	½d., ½d., ¾d., 1d. ..	$\frac{5}{16}$d. and ⅜d., special, over special-loan areas.
Opotiki ..	1,440	1,679	C.	1d.	

Waipu ..	1,121	858	C.	1¼d	
Cook	1,950	7,173	C.	1d.	Twenty-four special, 1/20d. to 1¼d.
Clifton ..	627	2,837	C.	1⅓d.	Fifteen special.
Taranaki ..	386	8,486	C.	¾d.	1/12d. H. and C.A.; 1/32d. bridge rate; ⅛d., 5/32d. interest rates.
Hawera ..	223	8,009	C.	1¼d. Eltham, Mangatoki, and Hawera Ridings, 1½d. Okaiawa, and 1d. Mokoia.	
Eltham (in first year)	158				
Egmont ..	254	2,885	C.	¾d. in Rahotu and Opunake Ridings, 1¼d. in Oeo Riding	
Stratford ..	784	5,912	U.	1⅛d. North, 1⅝d. South, 2¾d. East, 1⅝d. West, 2d. Ohura Ridings	Special and separate, various.
Patea.. ..	691	3,123	C.	¾d.	1½d. separate, Kapara; ¾d. special, Kapara; ¼d. special, Omona.
Waitotara ..	343	4,164	C.	⅞d.	3/16d., 3/16d., ¼d., 5/16d., 13/16d., 15/16d., 1¾ special.
Waimarino ..	1,315	2,787	U.	1½d.	⅝d. special, for interest on loan.
Wanganui ..	627	4,833	C.	¼d.	½d., ⅜d., ⅛d., 7/16d., 10/16d, special (on part district).
Rangitikei ..	852	9,511	C.	1d.	¼d. separate in portion of Te Kapua Riding; special, various, in forty-four special-rating districts.
Kiwitea ..	336	3,034	C.	¾d.	Special, various.
Kairanga ..	184	3,681	U.	1d.	Fifty-seven special, various, for interest.
Oroua ..	213	3,698	C.	⅝d.	Ten special, various.
Pohangina ..	295	1,797	C.	In ridings: Awahou, 1⅝d.; Coal Creek, 1d.; Mangaone, ⅞d.; Mangapikopiko, 1½d.; Pohangina, 1¾d.; Tamaki, 1¾d.; Umutoi, 2¼d.	Special, sundry.
Manawatu ..	267	4,007	C.	In ridings: Sandon, ¾d.; Mount Stewart, ¾d.; Waitohi, ¾d; Rongotea, 1d.; Carnarvon, ⅞d.; Kawakawa, 15/16d.; Awahou, ¾d.	Separate and special, to meet interest on loans over special areas.
Horowhenua ..	591	5,337	C.	1 1/16d., ¾d., 1d., 1⅛d. ..	Twenty-one special, various.
Wairoa ..	1,887	2,156	C.	¾d.	3/16d., 11/64d., 1½d. special over portions of county.

COUNTIES, 1906-7—*continued.*

Counties.	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population, Census, April, 1906 (excluding Boroughs).	System of Rating: "C." on Capital Value; "U." on Unimproved Value.	Rates struck.	
				General.	Other.
Hawke's Bay ..	3,232	7,700	C.	¾d. to 1d.	Five special rates over small special-rating districts.
Waipawa ..	990	9,911	U.	13/16d., 1 1/16d., 1 7/16d., 1 5/16d.	
Woodville ..	164	2,036	U.	1⅕d.	Special, various, for interest on loans.
Patangata ..	652	1,843	C.	1/16d. to 1½d.	⅛d. H. and C.A.
Weber ..	95	593	C.	1½d.	
Pahiatua ..	302	3,672	U.	1½d. to 2d. (the latter over one riding)	Sixty-one special, various.
Akitio ..	328	1,394	U.	1½d.	1½d. Akitio, Waihi, Rakaunui, and Pongaroa Ridings.
Castlepoint ..	150	561	U.	2½d.	14/120d., ⅛d., 41/120d., ⅓d. (on capital value).
Eketahuna ..	170	2,738	U.	1½d.	Fifty-four special, various.
Mauriceville ..	125	1,089	C.	1d.	Twenty-two special, various.
Masterton ..	670	3,723	C.	⅝d.	3/16d., 1/16d., ⅜d., 1/14d., separate, special, various, on ninety-four loans.
Wairarapa South	445	2,734	U.	1d.	¼d. separate for maintenance of water-races; ⅝d. special for interest on water-race loan; twenty special rates for interest; ¼d. special works rate.
Featherston ..	965	3,470	C.	⅝d. and ¾d.	⅝d. and ¾d. separate for water-race maintenance; twenty-four interest rates.
Hutt ..	590	7,259	C.	1d.	5/16d., ⅛d., ⅓d., ⅝d., ⅜d.
Sounds ..	573	1,098	..		
Marlborough ..	3,812	7,287	..		
Kaikoura ..	673	1,747	C.	1d.	
Collingwood ..	760	1,211	C.	1d.	
Takaka ..	471	1,547	U.	1¾d.	
Waimea ..	1,662	7,785	C.	1¼d.	1/16 special, Rocks Road loan; ½d. Ngatimoti Bridge loan.
Buller ..	1,818	5,459	U.	4½d.	½d. H. and C.A. (on capital value); 4½d.

Buller	[illegible]	6,458	U.	4½d.	
Inangahua ..	2,956	4,688	U.	3½d. on mining property, 3½d. on general property	On capital value, ⅛d., 1/16d., 1/12d., ½d., ⅓d., special, Town of Reefton; 2¼d. Boatman's Irrigation District.
Grey ..	1,452	5,692	C.	1½d.	⅜d. H. and C.A.
Westland ..	4,420	4,117	C.	1½d.	
Amuri ..	2,362	1,406	C.	7/16d.	11/32d., 3/16d., 3/64d., special for interest on loans.
Cheviot ..	322	1,605	U.	¾d.	⅛d. special.
Ashley ..	1,627	11,306	..		
Selwyn ..	2,597	34,378	C.	..	1/10d. H. and C.A.; 1/32d. birds rate; ½d. special Coalgate Water-race District.
Akaroa ..	294	3,155	C.	¼d.	
Mount Herbert	59	470	C.	½d.	
Ashburton ..	2,542	11,541	C.	¼d.	¾d. special, tramway loan (on capital value); ⅕d. special, Wakanui protective works; 1½. Ruapuna Nos. 1 and 2 districts; 1d. Ruapuna maintenance district.
Geraldine ..	949	5,027	C.	¼d., ¼d.	¾d. to 4d. per acre separate, for maintenance of water-races; six special, for interest.
Levels ..	273	6,584	C.	1d.	¼d. separate, Seadown water.
Mackenzie ..	2,537	1,939	C.	1⅛d. Te Kapo Riding, 1d. Cave and Albury Ridings, ⅞d. Fairlie Riding.	
Waimate ..	1,343	6,510	U.	¾d.	¼d. Waihao water maintenance; 3/10d. separate, Timaru Harbour Board rate; ½d. special, Waihao water interest; ⅕d. Pareora water interest.
Waitaki ..	2,333	9,613	C.	From ¼d. to ¾d. in different ridings	3½d. per acre separate, Papakaio water-race maintenance; ⅜d. special, Papakaio water-race interest.
Waihemo ..	336	1,806	C.	¾d.	
Waikouaiti ..	318	4,119	C.	¾d. and 1d.	
Peninsula ..	37	2,477	..		
Taieri ..	930	6,882	C.	1d.	⅛d. separate, H. and C.A.; ½d. separate, Orchia Riding; ⅝d. special, South Taieri special-rating district; ⅜d. and 1/16d. special, West Taieri special-rating district.

[illegible]—continued.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles, excluding Boroughs.	Population, Census, April, [illegible], excluding Boroughs.	System of Rating: "C" on Capital Value, "U" on Unimproved Value.	Rates struck. General.	Special.
Bruce ..	503	4,675	C.	1⅒d.. 1d.. ½d. ..	[illegible]
Clutha ..	946	6,174	C.	1½d. over one riding, 1¼d. over one riding, 1d. over five ridings, ¾d. over two ridings	[illegible]
Tuapeka ..	1,365	6,113	C.	1d.	
Maniototo ..	1,239	3,004	C.	¾d.	
Vincent ..	2,684	4,300	C.	1½d.	1d. Clyde Water-race District; ¼d. Blackman's Water-race District.
Lake	3,712	2,103	C.	1½d.	⅛d. Skipper's Bridge loan.
Southland ..	3,852	24,424	U.	1½d.	⅛d. H. and C.A. (on capital value); $\frac{1}{12}$d. small-birds rate; ⅛d. special, Otaraia Road District; $\frac{1}{11}$d. Tuturau Road District; ⅛d. Wyndham Road District; ⅜d. South Hill-end; ½d. West Plains.
Wallace ..	3,404	8,315	C.	¾d. Mararoa Riding and Otautau Town District, 1d. Aparima Riding, 1¼d. Orepuki, Waiau, and Wairio Ridings, and the outlying district of Otautau Riding	⅛d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{1}{20}$d. special, Orawaia Bridge loan.
Fiord ..	3,040	54	..		
Stewart Island	651	288	C.	⅛d.	⅛d. H. and C.A.
Chatham Islands	375	197	..		

TOWN DISTRICTS, 1906–7.

Town Districts.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital (or Annual) Value of Property.	
		Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.	s.	d.
..	315	76	83	126	0	0¾
ille	616	113	120	113	*0	7
a	359	90	158	204	0	¾(1)
ie	390	93	151	151	0	1½
nutu	379	73	71	98	0	0¾
	253	60	78	400	0	0½(2)
vahia	383	78	134	134	0	1
..	..	..	..	..	†	
	1,927	376	..	..	‡	
..	683	140	190	240	0	0¾
(in first year)	155	55	88	112	†	
(no Board).						
	406	112	190	..	0	0¾
	278	59	64	66	0	1½
by	383	94	145	145	0	3½§
..	441	118	175	..	0	1½(3)
(no Board).						
y	471	108	116	116	0	1
ge (Turakina)	245	52	58	76	*1	0
ille	645	134	164	212	0	1
..	492	118	120	170	*1	4(4)
be	276	65	130	730	*1	3(5)
a	318	74	78	126	0	0¾(2)
Vairoa), (1906)	707	141	170	300	0	0¾
	805	164	167	234	0	0¾
ville	413	105	153	215	§0	2⅜
a	691	156	146	240	§0	3(6)
urau	761	145	150	251	§0	2
North	268	73	119	150	*1	6
na	704	173	215	440	§0	1
orough	637	143	202	300	0	0¾(7)
ston	670	154	167	200	0	1¼(8)
ville	731	167	246	498	0	0½
k	267	62	87	139	0	1¼
y	341	92	99	121	0	0¾
idge	403	97	240	..	0	0¾
ead	1,286	281	280	380	0	0¾
..	511	118	164	240	0	0⅝
..	776	172	275	390	0	1
n (Allanton)	181	55	60	115	0	0½
..	431	96	67	111	0	0¼(9)
..	418	95	120	136	*1	0
m	532	124	145	266	*1	0
	554	133	137	231	0	0¾(10)

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annual value. † In first year; no rate struck. ‡ No rate struck. § On the
ved value.

special. (2) ½d. special. (3) ⅝d. separate. (4) 4d. special. (5) 1¾d. special.
d. ½d. special. (7) ⅛d. special. (8) ¼ special, ⅒d. separate. (9) Water rate,
t. on annual value *where supplied*. (10) ¾d. special.

COUNTIES, 1906 7—*continued.*

Population, Census.	System of Rating: "C." on Capital Value;	Rates struck. General.	Rates struck. Other.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$\frac{3}{8}$d., $\frac{9}{16}$d., $\frac{7}{16}$d., $1\frac{1}{4}$d., $1\frac{9}{16}$d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., special over various districts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] $\frac{3}{4}$d., special, for interest; [illegible] and C.A.

325 598 1s.(2)(3)

438 530 $1\frac{1}{3}$(4)

182

286

38

(1)

(1)

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(3) 6½d. special; 2d. separate

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
Eden—*continued.*					d.	d.
Eden Terrace	2,338	517	371	581	¾(1)	
Epsom	1,591	329	352	432	¾(2)	
Mount Albert	3,583	767	931	1,340	¾(3)	
Mount Roskill	883	160	254	310	½(4)	
Mount Wellington	1,084	231	234	310	⅝(5)	
One-tree Hill	1,915	375	421	538	¾(6)	
Orakei	25	5	15	22	1	
Panmure Township	217	63	90	104	⅝	
Point Chevalier	902	51	60	77	¾	
Remuera	3,082	637	624	834	⅞(7)	
Tamaki West	415	124	156	184	⅝(8)	
Manukau—						
Awhitu	416	113	128	168	1	
Drury	453	98	118	118	¾	
Howick Town	235	73	155	193	¾	
Hunua	255	64	128	145	..	2¾(9)
Karaka	314	77	144	..	¾	
Mangere	771	171	174	234	½	
Manurewa	298	65	70	93	½	
Maraetai	142	36	31	31	..	1
Mauku	458	114	145	178	½ & 1(10)	
Maungatawhiri	244	55	67	114	½	
Mercer Township	245	60	66	93	¾	
Opaheke	367	88	115	142	1(11)	
Otahuhu	1,302	283	265	373	¾(5)	
Pakuranga	278	71	74	99	¾	
Papakura	396	96	134	144	..	1½
Paparata	355	88	117	156	1 (11)	
Paparoa	195	48	78	103	¾	
Papatoetoe	188	39	39	39	$\frac{9}{16}$	
Pokeno	362	86	94	113	1	
Pollok Settlement	109	28	25	43	1 (5)	
Pukekohe East	1,064	236	245	303	1	
Pukekohe West	845	264	230	..	1¼(12)	
Tamaki East	579	120	127	140	½	
Turanga	227	57	69	82	¾(13)	
Waipipi	1,044	241	300	300	¾(14)	
Wairoa	860	207	212	258	¾(15)	
Waiuku	592	133	190	212	⅞(16)	
Coromandel Thames Ohinemuri (No road districts.)						

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(1) $\frac{11}{20}$d. special; $\frac{3}{20}$d. separate. (2) ⅛d. separate. (3) ½d., $\frac{1}{10}$d., $\frac{1}{20}$d. special; ⅛d., separate. (4) ⅜d. special, for interest; ⅛d. gas; for water revenue by meter. ecial. (6) $\frac{1}{32}$d. special. (7) $\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{16}$d., special; ⅛d. separate. (8) ¼d. special rtion of district. (9) ¾d. special, main road; 1½d. special, Whisky Creek Road. ., ½d. *special.* (11) *⅜d. special.* (12) ¾d. special; ⅛d. separate. (13) ⅛d. special; (14) *⅛d., ⅛d., $\frac{1}{16}$d., $\frac{1}{80}$d. special.* (15) $\frac{3}{16}$d. separate, hospital and charitable *special, various.*

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
Piako—					d.	d.
Matamata	753	212	244	359	½	
Waitoa	1,842	379	365	648	¾	
Waikato—						
Cambridge	782	160	149	149	¾	
Huntly	1,326	262	244	447	¾	
Kirikiriroa	1,415	307	360	400	1	
Tamahere	386	77	72	108	¾	
Whangamarino	623	139	238	505	¾	
Waipa—						
Newcastle	527	104	186	195	¾	
Pukekura	1,092	220	270	485	⅜	
Rangiaohia	553	99	120	147	¾	
Tuhikaramea	127	32	68	70	¾	
Raglan—						
Karamu (no Board)	117	37	..	..	..	
Te Akau (no Board)	19	5	..	..	..	
Awakino Waitomo Kawhia West Taupo East Taupo Rotorua } (No road districts.)						
Tauranga—						
Katikati	404	118	139	237	..	1½
Te Puke	585	148	160	232	..	1¼
Whakatane Opotiki Waiapu } (No road districts.)						
Cook—						
Aroha	57	21	13	13	(1)	
Hangaroa	138	31	32	42	(1)	
Mangatu	231	16	21	24	(1)	
Ngatapa	819	143	190	198	(1)	
Ormond	492	101	106	139	(1)	
Patutahi	589	113	112	230	(1)	
Pouawa	178	29	42	48	(1)	
Poverty Bay	927	182	217	316	(1)	
Taruheru	486	135	114	160	..	
Titirangi	98	26	75	75	(1)	

(1) No rate struck.

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
Cook—*continued.*					d.	d.
Waikohu	713	131	124	129	(1)	
Waimata	393	64	104	104	(1)	
Waipaoa	95	16	7	14	(1)	
Clifton. (No road districts.)						
Taranaki—						
Barrett	585	142	178	300	..	
Carrington	406	91	123	..	¾(2)	
Egmont	678	145	172	247	½	
Elliot	276	65	107	107	¾	
Frankley	299	66	105	206	¾(3)	
Henui	575	127	230	250	¾	
Hurford Upper	59	13	16	16	¾	
Mangorei	293	54	59	77	½	
Moa	2,791	565	520	550	½(4)	
Oakura	365	77	100	100	¼(5)	
Okato	421	84	224	224	¼	
Omata	410	83	78	391	¼(6)	
Tataraimaka (1906)	169	33	50	65	⅜	
Waitara West	758	166	172	172	¾(7)	
Waiwakaiho	359	75	94	110	½	
Werekino	42	10	30	51	⅜	
Hawera—						
Waimate	2,040	377	302	421	¾ & ½(8)	
Eltham (no road districts).						
Egmont—						
Parihaka	1,717	319	441	..	½	
Stratford—						
Mangonui	1,829	337	380	581	..	1 (8)
Patea—						
Kohi	179	33	50	50	(1)	
Motoroa	55	9	26	26	(1)	
Okotuku	144	30	30	30	(1)	
Patea East	402	91	84	385	(1)	
Patea West	891	170	220	635	(9)	
Wairoa	117	31	37	37	(1)	
Waitotara-Momohaki ..	382	104	122	183	¾	
Whenuakura-Waitotara ..	320	60	50	50	(1)	

(1) No rate struck. (2) ¼d special; 1/16d. separate, over part of district. (3) 3/16d. special, Veale Road; 1/16d special, Frankley Road. (4) 1/16d. special. (5) ¼d. and ⅛d. special. (6) 13/16d. special. (7) *Nine special*, ¼d. to ½d. (8) Special, various. (9) 1/16d. special, *no general rate.*

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued*.

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
		Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.		
					d.	d.
Waitotara, Waimarino (No road districts.)						
Wanganui—						
Kaitoke	702	129	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kaukatea	209	49	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Matahongaonga	1,027	223	..	..	1 (1)	
Mangawhero	408	89	150	..	$\frac{1}{2}$(2)	
Purua	997	195	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Wangaehu Upper	1,490	282	..	..	1 (3)	
Rangitikei, Kiwitea, Kairanga, Oroua, Pohangina, Manawatu (No road districts.)						
Horowhenua—						
Otaki	1,520	401	317	884	$\frac{1}{2}$(4)	
Te Horo (no Board)	697	169	..	..	..	
Wairoa, Hawke's Bay (No road districts.)						
Waipawa—						
Norsewood	1,326	305	282	342	..	$\frac{15}{16}$
Ruataniwha North (no Board)	892	230	..	..	..	..
Takapau	577	123	136	..	..	$\frac{5}{8}$(5)
Waipawa	325	58	71	83	..	$\frac{5}{8}$
Waipukurau	488	101	110	175	..	$\frac{1}{2}$(1)
Woodville. (No road districts.)						
Patangata—						
Oero	293	54	75	76	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Patangata	259	55	50	98	(6)	
Porangahau	454	94	105	122	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamumu	216	38	29	29	(6)	
Wallingford	207	30	31	45	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Wanstead	146	21	..	..	(6)	
Weber, Pahiatua, Akitio, oint (No road districts.)						

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special. (2) $\frac{7}{16}$d. special. (3) Special, various. (4) Six special, variou

ecial (6) No rate struck.

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value
		Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.	d.	d.
Eketahuna Mauriceville Masterton Wairarapa South Featherston } (No road districts.)						
Hutt—						
Makara	224	61	52	66	$\frac{3}{8}$(1)	
Plimmerton	69	43	47	54	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Sounds. (No road districts.)						
Marlborough—						
Awatere	1,266	252	304	386	..	$0\frac{7}{8}$(2)
Omaka	1,699	376	443	500	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Pelorus	1,431	356	270	498	..	$1\frac{3}{8}$(1)
Picton	877	155	162	260	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Spring Creek	817	153	143	185	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Wairau	930	191	235	270	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Kaikoura Collingwood Takaka } (No road districts.)						
Waimea—						
Dovedale	271	60	..	..	(3)	
Moutere Upper	383	92	..	..	(3)	
Riwaka	751	171	..	..	(3)	
Stoke	1,318	262	..	..	(3)	
Suburban North	540	168	..	..	(3)	
Waimea West	409	87	..	..	(3)	
Buller Inangahua Grey Westland Amuri Cheviot } (No road districts.)						
Ashley—						
Ashley	651	166	170	251	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Cust	609	130	144	211	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Eyreton	1,449	319	276	276	$\frac{9}{16}$	
Eyreton West	370	78	80	80	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Kowai	1,754	449	650	780	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Mandeville and Rangiora ..	2,358	504	454	690	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Oxford	1,957	464	451	867	$\frac{3}{4}$(4)	
Waipara	1,817	356	316	660	$\frac{1}{4}$	

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$d. special. (2) $\frac{1}{12}$*d. special.* (3) No rate struck. (4) $\frac{1}{16}$d. special, Eyre Water-race 3½d. *per acre.*

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
					d.	d.
Selwyn—						
Avon	4,191	886	920	1,130	1s. (1)	
Courtenay	2,315	444	463	754	$\frac{7}{20}$ (2)	
Ellesmere	3,429	772	605	925	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Halswell	1,305	232	400	487	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Heathcote	4,263	909	1,086	1,386	1 (3)	
Lake Coleridge	203	15	26	46	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Lincoln	1,228	262	248	274	$\frac{1}{2}$ (4)	
Malvern	679	150	138	269	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Malvern East	633	122	151	263	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Malvern South	521	111	214	307	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Rakaia	856	250	208	304	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Riccarton	6,486	1334	1,521	1,800	$\frac{3}{4}$ (5)	
Spreydon	2,332	504	723	807	..	$2\frac{17}{32}$
Springs	1,894	424	425	475	$\frac{9}{16}$ (6)	
Taitapu	354	71	58	87	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Templeton	2,561	533	604	678	$\frac{7}{16}$ (7)	
Waimakariri Upper	725	86	41	..	(8)	
Akaroa—						
Akaroa and Wainui	1,260	265	248	248	$\frac{11}{16}$	
Le Bon's Bay	275	70	83	91	$\frac{1}{2}$ (9)	
Little River	855	185	201	230	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Okain's Bay	510	113	95	117	$\frac{5}{8}$ (10)	
Pigeon Bay	255	58	54	63	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Mount Herbert. (No road districts.)						
Ashburton—						
Anama	402	89	73	138	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ashburton Upper	2,019	448	575	884	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Coldstream	384	85	90	179	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Longbeach	1,173	259	264	354	$\frac{5}{16}$	
Mount Hutt	1,497	306	290	389	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Mount Somers	808	194	208	353	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Rangitata	618	135	141	267	$\frac{3}{8}$	
South Rakaia	1,617	390	346	540	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Wakanui	1,226	286	280	324	$\frac{5}{16}$	
Geraldine—						
Geraldine	2,243	451	509	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Mount Peel	549	136	112	175	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Temuka	2,235	463	501	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	

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(1) On annual value; also 6d. special; $\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{1}{4}$d., $1\frac{1}{2}$d., 11d. separate. (2) $\frac{1}{32}$d. separate (3) $\frac{1}{16}$d. special, Opawa Ward; $\frac{1}{2}$d. in Bromley Ward (portions of districts only). (4) $\frac{1}{10}$d., $\frac{1}{32}$d., $\frac{3}{64}$d., special; $\frac{1}{4}$d. separate. (5) $\frac{21}{100}$d., $\frac{15}{100}$d., special. (6) $\frac{3}{64}$d. separate. (7) $\frac{3}{64}$d., $\frac{1}{4}$d., $\frac{1}{32}$d. separate. (8) No rate struck. (9) $\frac{5}{32}$ special. (10) $\frac{1}{8}$d. special.

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1906-7—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1906).	Number of			Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital Value.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Unimproved Value.
		Dwellings (Census, 1906).	Ratepayers.	Rateable Properties.		
					d.	d.
Levels Mackenzie Waimate Waitaki Waihemo Waikouaiti (No road districts.)						
Peninsula—						
Otago Heads	223	52	58	104	¾	
Peninsula	556	147	333	393	¾	
Portobello	794	218	349	454	¾	
Tomahawk	128	26	33	44	¾(1)	
Taieri. (No road districts.)						
Bruce—						
Balmoral	585	123	185	202	..	
Inch-Clutha	307	69	70	73	..	
Mount Stuart	491	111	118	125	½	
Clutha Tuapeka Maniototo Vincent Lake (No road districts.)						
Southland—						
Invercargill. (No Board.)	1,542	334	..	..	..	
Wallace Fiord Stewart Island Chatham Islands (No road districts.)						

(1) ⅛d. special.

SECTION VI.—LICENSES AND LICENSED HOUSES, ETC.

LICENSES AND LICENSED HOUSES.

DURING the year ended the 31st March, 1907, 2,179 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were granted. Of these, 1,367 were publicans' and accommodation licenses, 7 New Zealand wine, 70 packet, 28 bottle, 154 wholesale, and 553 conditional licenses. The fees paid amounted to £48,865, and formed part of the revenue of the local governing bodies of the districts in which the licenses were issued. Particulars are given in the following table :—

NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1906-7, AND THE AMOUNT OF FEES PAID TO LOCAL BODIES THEREFOR.

Licenses.	In Counties.	In Boroughs.	In Town Districts.	Total.
Publicans' licenses	510	628	27	1,165
Accommodation licenses ..	200	..	2	202
Total licensed houses ..	710	628	29	1,367
New Zealand wine licenses ..	..	7	..	7
Bottle licenses	..	28	..	28
Packet licenses	16	53	1	70
Wholesale licenses	9	143	2	154
Conditional licenses ..	426	122	5	553
Total licenses granted ..	1,161	981	37	2,179
Amount of license fees paid to local bodies	£16,812	£30,905	£1,148	£48,865

The average number of persons to each licensed house in counties and boroughs respectively, for 1906–7, is next shown :—

	Number of Licensed Houses.*	Population (Census, 1906)	Number of Persons to each Licensed House.
Counties	710	447,720	631
Boroughs	628	451,865	720
Town districts†	29	11,077	382
Totals	1,367	910,662	666

In 1905-6 the number of licensed houses in counties was 765, and those in boroughs 657, giving a total of 1,422 houses, or 55 more than in 1906–7. The average number of persons to a licensed house increased from 600 in 1905–6 to 666 in 1906–7.

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* *I.e.*, houses holding publicans' or accommodation licenses. † Including only such districts as do not now form part of counties.

The annual fees paid for licenses are—

	£
(1.) For a publican's license—	
(a.) Within the limits of a borough or town district	40[*]
(b.) Outside the aforesaid limits	25
(2.) For a New Zealand wine license	1
(3.) For an accommodation license, a sum to be determined by the Licensing Committee, not exceeding	20
(4.) For a packet license—	
(a.) For a vessel exceeding 50 tons register	10
(b.) For a vessel not exceeding 50 tons register	5
(5.) For a wholesale license	20
(6.) For a conditional license, according to duration of license, a sum not exceeding	30

The approximate capital value of the licensed houses in the counties was stated at £769,738 for certain of the boroughs at £830,833, and for certain of the town districts at £47,652. There was, besides, an annual value of £123,715 for other licensed houses in the boroughs, which, capitalised at 6 per cent., would represent £2,061,917. The capital value of all licensed houses would therefore be about £3,710,140.

The total number of persons engaged in or connected with the sale or manufacture of wine, spirits, beer, cordials, &c., was returned at the census of 1906 as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Hotelkeeper	1,269	220	1,489
Relative assisting	132	883	1,015
Manager, clerk	126	22	148
Hotel servant	1,499	2,619	4,118
Manager, secretary, steward, servant of club-house	155	25	180
Barman, barmaid	307	396	703
Wine, spirits, ale, merchant	47	..	47
Assistant	12	1	13
Relative assisting	2	1	3
Clerk, book-keeper, accountant, traveller, storeman, carter	97	3	100
Cordial, &c., merchant, salesman	5	..	5
Brewer, bottler	204	1	205
Manager, clerk, traveller	94	8	102
Relative assisting, apprentice	4	..	4
Cellarman, assistant, carter, &c.	381	1	382
Maltster and assistants	94	..	94
Wine-maker, bottler	9	..	9
Cordial, &c., maker	257	1	258
Clerk, book-keeper, traveller, assistant	216	10	226
Relative assisting	7	1	8
Totals	4,917	4,192	9,109

LOCAL-OPTION POLL.

Under "The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act, 1893," each electoral district constituted for the election of a member of the House of Representatives is a licensing district, and electors for the House of Representatives are also electors under the Licensing Acts. Under "The City Single Electorates Act, 1903," the three electorates of the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin in each case form one electorate for the purpose of taking a local-option poll.

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[*] *Between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night.* For an eleven-o'clock *license an additional £5 must be paid.*

Under the Amendment Act of 1895 the licensing poll is taken at the same time as the general election of members of the House of Representatives. The questions for the decision of the voters are,—

(1.) Whether the number of licenses existing in the district shall continue.
(2.) Whether the number shall be reduced.
(3.) Whether any licenses whatever shall be granted.

The voter may vote for one or two of these proposals, but no more.

The method of determining the result of the poll in each district by the Returning Officer is as follows:—

(1.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the continuance of existing licenses is an absolute majority of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is deemed to be carried, and the licenses continue until the next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

(2.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of a reduction in the number of licenses is an absolute majority of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is deemed to be carried, and supersedes the proposal for continuance of licenses. The Licensing Committee then reduces publicans' licenses by not less than 5 per cent. or more than 25 per cent. of the total number existing, excluding forfeitures. Provision is made that when a reduction vote is carried the licenses shall be reduced by one at least when the total number does not exceed ten, two when not over thirty, and three at least when the licenses exceed thirty.

(3.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the proposal that no license shall be granted is not less than three-fifths of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is declared to be carried, and supersedes the proposal for reduction and for continuance, and no licenses can be granted.

(4.) If none of the proposals respecting licenses is carried by the prescribed majority the licenses continue as they are until next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

(5.) Where any licensing poll is declared void, provision is made in "The Licensing Acts Amendment Act, 1904," for the taking of a fresh poll.

The result of the poll taken on the 6th December, 1905, as made up from returns received from the officer in charge of the poll in each licensing district, shows that 182,884 votes were recorded in favour of continuing existing licenses—including three districts, Clutha, Ashburton, and Mataura, where the vote (6,170) was for restoration of the licenses cancelled at the poll taken in 1902—151,057 for reduction, and 198,768 for no-license (including 7,989 votes cast for non-restoration in the Clutha, Ashburton, and Mataura districts).

In eighteen of the sixty-eight licensing districts the majority of the voters was in favour of continuance, in forty no proposal was carried, in four reduction, in three no-license was carried, and in three non-restoration was carried. In thirty-six of the districts—Marsden, Eden, Manukau, Franklin, Thames, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Waiapu, Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Pahiatua, Masterton, Wairarapa, Egmont, Taranaki, Hawera, Patea, Rangitikei, Oroua, Palmerston, Manawatu, Otaki, Newtown, Hutt, Waitaki, Mount Ida, Waikouaiti, Kaiapoi, Chalmers, Courtenay, Selwyn, Timaru, Taieri, Bruce, Wallace, and Awarua—a majority of the votes polled was for no-license, but not in sufficient number to make up the three-fifths required to carry that issue. Of the total number of persons (396,417, including those whose votes were informal), 221,674, or 55·92 per cent., were men, and 174,143, or 44·08 per cent., were women. Compared with the polling in the year 1902, this shows a numerical increase of 41,380, or 22·95 per cent., on the part of the men, and 36,178, or 26·11 per cent., on the part of the women, clearly showing that the latter are now taking greater interest in local-option matters than they formerly did.

A comparison with 1896, 1899, and 1902 of the votes recorded and the number of persons who went to the poll is shown in the next table :—

Year.	Number of Persons on Rolls.	Votes recorded for			Number of Persons who recorded Votes (including informal).		
		Continuance.	Reduction.	No License.	Males.	Females	Totals.
1896 ..	339,230	139,580	94,555	98,312	151,235	108,663	259,898
1899 ..	373,744	142,443	107,751	118,575	160,959	120,863	281,822
1902 ..	415,789	148,449	132,240	151,524	180,294	138,565	318,859
1905 ..	476,473	182,884	151,057	198,768	221,674	174,743	396,417

The large increases in the number of votes recorded for no-license or reduction are prominent features in the above table. It is also interesting to note the substantial increase shown in the number of persons who went to the poll, though these latter must not be accepted as absolutely correct throughout.

SECTION VII.—THE ELECTORAL LAW, AND THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1905.

THE ELECTORAL LAW.

By the Act which came into force in 1893 the great step was taken of admitting women to the franchise. The Amendment Act of 1896 abolished the non-residential or property qualification, with a saving clause in favour of then-existing registrations in respect of such qualification. "The Electoral Act, 1905," consolidates the whole of the electoral laws, and amends the same where necessary. Electors are enrolled on sending to the Registrar a claim and declaration according to a prescribed form. The general roll in every district must be closed on 15th April in every year, and after the closing of the general roll a supplementary roll is to be prepared for each district, upon which the Registrar enters the names of all persons whose claims for enrolment have been received and approved by him after the closing of the general roll. It is the duty of the Registrar of each electoral district to keep the rolls revised and complete.

Every seaman qualified to be enrolled as an elector, and having no settled residence in any electoral district, may be enrolled in the district comprising any port where the ship in which he is engaged usually calls. On application, a seaman may obtain an elector's right enabling him to vote for the election of a representative for the district where he is enrolled. He may exercise such vote at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of the poll on the polling-day, at any place or port where he may be at the time, and may obtain from a Collector of Customs a ballot-paper for the purpose of recording such vote. The right shall not be in force for any period exceeding twelve months, but may be renewed.

An elector of any district may, at any time up to the issue of the writ, obtain from the Returning Officer a voting-permit authorising him to record his vote at any polling-booth outside the district for which he is enrolled, but only in respect of the district wherein he is enrolled.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer, who shall be charged with the duty of carrying the Act into effect, and for the appointment of a Deputy Electoral Officer in case of the unavoidable absence of the Chief Electoral Officer.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1905.

For European Representatives.

[Polling-day, 6th December, 1905; number of polling-places, 2,195.]

Dealing with the population of both sexes, it is found that the total number of persons on the rolls was 476,473. The number of persons who voted, or who went to the poll, was 396,657, or 83·25 per cent. of the number on the rolls, a much larger proportion than obtained in 1902, which was 76·69 per cent.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Persons.	Number on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Persons registered as Electors.	Number of Persons who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons on Rolls who voted.
1893	319,010	302,997	94·98	220,082	75·25*
1896	356,658	339,230	95·11	258,254	76·13
1899	386,146	373,744	96·79	279,330	77·59*
1902	429,385	415,789	96·83	318,859†	76·69
1905	500,108	476,473	95·28	396,657‡	83·25

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
† Including 4,974 informal votes.
‡ Including 5,468 informal votes.

Dealing with men only, the number on the rolls was 263,597. The males who voted in 1905 were 221,611, or 84·07 per cent. of those on the rolls, against 78·44 per cent. in 1902.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Males.	Number of Men on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Males registered as Electors	Number who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Males on Rolls who voted.
1893	179,539	193,536	†	129,792	69·61*
1896	197,002	196,925	99·96	149,471	75·90
1899	214,773	210,529	98·02	159,780	79·06*
1902	233,602	229,845	98·39	180,294‡	78·44
1905	273,175	263,597	96·49	221,611‡	84·07

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
† The number on the rolls was in excess of the estimated adult male population at the date of the election.
‡ Including informal.

The number of women who voted, 175,046, is 82·23 per cent. of the females on the rolls, while in 1902 there were 138,565 who voted, giving the lower proportion of 74·52 per cent.; so that (assuming the figures to be correct) there is evidence of a greater willingness now on the part of the females to go to the poll.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Females.	Number of Women on Rolls.	Proportion per Cent. of Adult Females registered as Electors.	Number who voted.	Proportion per Cent. of Females on Rolls who voted.
1893	139,471	109,461	78·48	90,290	85·18*
1896	159,656	142,305	89·13	108,783	76·44
1899	171,373	163,215	95·24	119,550	75·70*
1902	195,783	185,944	94·97	138,565†	74·52
1905	226,933	212,876	93·80	175,046†	82·23

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
† Including informal.

A summary of the population, number of electors on the rolls, and the total number of votes recorded at each of the last five general elections is next given:—

—	1905.	1902.	1899.	1896.	1893.
Number of votes recorded for members elected	216,378	235,083	202,324	184,929	153,663
Number of votes recorded for defeated candidates	173,811	181,879	185,305	174,475	149,413
Total votes recorded*† ..	390,189	416,962	387,629	359,404	303,076
Number of names on rolls in districts uncontested	..	..	13,726	..	10,539
Number of names on rolls in districts where elections were contested	476,473	415,789	360,018	339,230	292,458
Total number of electors on rolls	476,473	415,789	373,744	339,230	302,997
Total population at last census	772,504	772,504	703,119	703,119	626,359

* Total number of electors who recorded their votes: 396,657 in 1905, 318,859 in 1902, 279,330 in 1899, 258,254 in 1896, and 220,082 in 1893.

† The total of votes recorded for 1905 shows less than that for 1902, because in the later year the four previously amalgamated city constituencies had become single electorates, and consequently a voter could only vote for one person.

In the succeeding table will be found a statement giving the results of each general election since the year 1853 for purposes of European representation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES HELD FROM THE YEAR 1853.

Parliament	Date of General Election.	Number of Names on Roll of Electors.	Number of Members returned.	Number of Members returned unopposed.	Numbers of Votes recorded (or of Voters recording Votes).	Population at end of Year.	Average Number of		
							Persons to each Member.	Persons to each Elector.	Electors to each Member.
First	1853	[1] 5,934	37	*	*	30,000	811	5·1	160
Second ..	1855	[2] 10,324	37	*	*	37,192	1,005	3·6	279
Third	1861	13,466	53	*	*	79,711	1,504	5·9	254
Fourth ..	1866	[3] 33,338	72	*	*	190,607	2,647	5·7	463
Fifth	1871	47,275	74	*	*	248,400	3,357	5·3	639
Sixth	1875	61,755	84	*	*	375,856	4,474	6·1	735
Seventh ..	1879	82,271	84	14	43,776	463,729	5,521	5·6	979
Eighth ..	1881	120,972	91	11	69,985	500,910	5,505	4·1	1,329
Ninth	1884	137,686	91	11	74,672	564,304	6,201	4·1	1,513
Tenth	1887	175,410	91	5	111,911	603,361	6,630	3·4	1,928
Eleventh ..	1890	183,171	70	6	136,337	625,508	8,936	3·4	2,617
Twelfth ..	1893	[4] 302,997	70	3	[4] [5] 220,082	672,265	9,604	2·2	4,328
Thirteenth ..	1896	[4] 339,230	70	..	[4] [5] 258,254	714,162	10,202	2·1	4,853
Fourteenth ..	1899	[4] 373,744	70	3	[4] [5] 279,330	756,505	10,807	2·0	5,339
Fifteenth ..	1902	[4] 415,789	76	..	[4] [5] 318,859	807,929	10,631	1·9	5,471
Sixteenth ..	1905	[4] 476,473	76	..	[4] [5] 396,657	882,462	11,611	1·9	6,269

* Information not obtainable.

[1] Including 100, the estimated number in Akaroa district, for which there is no return.

[2] Including 800, the estimated number in the electorates of Town of New Plymouth, Grey and Bell, and Omata, for which districts there are no returns.

[3] Electors for the Electoral District of "The Otago Goldfields" not included.

[4] Men and women.

[5] Voters recording votes.

For Maori Representatives.

(Polling-day, 20th December, 1905; Number of Polling-places, 327.)

Of a Maori population amounting to 43,143 persons at the census of 1901, 16,045 voted at the general election held in December, 1905, an increase of 1,774 on the number who voted at the election of 1902. In 1893 the voters numbered 11,269, or 1,739 persons fewer than in 1896, when 13,008 Maoris recorded their votes, while at the general election held in December, 1899, the number of Maoris who voted was 13,628, and in 1902 the number of voters was 14,271. As the Native population increased but slightly between 1891 and 1901, it would appear that Maoris are taking more interest as to their representation in Parliament than formerly, or perhaps there is now more convenience for attending to vote, or better knowledge of political affairs. The numbers o voters for the several districts in December, 1905, were:—

Electoral Districts.	Population: Census 1901.			Number who voted.	Per Cent. of Population at all Ages.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
North Island—					
Northern Maori ..	5,400	4,478	9,878	2,348	23·77
Eastern Maori ..	7,465	6,510	13,975	6,913	49·47
Western Maori ..	9,054	7,994	17,048	6,035	35·40
South Island—					
Southern Maori ..	1,193	1,049	2,242	749	33·41
Totals ..	23,112	20,031	43,143	16,045	37·19

The votes recorded for each candidate were:—

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded.	
	For each Candidate.	Total.
Northern Maori:		
Heke, Hone ..	1,166	
Reweti, Ru	539	
Tukariri, Te Huirama	238	
Ururoa, Papa ..	216	
Rotoroa, Rihari ..	189	
		2,348
Eastern Maori:		
Ngata, Apirana ..	2,447	
Pere, Wi	1,690	
Atahikoia, Mohi te ..	1,594	
Paaka, Tiki.. ..	785	
Hutana, Ihaia ..	305	
Kohere, Tuhaka ..	92	
		6,913
Western Maori:		
Kaihau, Henare ..	3,026	
Tukino, Te Heuheu ..	1,338	
Kahu, Eruera te ..	991	
Taipua, Pitiera ..	394	
Kingi, Weraroa ..	162	
Teimana, Hare ..	124	
		6,035
Southern Maori:		
Parata, Tame ..	287	
Uru, John Hopere Wharewiti ..	127	
Taiaroa, Wiwi ..	123	
Maketanaro, Tuiti ..	118	
Matiu, Hoani ..	94	
		749

SECTION VIII.—MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.

REMARKS ON SUMMARISED RESULTS.

IN regard to the returns of manufactories and works, it is necessary, as a preliminary, to repeat the statement made at last census as to what has been included.

Whereas up till the time of the census of 1901 the term "factory" was rather held to mean an establishment where manufacture was carried on wholesale, where machinery was employed and where several hands worked together, in the returns of 1901 and 1906 a "factory" has been interpreted to mean any concern where two or more persons work together at making articles for disposal, wholesale or retail, and without reference to machinery being used or not. Thus these returns include certain industrial workers (and their production) where two or more are found together, with manufactories to supply the wholesale traders or making for export. But the attempt has been made to approximate the census results to those of the Labour Department, according to special direction. The totals for the industries do not include mining, quarrying, and the fisheries, which are dealt with separately.

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS, 1906 AND 1901.

	April, 1906.	March, 1901.	Increase, 1901-6.
	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments* ..	4,186	3,680	506
Hands employed—			
Males	44,946	36,292	8,654
Females	11,413	10,555	858
Totals	56,359	46,847	9,512
	1905.	1900.	1900-5.
Wages paid—	£	£	£
To males	3,979,593	2,972,193	1,007,400
To females	478,026	330,454	147,572
Totals	4,457,619	3,302,647	1,154,972
	H.p.	H.p.	H.p.
Horse-power	60,335	39,113	21,222

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* Omitting Government Railway Workshops and Government Printing Office.

	April, 1906.	March, 1901.	Increase, 1901-6.
Total approximate value of—	£	£	£
Land	3,264,862	1,980,428	1,284,434
Buildings	3,851,902	2,575,679	1,276,223
Machinery and plant	5,392,522	3,852,457	1,540,065
Totals	12,509,286	8,408,564	4,100,722

Under the heading "Hands employed," the increase was from 46,847 in 1900 to 56,359 in 1905, or at the rate of over 20 per cent. in five years. This increase, it will be observed, is mainly on the male side. The returns show a decrease of females employed in clothing and boot and shoe factories, besides woollen-mills, match-making, and a few others, which brings the net increase in this sex down to 8 per cent.

The wages paid in the factories or industrial works dealt with in the census returns were returned for 1905 at £4,457,619, and for 1900 at £3,302,647, the increase on the total sum being at the rate of 35 per cent.

The average amount of wages paid to male hands in 1905 was £88 10s. 11d., and £81 17s. 11d. in 1900; for females, £41 17s. 8d. against £31 6s. 2d. in 1900. Tested in this way the wages of both would seem to have increased substantially. It must be remembered that these are not adult wages, but those of persons of all ages, male and female distinctly.

The increase for the year 1906 over 1901 in the horse-power stated in the returns was 21,222.

The approximate value of the land used for purposes of the factories was returned as £3,264,862 in 1906, against £1,980,428 in 1901. The value of the lands used for mining is not included in the above figures, and the value of Crown lands has been omitted throughout.

A very large increase will be found in the value of machinery and plant, from £3,852,457 in 1901 to £5,392,522 in 1906, being at the rate of 39·98 per cent. Somewhat of this result is what might be expected, considering the ever increasing use and improvement in machinery that is proceeding with time. The value of the buildings also increased from £2,575,679 to £3,851,902, or 49·55 per cent.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURES OR PRODUCE (OUTPUT).

	1905.	1900.	Increase in 5 Years.
	£	£	£
Value of all manufactures or produce (including repairs)	23,444,235	17,853,133	5,591,102

This is at the rate of 31·31 per cent. for the quinquennium, a very satisfactory rate of progress, taking all the manufactories and works collectively.

The development is analysed in the following statement, which includes nearly the whole increase, and has been worked down to a limit of £20,000 to show the main features. The factories or works in connection with our great primary industries, agricultural, pastoral, timber, and flax, include the greater part of the money.

PRINCIPAL INCREASES, CENSUS 1906.

	£
Meat freezing and preserving works, with boiling-down	1,093,654
Butter and cheese factories	1,046,489
Sawmills, sash and door factories	860,077
Grain-mills	375,802
Printing and bookbinding establishments (not Government)	363,542
Flax-mills	354,316
Gasworks	96,353
Ham and bacon curing establishments	94,373
Brick, tile, and pottery works	94,320
Furniture and cabinet making	87,161
Coach building and painting works	78,741
Woodware and turnery factories	72,673
Lime and cement works	62,533
Agricultural-implement factories	61,647
Electric-lighting works	58,796
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	50,055
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	39,940
Woollen-mills	37,966
Aerated-water factories	37,750
Hosiery-factories	36,323
Chemical-works	30,556
Grass-seed dressing	28,789
Tinware factories	28,563
Biscuit-factories	27,487
Bone-mills and manure-works	26,260
Ship and boat building yards	20,761

The addition of the figures for the total value of manufactures is not absolutely justified to the fullest extent of the amount shown (twenty-three and a half million pounds sterling); but the degree of repetition of value is not so great as to prevent the total given being of great help *in judging of development*. No doubt the above amount is over the fact, because, for instance, some of the butter made is included in returns for meat-freezing establishments, as well as in the butter-factory returns; timber cut is valued under sawmilling, and some again in the furniture-making line. Also, leather is valued in the tanning returns, and some part of it again in the boot and saddlery items. A certain amount of duplication is unavoidable. This is admitted in the accounts of industrial statistics of the United States of America and elsewhere.

The total increase in value of manufactures for the period 1900–5 (£5,591,102) is not so large as that stated previously for 1895–1900, when the sum was £7,600,000; but the latter represented the rise from a period of depression, which is not the case in respect of the later period.

Where decreases have been found in the returns these may be referred to in a comparative statement which follows, as well as in the special tables relating to individual industries further on.

The printed tables relating to individual industries will clearly show that quantities have risen, as well as the value of manufactures, so that the development is not merely a question of market prices, but of actual output.

Value of Materials operated upon.

This information was given in case of most industries, but important estimates had to be made to obtain completeness. The sum arrived at for the year 1905 is £13,163,692. The difference between this amount and the total value of all the manufacture and produce (with repairs) may be termed the *net* value of the manufacture in a sense, and duplications on account of the articles of any one kind becoming materials operated upon for another sort would be eliminated. But to arrive at any approximate notion of profit £4,457,619 spent in wages ought further to be deducted, and also interest and depreciation on £12,509,286 invested in land, buildings, machinery, and plant, together with taxes, insurance, and other incidental expenses.

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

All the various industries for which returns were received in 1906 are given in the statement below, which thus enumerates completely the manufactories and works in operation, specifying the provincial districts in which they are situated:—

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.									Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	
Animal food—										
Meat freezing and preserving works	8	4	3	5	1	..	1	6	9	37
Ham and bacon curing establishments	6	7	2	4	..	5	..	11	17	52
Fish curing and preserving works	11	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	5	21
Butter and cheese factories..	57	69	19	51	5	9	3	16	35	264
Condensed-milk factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Vegetable food—										
Grain-mills	4	2	1	11	3	6	..	22	28	77
Biscuit-factories	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	12
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	8	..	2	1	..	2	..	3	8	24
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	8	..	2	11	..	1	..	7	7	36
Sugar-refining works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baking-powder factories ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	7
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—										
Breweries	8	2	5	13	9	2	5	13	15	72
Malthouses	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	8	4	22
Colonial-wine making ..	10	..	4	3	..	2	1	2	..	22
Aerated-water factories ..	23	8	7	22	..	2	14	28	19	123
Coffee and spice works ..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	5	13
Tobacco-manufactories ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories	5	..	..	9	..	2	1	4	6	27
Ice-factories	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Animal matters (not otherwise classed)—										
Soap and candleworks ..	6	..	2	4	..	1	..	4	2	19
Glue-factory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Sausage-skin factories ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	2	12
Boiling-down works ..	7	2	2	3	..	..	..	2	3	19
Bone-mills and manure-works	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	8	16
Working in wood—										
Cooperages	4	4	2	6	..	..	..	5	1	22
Sawmills, sash and door factories	83	34	28	98	15	59	42	18	67	444
Woodware and turnery factories	9	3	1	13	..	..	..	4	9	39
Vegetable produce for fodder—										
Chaff-cutting establishments	8	1	..	3	..	3	..	24	8	47
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	9	10	25

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.									Total Number of
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	
Paper-manufacture—										
Paper-mills	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paper bag and box factories	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Gasworks	10	2	3	9	..	2	2	4	6	3
Electric-lighting works ..	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	3	2	1
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—										
Lime and cement works ..	5	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	9	2
Brick, tile, and pottery works	26	7	7	29	2	7	2	22	23	12
Monumental masonry ..	4	1	1	4	..	2	..	5	6	2
Glass-works	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Electro-plating works ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Pumice-works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Metals other than gold or silver—										
Tinware-factories	17	4	1	9	..	2	..	11	10	5
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.	16	1	5	11	..	3	4	13	18	71
Heel and toe plate factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Engineering-works	18	1	2	12	..	4	..	6	18	61
Range-making works ..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	11
Spouting and ridging factories	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1
Lead-headed-nail works ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Books and publications—										
Printing and book-binding offices	47	14	13	54	1	12	5	37	56	23
Musical instruments—										
Musical-instrument factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—										
Toy-factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Picture-frame makers ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	3	1
Basket and perambulator factories	5	..	1	7	..	..	..	7	6	2
Cork-cutting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lapidaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Equipment for sports and games—										
Billiard-table factories ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
Designs, medals, type, and dies—										
Rubber-stamp making ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Ammunition—										
Ammunition-factory ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.									Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	
Machines, tools, and implements—										
Agricultural-implement factories	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	9	11	29
Brush and broom factories ..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	11
Cutlery-factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Carriages and vehicles—										
Coach building and painting works	38	14	15	41	2	13	3	26	31	183
Cycle-factories	5	1	3	19	..	9	1	41	18	97
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—										
Saddlery and harness factories	22	9	7	24	1	7	1	14	21	106
Whip-thong factories ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Portmanteau-factories ..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	8
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	13	3	12	16	5	4	..	27	19	99
Ships, boats, and their equipment—										
Ship and boat building yards	19	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	6	30
Graving-docks and patent slips	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	7
Block and pump factories ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	3	2	1	7	..	2	1	7	6	29
Furniture—										
Furniture and cabinetmaking	48	13	9	40	2	4	6	27	23	172
Venetian-blind works ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	9
Mattress-factories	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	11
Wool-rug and mat making ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Chemicals and by-products—										
Varnish-manufactories ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ink-manufactories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Starch-manufactories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Chemical-works	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	10	17
Hæmatite-paint factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Sheep-dip factories.. ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
Match-factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Blacking-factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Textile fabrics—										
Woollen-mills	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	10
Flock-mills	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Cleaning and dyeing works ..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	3	13
Dress—										
Tailoring establishments ..	60	10	18	69	4	21	2	53	71	308
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	51	14	17	69	..	19	2	89	77	338

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.								
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.
Dress—*continued.*									
Shirt-making establishments	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	5
Corset and belt manufactories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Clothing and waterproof factories	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	4
Boot and shoe factories ..	26	1	..	18	..	1	..	15	11
Hat and cap factories ..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	5
Hosiery-factories	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	4
Fibrous materials—									
Rope and twine works ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3
Bag and sack factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Flax-mills	75	3	4	41	12	13	8	8	76
Returns not included in above ..	11	1	2	20	4	1	..	18	12
Totals, census 1906 ..	885	247	214	846	68	229	112	696	889
Totals, census 1901 ..	752	267	160	707	61	198	78	648	809

The provincial districts, arranged according to the number industries belonging to each, specified in the last census retur stand as under:—

	Number of Industries, excludi Mines and Quarries. 1906.
Otago	889
Auckland	885
Wellington	846
Canterbury	696
Taranaki	247
Nelson	229
Hawke's Bay	214
Westland	112
Marlborough	68

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries returned at the census of 1906, an particulars relating thereto, are given in detail in the following tabl These industries are arranged in classes according to their nature.

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1905.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1905.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Animal food—											
Meat freezing and preserving works†	37	3,157	33	3,190	277,271	1,321	278,592	9,498	3,672,002‡	4,891,322§	1,476,782
Ham and bacon curing establishments†	52	210	14	224	20,729	1,493	22,222	532	186,375	253,937	78,966
Fish curing and preserving works†	21	103	3	106	6,801	28	6,829	..	13,404	28,109	20,372
Butter and cheese factories†	264	1,456	28	1,484	130,442	681	131,123	3,759	2,062,215	2,581,639	616,266
Condensed-milk factories*	2	38	20	58	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Vegetable food—											
Grain-mills†	77	534	6	540	56,988	347	57,335	3,188	835,477	1,058,686	411,558
Biscuit-factories† ..	12	379	208	587	23,310	10,571	33,881	389	110,396	225,476	121,366
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works†	24	174	137	311	7,956	4,247	12,203	155	66,394	98,032	42,317
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works†	36	304	267	571	21,470	7,940	29,410	84	89,055	138,635	83,752
Sugar-refining works* ..	1	228	..	228	..	..	..	675	..	..	..
Baking-powder factories	7	18	7	25	1,152	166	1,318	..	12,265	16,352	4,785

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* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in Census volume. ‡ The value of the animals used for freezing was not included in any case in the returns furnished by managers, but an estimated amount has been added on this account. A similar allowance was found necessary for butter. § Some portion of the value of butter manufactured which is stated under "Butter and cheese factories" has been again included in the value of frozen produce.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.*			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1905.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1905.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Breweries†	72	720	11	731	91,973	335	92,308	703	187,799	572,579	334,931
Malthouses	22	90	..	90	8,673	..	8,673	59	‡	73,058	74,807
Colonial-wine making† ..	22	50	1	51	1,539	52	1,591	4	3,603	9,965	24,792
Aerated-water factories†	123	563	23	586	48,838	779	49,617	307	71,371	189,561	166,470
Coffee and spice works ..	13	66	54	120	6,786	1,314	8,100	208	42,322	60,758	36,095
Tobacco-manufactories*	2	5	8	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories†	27	115	104	219	8,241	2,922	11,163	55	31,466	56,326	44,982
Ice-factories*	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Animal matters (not otherwise classed)—											
Soap and candle works†	19	215	23	238	21,059	794	21,853	277	119,260	178,556	68,566
Glue-factory*	2	13	2	15	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
Sausage-skin factories ..	12	151	..	151	11,069	..	11,069	4	16,697	37,045	6,807
Boiling-down works† ..	19	70	..	70	5,324	..	5,324	127	25,451	37,223	26,825
Bone-mills and manure-works	16	216	..	216	8,156	..	8,156	196	51,722	66,558	43,755
Working in wood—											
Cooperages†	22	114	2	116	9,409	94	9,503	158	19,370	38,124	26,736
Sawmills, sash and door factories†	444	9,098	13	9,111	834,371	556	884,927	13,278	206,644§	2,128,766	1,204,843

Woodware and turnery factories	39	304	..	304	26,258	..	26,258	540	61,613	110,225	55,818
Vegetable produce for fodder—											
Chaff-cutting establishments	47	194	3	197	10,056	150	10,206	402	114,883	139,060	39,035
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	25	92	..	92	13,768	..	13,768	367	131,415	270,028	54,508
Paper-manufacture—											
Paper-mills*	3	87	29	116	..	..	..	730	..	..	..
Paper bag and box factories	8	18	82	100	1,389	2,272	3,661	33	5,274	11,941	19,012
Gasworks†	38	937	17	954	112,939	846	113,785	496	134,474	386,920	1,375,241
Electric-lighting works ..	13	118	..	118	17,627	..	17,627	6,029	24,406	82,030	323,428
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—											
Lime and cement works†	20	280	..	280	34,249	..	34,249	1,175	36,251	107,675	116,746
Brick, tile, and pottery works†	125	1,254	..	1,254	99,246	..	99,246	1,496	..	216,550	273,831
Monumental masonry ..	23	117	1	118	10,657	18	10,675	45	15,580	35,993	22,567
Glassworks	4	14	..	14	1,412	..	1,412	4	1,859	5,123	5,340
Electro-plating works*	3	17	..	17	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Pumice-works* ..	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Metals, other than gold or silver—											
Tinware-factories† ..	54	469	4	473	36,362	105	36,467	80	68,802	127,150	80,270

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* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in Census volume. ‡ Value of barley malted not ascertained. § The value of the wood used at the mills was not given in the returns, but an estimate of the total value of materials operated upon has been made on this account.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued*.

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1905.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1905.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Metals, other than gold or silver—*continued*.					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.†	71	1,814	24	1,838	144,340	702	145,042	1,221	173,685	376,527	284,875
Heel and toe plate factories*	3	9	1	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Engineering-works†‡ ..	61	1,846	22	1,868	166,805	1,191	167,996	1,109	223,365	437,036	249,901
Range-making works ..	11	230	..	230	22,481	..	22,481	74	22,376	64,271	33,461
Spouting and ridging factories	16	158	1	159	16,051	28	16,079	94	51,954	73,756	30,245
Lead-headed-nail works*	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and publications—											
Printing and bookbinding offices†§	239	3,238	660	3,898	374,872	25,940	400,812	1,520	272,857	1,067,827	920,022
Musical instruments—											
Musical-instrument factories*	3	11	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—											
Toy-factories*	2	29	..	29	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Picture-frame makers ..	14	33	1	34	2,467	110	2,577	2	8,438	16,296	16,775
Basket and perambulator-factories	26	121	27	148	9,073	793	9,866	12	16,788	34,103	17,190
Cork-cutting*	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapidaries*	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..

Equipment for sports and games—											
Billiard-table factories ..	4	25	..	25	2,504	..	2,504	17	4,701	10,417	7,263
Designs, medals, type, and dies—											
Rubber-stamp making* ..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ammunition—											
Ammunition-works* ..	1	26	104	130	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Machines, tools, and implements—											
Agricultural - implement factories†	29	788	5	793	78,801	241	79,042	419	91,043	199,741	95,467
Brush and broom factories	11	99	55	154	7,597	2,083	9,680	62	16,331	36,345	15,657
Cutlery-factory* ..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Carriages and vehicles—											
Coach building and painting works†	183	1,465	..	1,465	116,204	..	116,204	395	122,384	294,818	251,717
Cycle-factories† ..	97	436	16	452	30,073	758	30,831	94	37,092	75,991	83,666
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—											
Saddlery and harness factories†	106	514	30	544	40,872	1,341	42,213	13	72,662	140,813	108,674
Whip-thong factories* ..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-factories ..	8	45	19	64	2,800	791	3,591	6	6,459	12,064	8,930
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments†	99	1,334	2	1,336	102,418	88	102,506	980	1,201,318	1,836,310	182,682
Ships, boats, and their equipment—											
Ship and boat building yards†	30	237	..	237	20,889	..	20,889	88	52,070	66,572	14,722

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* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in Census volume. ‡ Value of manufactures at Government Railway Workshops not included (£427,341 in 1905), to maintain true comparisons with previous census results. § Value of manufactures at Government Printing Office not included (£83,556 in 1905), to maintain true comparisons with previous census results

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1905.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1905.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
gold or d.					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
andries, machi-	71	1,814	24	1,838	144,340	702	145,042	1,221	173,685	376,527	284,875
late fac-	3	9	1	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
ks†‡ ..	61	1,846	22	1,868	166,805	1,191	167,996	1,109	223,365	437,036	249,901
orks ..	11	230	..	230	22,481	..	22,481	74	22,376	64,271	33,461
ging fac-	16	158	1	159	16,051	28	16,079	94	51,354	73,756	30,245
l works*	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ons— ding	239	3,238	660	3,898	374,872	25,940	400,812	1,520	272,857	1,067,827	920,022
	3	11	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
					..	..	..	5	..	..	..
						110	2,577	2	8,438	16,296	16,775
							[illegible]	12	16,788	24,108	17,190

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1905.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1905.*	Approximate Value of Land (excluding Crown), Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ships, boats, and their equipment—*contd.*					£	£	£	H.p.	£	£	£
Graving-docks and patent slips	7	24	..	24	3,946	..	3,946	1,630	..	12,327	447,420
Block and pump factories*	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories†	29	97	66	163	8,342	2,863	11,205	..	23,303	45,321	32,692
Furniture—											
Furniture and cabinet-making†	172	1,435	93	1,528	130,759	3,825	134,584	706	157,484	328,185	239,375
Venetian-blind works ..	9	33	2	35	1,831	93	1,924	5	4,309	7,180	9,476
Mattress-factories ..	11	52	1	53	3,434	53	3,487	31	8,935	17,892	29,735
Wool, rug, and mat making*	3	10	9	19	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Chemicals and by-products—											
Varnish-manufactories*	2	13	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink-manufactories* ..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch-manufactories* ..	2	20	5	25	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Chemical-works ..	17	103	75	178	9,743	2,733	12,476	162	56,308	95,390	86,181
Hæmatite-paint factories*	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Sheep-dip factories	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Textile fabrics—											
Woollen-mills† ..	10	715	834	1,549	68,812	36,224	105,036	1,945	206,847	397,348	307,759
Flock-mills*	3	12	1	13	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Cleaning and dyeing works	13	30	16	46	2,627	764	3,391	22	1,116	10,332	16,155
Dress—											
Tailoring establishments	308	1,233	1,764	2,997	123,509	91,578	215,087	..	244,191	578,416	372,026
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	338	18	3,021	3,039	562	112,804	113,366	..	181,201	331,268	269,000
Shirt-making establishments	22	25	374	399	2,059	12,896	14,955	12	41,362	75,832	31,680
Corset and belt manufactories*	2	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and waterproof factories†	23	375	1,539	1,914	38,045	67,516	105,561	135	154,655	308,943	90,641
Boot and shoe factories†	72	1,518	688	2,206	142,826	28,669	171,495	328	269,664	501,065	153,991
Hat and cap factories ..	16	83	154	237	8,714	7,666	16,380	150	19,817	38,369	47,010
Hosiery-factories† ..	10	30	344	374	3,230	18,730	21,960	46	42,052	67,588	36,697
Fibrous materials—											
Rope and twine works†..	10	195	..	195	13,964	..	13,964	483	68,775	100,753	70,095
Bag and sack factories*	3	7	29	36	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Flax-mills†	240	4,076	..	4,076	227,460	..	227,460	3,087	185,894	557,808	355,840
Values for industries of which less than four of any one sort were found in the returns	..	..	..	..	61,541	15,169	76,710	..	653,646	843,002	215,749
Returns not included in above	69	308	133	441	23,996	5,346	29,342	53	50,976	146,643	91,549
Totals, census 1906..	4,186	14,946	11,413	56,359	3,979,593	478,026	4,457,619	60,335	13,163,692	23,444,235‡§	12,509,286
Totals, census 1901..	3,680	36,292	10,555	46.847	2,972,193	330,454	3,302,647	39,113	7,749,770	17,853,133	8,408,564

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* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Census volume. Value of output, wages, &c.. not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in Census volume. ‡ Value of manufactures at Government Railway Workshops not included (£427,341 in 1905), to maintain true comparisons with previous census results. § Value of manufactures at Government Printing Office not included (£83,556 in 1905), to maintain true comparisons with previous census results.

NOTE.—Two or more distinct industries were carried on at some establishments. In such cases particulars of power, hands, and plant employed, and wages paid, unless stated separately for each branch of industry, have been treated as belonging to the most important work.

The succeeding statement shows the most important industries in operation in 1906, ranged in order of the values of their output for 1905, and compared with the results obtained for the years 1900, 1895, 1890, and 1885:—

	Total Value of all Manufactures or Produce, including Repairs.				
	1905.	1900.	1895.	1890.	1885.
	£	£	£	£	£
Meat freezing and preserving and boiling-down works	4,928,545	3,834,891	1,652,275	1,464,659	543,878
Butter and cheese factories	2,581,639	1,535,150	501,274	150,957	43,094
Sawmills, sash and door factories	2,128,766	1,268,689	898,807	832,959	1,177,713
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	1,836,310	1,888,107	1,237,252	1,026,349	634,915
Printing establishments (not including Government Printing Office)	1,067,827	704,285	389,124	354,559	273,886
Grain-mills	1,058,686	682,884	874,656	991,812	754,830
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c. (not including Government Railway Workshops)	877,834	924,171	302,815	403,635	368,919
Clothing and boot and shoe factories	810,008	871,658	638,512	570,315	514,506
Breweries and malthouses	645,637	659,298	418,830	380,849	421,197
Tailoring establishments	578,416	301,356	..	..	..
Flax-mills	557,808	203,492	32,546	234,266	20,059
Woollen-mills	397,348	359,382	302,423	279,175	194,311
Gasworks	386,920	290,567	199,025	178,947	194,653
Dressmaking and millinery	331,268	312,436	..	..	..
Furniture and cabinetmaking	328,185	241,024	85,327	131,314	162,375
Coach building and painting	294,818	216,077	148,969	139,660	128,346
Grass-seed dressing	270,028	241,239	..	..	..
Ham and bacon curing	253,937	159,564	86,022	83,435	58,799
Biscuit-factories	225,476	197,989	118,979	127,147	47,784
Brick, tile, and pottery works	216,550	122,230	66,140	56,830	91,797
Agricultural-implement factories	199,741	138,094	102,054	144,472	111,823
Aerated-water factories	189,561	151,811	98,609	91,691	94,098
Soap and candle works	178,556	158,649	152,298	155,714	130,745
Saddlery and harness factories	140,813	147,626	63,735	37,347	..
Chaff-cutting	139,060	169,313	78,497	63,236	54,440
Sugar-boiling and confectionery	138,635	88,580	33,235	17,248	17,130
Tinware-factories	127,150	98,587	63,723	14,297	8,500
Woodware and turnery	110,225	37,552	18,276	9,050	..
Lime and cement works	107,675	45,142	15,881	19,416	16,928

Rope and twine works	100,753	87,863	52,400	76,711	56,418
Fruit-preserving and jam-making	98,032	58,092	36,108	27,255	32,292
Chemical-works	95,390	64,834	75,320	41,568	34,283
Electric lighting	82,030	23,234	..	..	..
Cycle-factories	75,991	65,047	18,817	5,655	1,301
Shirt-making	75,832	75,879	..	..	..
Spouting and ridging factories	73,756	112,691	23,762	33,140	25,478
Hosiery-factories	67,588	31,265	9,357	5,650	6,200
Ship and boat building	66,572	45,811	25,233	35,847	56,132
Bone-mills and manure-works	66,558	40,298	12,246	4,628	8,337
Coffee and spice works	60,758	45,628	74,339	64,024	98,234
Sauce, pickle, and vinegar factories	56,326	38,082	13,417	6,407	3,145
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	45,321	44,854	30,166	31,083	25,574
Hat and cap factories	38,369	25,641	10,902	21,628	13,695
Cooperages	38,124	37,521	19,233	11,540	11,862
Sausage-skin factories	37,045	30,674	13,472	10,582	..
Brush and broom factories	36,345	21,131	23,363	13,340	7,786
Monumental masonry	35,993	22,313	..	..	..
Basket and perambulator factories	34,103	17,942	11,920	7,381	4,375
Fish curing and preserving works	28,109	25,173	10,292	19,537	12,182
Mattress-factories	17,892	16,296	1,850	..	..
Baking-powder factories	16,352	18,163	10,153	5,637	4,120
Picture-frame making	16,296	5,771	..	..	..
Graving-docks and patent slips	12,327	7,264	5,422	9,000	..
Portmanteau-factories	12,064	5,483	..	2,889	..
Paper bag and box factories	11,941	14,217	7,698	4,497	..
Billiard-table factories	10,417	..	..	..	..
Cleaning and dyeing works	10,332	7,855	7,530	13,667	4,510
Colonial-wine making	9,965	10,330	8,963	3,456	3,626
Other industries in respect of which the value of the manufactures was less than £8,000, and sundry	1,006,232	803,938	468,113	359,376	237,108

The order of the principal industries, ranged according to the number of hands employed, is as follows :—

	Number of Hands.			
	1906.	1901.	1896.	1891.
Sawmills, sash and door factories	9,111	6,812	4,059	3,266
Clothing and boot and shoe factories	4,120	5,322	4,500	3,233
Flax-mills	4,076	1,698	647	3,204
Iron and brass foundries, machinists, &c. (excluding Government Railway Workshops)	3,936	3,590	1,642	1,787
Printing and bookbinding establishments (excluding Government Printing Office)	3,898	3,134	2,351	2,569
Meat freezing, preserving, and boiling-down works	3,260	2,282	2,037	1,568
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	3,039	2,888	..	..
Tailoring establishments	2,997	1,621	..	..
Woollen-mills	1,549	1,693	1,416	1,175
Furniture and cabinetmaking factories	1,528	1,310	496	585
Butter and cheese factories	1,484	1,198	576	269
Coach building and painting works	1,465	1,185	807	678
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	1,336	1,963	1,629	1,199
Brick, tile, and pottery works	1,254	838	455	494
Gasworks	954	572	295	249
Breweries and malthouses	821	827	560	563
Agricultural-implement factories	793	586	581	528
Biscuit-factories	587	667	425	331
Aerated-water factories	586	452	347	261
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	571	305	69	53
Saddlery and harness factories	544	652	266	184
Grain-mills	540	515	419	499
Tinware-factories	473	337	289	93
Cycle-factories	452	395	125	31
Shirt-making establishments	399	531	..	..
Hosiery-factories	374	282	133	51
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	311	172	193	117
Woodware and turnery factories	304	156	81	51
Lime and cement works	280	184	79	98
Soap and candle works	238	232	190	209
Ship and boat building yards	237	211	108	145
Hat and cap factories	237	117	72	112
Sugar-refining works	228	256	160	110
Ham and bacon curing establishments	224	196	123	84
Sauce and pickle factories	219	151	74	44
Bone-mills and manure-works	216	47	46	25
Match-factories	206	183	121	..
Chaff-cutting works	197	266	212	205
Rope and twine works	195	192	150	222
Chemical-works	178	95	114	55
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	163	231	143	124
Spouting and ridging factories	159	261	90	100
Brush and broom factories	154	128	92	81
Sausage-skin factories	151	98	56	73
Basket and perambulator factories	148	118	76	63
Ammunition-works	130	105	90	80
Coffee and spice works	120	78	119	81
Electric-lighting works	118	52	..	..
Monumental masonry	118	81	..	..
Paper mills	116	98	84	48
Cooperages	116	138	76	53
Fish curing and preserving works	106	137	75	140

	Number of Hands. 1906.	1901.	1896.	1891.
Paper bag and box factories	100	81	86	35
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	92	60	7	..
Portmanteau-factories	64	22	13	14
Condensed-milk factories	58	33	10	2
Mattress-factories	53	55	15	..
Colonial-wine making	51	59	53	24
Cleaning and dyeing works	46	51	58	48
Bag and sack factories	36	6	22	14
Venetian-blind works	35	51	45	29
Picture-frame makers	34	22	..	..
Starch and soda factories	25	32	27	13
Baking-powder factories	25	29	19	27
Billiard-table factories	25	7	2	..
Graving-docks and patent slips	24	32	29	64
Industries employing under 20 hands	675	679	255	173

FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS WITH BOILING-DOWN.

The establishments increased from 43 in 1896 to 48 in 1901, and the hands employed from 2,037 to 2,282; while in 1906 the number of works was returned as 56, employing 3,260 hands. The value of output for 1905 greatly exceeds that for 1900, showing £1,093,654 increase, the figures being £4,928,545 against £3,834,891. From 1890 to 1895 the increase was only £187,616. Of the total value for 1905 (£4,928,545), sheep and lambs frozen were valued at £2,431,146, excluding legs of mutton. The number of carcases of sheep frozen in 1905 was fewer than in 1900 by 789,353, but carcases of lambs frozen increased by 1,055,375. The freezing of butter and other produce (excepting beef and rabbits) developed very greatly between 1900 and 1905, the increase being £1,225,038 in value on a total sum of £503,430 value in 1900, or at the rate of nearly 250 per cent. There is no increase of tallow prepared since 1900, as might be expected, judging from the exportation.

The table below shows that while some items of the output decreased there has been considerable advance made on the operations taken as a whole.

		Census Years 1906.	1901.
Number of works		56	48
„ hands employed		3,260	2,282
Amount paid in wages	£	283,916	205,635
„ of horse-power	H.p.	9,625	7,450
Approximate value of land	£	126,174	87,776
„ buildings	£	732,802	428,075
„ machinery and plant	£	644,631	404,707

		Output for Years 1905.	1900.
Frozen sheep—			
Carcases	No.	1,355,934	2,145,287
Value	£	1,023,385	1,388,121

		Output for Years 1905	Output for Years 1900.
Frozen lambs—			
Carcases	No.	2,258,211	1,202,836
Value	£	1,407,761	715,045
Frozen legs of mutton—			
Quantity	Cwt.	15,598	64,203
Value	£	23,210	85,361
Frozen beef—			
Quantity	Cwt.	160,133	306,119
Value	£	154,988	381,210
Frozen rabbits—			
Quantity	No.	2,632,874	6,040,047
Value	£	60,329	144,616
Frozen produce (butter and all other)—Value	£	1,728,468	503,430
Preserved meats—			
Quantity	Cwt.	44,453	70,245
Value	£	88,719	171,151
Tallow—			
Quantity	Tons	13,910	14,767
Value	£	316,532	298,821
Bonedust—			
Quantity	Tons	5,870	6,514
Value	£	28,859	31,037
Other manures—			
Quantity	Tons	6,410	5,721
Value	£	28,349	25,824
Neatsfoot and trotter oil—			
Quantity	Gal.	32,938	30,174
Value	£	3,879	3,450
Bones, horns, hoofs, &c.—			
Quantity	Tons	240	530
Value	£	1,276	3,085
Other products—Value	£	62,790	82,345
Total value of output	£	4,928,545	3,834,891

BACON-CURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

These were 52 in number, employing 224 hands, against 39 with 196 in 1900. There is a steady increase observed in the value of the output, the figures being £86,022 for 1895, £159,564 for 1900, and £253,937 for 1905. The business done in bacon now amounts to 56,831 cwt., besides which there was a large output of hams and lard.

		Census Years 1906.	Census Years 1901.
Number of works		52	39
" hands employed		224	196
Amount paid in wages	£	22,222	14,387
" of horse-power	H.p.	532	250
Approximate value of land	£	21,098	19,377
" buildings	£	35,130	25,960
" machinery and plant	£	22,738	16,855
Value of material used	£	186,375	115,656
		Output for Years 1905.	**Output for Years 1900.**
Bacon, quantity*	Cwt.	56,831	34,103
Other products—Value	£	7,180	4,182
Total value of output	£	253,937	159,364

* Besides bacon, a large quantity of hams and lard.

FISH-CURING AND PRESERVING.

There was a considerable increase shown in the quantity of fish cured in 1905 as compared with 1900. The quantity cured in 1905 was 1,886,336 lb., against 1,082,820 lb. in 1900. The output of tinned fish is stated to have decreased from 288,849 lb. to 187,338 lb., but the total value of all products of the establishments rose from £25,173 to £28,109.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Approximate value of land	£	5,555	9,937
„ buildings	£	7,155	3,858
„ machinery and plant	£	7,662	3,440
		Output for Years	
Fish, cured—		1905.	1900.
Quantity	Lb.	1,886,336	1,082,820
Value	£	11,859	13,182
Fish, tinned—			
Quantity	Lb.	187,338	288,849
Value	£	2,736	6,206
Value of other products	£	13,514	5,785
Total value of output	£	28,109	25,173

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

Comparison of the results shown by the returns collected at the census of 1906 with that of 1901 shows great development. Not only did the number of factories increase from 247 to 264 between 1901 and 1906, besides skimming-stations in connection with them—459 against 202—but the value of the output rose to £1,046,489 over the amount for 1901. The figures are £2,581,639 for 1905, against £1,535,150 for 1900.

The produce of factory-made butter for 1905 was set down at 51,818,607 lb., and for 1900 at 29,758,310 lb., while cheese made increased from 139,687 cwt. to 150,061 cwt. in the same period.

By far the greater number of factories for making butter are in the North Island, the number having been 196 out of a total of 264, which turned out 40,300,000 lb. of butter in the year 1905, leaving nearly 11,500,000 lb. as the output for the South Island. Taranaki is the provincial district in which the operations are by far the largest, 16,400,000 lb. of butter being the result of the factory operations, and over 42,500 cwt. of cheese. Wellington factories show for 1905 a total of over 12,100,000 lb. of butter and 34,700 cwt. of cheese. Otago makes more cheese (49,600 cwt.) in her factories than any other district; the butter was found to be a little over 5,600,000 lb. for the year.

The money invested for purposes of this industry in land, buildings, machinery, and plant has largely increased. Full particulars are given in the subjoined *table* :—

		Census Years 1906.	 1901.
Number of factories		264	247
„ hands employed		1,484	1,188
Amount paid in wages	£	131,123	96,433
„ of horse-power		3,759	2,399
Approximate value of land	£	56,008	38,780
„ buildings	£	215,178	147,307
„ machinery and plant	£	345,080	202,663
		Produce for Years 1905.	 1900.
Butter—			
Quantity	Lb.	51,818,607	29,758,310
Value	£	2,195,681	1,203,520
Cheese—			
Quantity	Tons	7,503	6,984
Value	£	362,684	303,758
Other produce—Value	£	23,274	27,872
Total value of all produce	£	2,581,639	1,535,150

In addition to the above registered factories there were 384 private dairies, of which Taranaki possessed 228.

GRAIN-MILLS.

The result of the inquiry regarding this industry is to show that so far as it relates to number of mills, hands employed, and grain operated upon, there has been no great increase during five years. The flour produced in 1905 was given as 95,528 tons, against 83,017 tons in 1900. But the value of the output of all kinds, which includes meal, was returned for 1905 as £1,058,686, against £682,884 for 1900, showing that a much higher value was placed on the flour, &c., at the last census than at the previous one. The ruling price in Canterbury wheat for 1900 was stated at 2s. per bushel, while for 1905 the figures for best wheat were 3s. 6d., and for other sorts from 2s. 8d. per bushel.

		Census Years 1906.	 1901.
Number of mills		77	78
„ hands employed		540	515
Amount paid in wages	£	57,335	49,364
„ of horse-power	H.p.	3,188	2,422
Approximate value of land	£	71,870	44,688
„ buildings	£	160,799	132,817
„ machinery and plant	£	178,889	181,151
		Grain operated on in 1905.	 1900.
Wheat	Bush.	4,352,544	4,004,789
Other grain	Bush.	714,955	762,340
Value	£	835,477	545,642
		Produce for 1905.	 1900.
Flour	Tons	95,528	83,017
Meal	Tons	7,247	7 418
Other products—Value	£	144,188	..
Total value of output	£	1,058,686	682,884

BISCUIT-FACTORIES.

A comparison of hands employed in the year 1905 with those in 1895 shows 587 against 425. The male hands increased by only 34, but females by 128, in ten years. In biscuit-making the increase was from 3,003 tons to 4,133 tons. But the returns for 1906 show also confectionery made in 1905 to the value of £46,429, and other products to the value of £400. The total output came to £225,476, while in 1895 the sum was only £118,979. Confectionery is, however, only a small portion of that made, for a special table, relating to confectionery-works and sugar-boiling only, will be published, exhibiting further output valued at £138,635, and 571 hands employed, for the year 1905.

		Census Years 1906.	 1896.
Number of works		12	17
" hands employed		587	425
Amount paid in wages	£	33,881	20,156
" of horse-power	H.p.	389	134
Approximate value of land	£	26,131	11,340
" buildings	£	42,440	21,575
" machinery and plant	£	52,795	25,951
Value of materials used	£	110,396	85,280

		Manufactures for the Years 1905.	 1895.
Biscuits made—			
Quantity	Tons	4,133	3,003
Value	£	178,646	118,979
Confectionery made—			
Quantity	Tons	1,138	..
Value	£	46,429	..
Other products—Value	£	401	..
Total value of all manufactures	£	225,476	118,979

FRUIT-PRESERVING AND JAM-MAKING.

The weight of fruit bottled or preserved in New Zealand during 1905 was returned at 661,956 lb., against 84,500 lb. in 1900. This shows an eightfold increase in five years. The jam-manufacture also increased greatly, the figures being 5,196,357 lb., and 3,303,395 lb. for 1900. Other preserves were also made in 1905 to the extent of 292,404 lb. The value of the total output stood at £98,032, against £58,092 five years previously. The results shown for this industry are most satisfactory, although the actual money value of the total manufacture is not so great as in the case of many industries.

		Census Years 1906.	 1901.
Number of works		24	13
" hands employed		311	167
Amount paid in wages	£	12.203	8,075
Approximate value of land	£	10,828	5,160
" buildings	£	20,021	9,835
" *machinery and plant*	£	11,468	5,940

		Manufactures for Year 1905.	1900.
Fruit bottled or preserved—			
Quantity	Lb.	661,956	84,50
Value	£	9,537	95
Jam made—			
Quantity	Lb.	5,196,357	3,303,39
Value	£	83,520	54,12
Other preserves—			
Quantity	Lb.	292,404	179,5
Value	£	4,975	3,0
Total value of all manufactures	£	98,032	58,0

CONFECTIONERY-WORKS AND SUGAR-BOILING.

This industry is now of considerable magnitude, and gives employment to a large number of persons. There were 36 works i 1906, against 26 in 1901. The value of the manufactured article for the year 1905 reached the sum of £138,635, which is £50,05 in excess of the value returned for 1900. Besides the output o £138.635 for the year 1905 given in these returns, a further production of 1,138 tons of confectionery, worth £46,429, will be foun included in the biscuit-factory table. The confectionery and sugar-boiling works used 2,350 tons of sugar during the year 1905. Th hands employed show an increase from 305 to 571, of whom 267 we females.

		Census Years 1906.	190
Number of works		36	
" hands employed		571	
Amount of wages paid	£	29,410	14,
Approximate value of land	£	22,840	21,
" buildings	£	26,654	17,
" machinery and plant ..	£	34,258	17
		1905.	1
Value of materials used	£	89,055	47

		Manufactures for Y 1905.	1
Sugar used—			
Quantity	Tons	2,350	1
Value	£	44,703	28,
Other materials used—Value	£	44,252	18,7
Total value of output	£	138,635	88,5

BREWERIES.

The number of breweries shown in the census returns for 190 was somewhat fewer than that returned ten years previously i 1896, but the hands employed were more numerous and the quantity of beer manufactured considerably greater.

While in the year 1895 there were 5,249,278 gallons brewed, th output for 1905 amounted to 7,634,362 gallons, being an increase nearly 2,400,000 gallons in a ten-year period. The money value ro from £336,734 to £572,579.

The quantities of beer on which excise duty was paid were—f 1895, 4,936,400 gallons, and 7,796,160 gallons for 1905. The quantities are in close agreement with those returned in this cens as manufactured.

The imported beer entered at the Customs for home consumption only increased in quantity from 201,770 gallons in 1895 to 218,270 gallons in 1905, which tends to show that the New Zealand-made beer is by degrees displacing the beer brought from abroad. In the year 1892, 261,394 gallons were brought in, when the population was only 650,433 persons. The consumption of beer per head of population, which was 7·421 gallons in the year 1895, reached 9·150 in the year 1900, since when it has been almost stationary, the figures for 1905 being 9·212.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1896.
Number of breweries		72	85
„ hands employed		731	465
Amount paid in wages	£	92,308	57,327
„ of horse-power	H.p.	703	441
Approximate value of land	£	82,590	51,533
„ buildings	£	156,541	115,033
„ machinery and plant ..	£	95,800	63,850

		Beer made in	
		1905.	1895.
Quantity	Gal.	7,634,362	5,249,278
Value	£	572,579	336,734

WINE MAKING.

Establishments for the manufacture of wine increased in number from 14 in 1901 to 22 in 1906, and the output of wine from 26,513 gallons in 1900 to 33,842 gallons in the year 1905. Cider-making, however, if the returns be correct, seems to have fallen off, the decrease being from 27,537 to 11,595 gallons in five years. But 13,692 dozen of bottled cider were turned out by the aerated-water and cordial manufactories, for which see special table.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		22	14
Approximate value of land	£	13,334	10,156
„ buildings	£	7,768	5,074
„ machinery and plant	£	3,690	2,953

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Wine—			
Quantity	Gal.	33,842	26,513
Value	£	8,558	6,288
Cider—			
Quantity	Gal.	11,595	27,537
Value	£	1,208	3,492
Other value	£	199	300
Total value of all manufactures	£	9,965	10,330

AERATED-WATER AND CORDIAL FACTORIES.

The operations in these factories were very much greater in the year 1905 than in 1900, and with this is shown increase of value of manufactures, as well as quantity, besides a greater number of persons employed.

The money value of all manufactures for 1905 amounted to £189,561, against £151,811 in 1900—an increase of 25 per cent. The amount paid in wages was close on £50,000; while an increase from 1,886,024 dozen of aerated water bottled to 2,220,174 dozen, besides a greatly enlarged business in cordials, tonic beer, and other drinks, is recorded. Cider is noticed as having been made to the extent of 13,692 dozen.

The full particulars are tabulated below.

		Census Years 1906.	1901.
Number of works		123	125
" hands employed		586	452
Amount of wages paid	£	49,617	32,055
Approximate value of land	£	57,083	33,037
" buildings	£	52,128	34,875
" machinery and plant	£	57,259	37,266
		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1900.
Aerated waters—Quantity	Doz.	2,220,174	1,886,024
Cordials—Quantity	Doz.	37,945	25,478
Tonic beer—Quantity	Doz.	106,607	89,821
Miscellaneous—			
Quantity	Gal.	25,744	13,356
Value	£	2,353	5,356
Cider—Quantity	Doz.	13,692	9,950
Total value of all manufactures	£	189,561	151,811

SAUCE, PICKLE, AND VINEGAR MAKING.

The progress is very good. The industry employed 115 males and 104 females in 1906. Sauces and pickles with other condiments and vinegar were manufactured to the value of £56,326 in the previous year, an increase of more than £25,000 over the amount made five years before.

		Census Years 1906.	1901.
Number of works		27	23
" hands employed		219	128
Amount of wages paid	£	11,163	6,388
Approximate value of land	£	14,483	17,120
" buildings	£	22,842	12,375
" machinery and plant	£	7,657	7,220
		Manufactures for Years 1905.	1900.
Sauces—			
Quantity	Doz. pt.	111,982	44,604
Value	£	23,468	11,128
Pickles—			
Quantity	Doz. pt.	46,901	31,110
Value	£	13,090	10,378
Vinegar—			
Quantity	Gal.	130,092	..
Value	£	6,473	..
Other condiments—Value	£	13,295	9,752
Total value of all manufactures	£	56,326	31,258

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS.

The value of manufactures of all kinds at these works reached the sum of £178,556 for the year 1905, against £158,649 for 1900. The soap made in 1905 was 115,825 cwt., or 23,504 cwt. more than five years previously. But the making of candles declined, according to the returns, from 26.690 cwt. to 17,237 cwt., which is what might have been expected as a consequence of the larger employment of gas and electricity for lighting purposes with the advance of time.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works..		19	24
„ hands employed		238	232
Amount paid in wages	£	21,858	19,248
Approximate value of land	£	9,447	10,432
„ buildings	£	27,533	27,184
„ machinery and plant	£	31,586	29,193

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Soap—			
Quantity	Cwt.	115,825	92,321
Value ..	£	107,012	76,591
Candles—			
Quantity	Cwt.	17,237	26,690
Value ..	£	48,385	61,447
Other manufactures—Value	£	23,159	20,611
Total value of all manufactures	£	178,556	158,649

COOPERAGES.

These numbered 22 according to the returns for 1906. The manufacture of casks and kegs would appear to have decreased between the years 1900 and 1905, judging from the comparison given below. But in the matter of butter-boxes an increase of over 53,000 in number is shown by the output.

The total value of the manufacture of all kinds increased a little during the five-year period, but the sum is inconsiderable.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works ..		22	23
„ hands employed ..		116	138
Amount of wages paid	£	9,503	10,923
Approximate value of land ..	£	10,283	5,669
„ buildings	£	7,200	7,815
„ machinery and plant ..	£	9,253	8,303

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Kegs	No.	11,297	12,585
Casks	No.	37,936	47,072
Butter-boxes	No.	212,776	159,147
Cheese-boxes	No.	10,645	33,165
Other manufactures—Value	£	7,620	2,700
Total value of all manufactures	£	38,124	37,521

SAWMILLS, AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.

There has been a very great development of this industry since 1901. 110 additional mills were returned as working in 1906, the hands employed increased from 6,812 to 9,111, and the (first-cut) sawn timber from 261,583,518 ft. to 336,470,930 ft.—an addition of 74,887,412 ft. The figures given for resawing, &c., also show an increase from 34,824,246 ft. to 51,588,812 ft., those for moulding from 9,152,598 ft. to 12,148,474 ft., while the number of doors and sashes made increased from 91,376 to 143,100. The total money value of all manufactures or produce of the sawmills reached the sum of £2,128,766, against £1,268,689 at the previous census. The value of the plant largely increased.

The value of the output for the mills for the year 1905 was far greater in the Auckland Provincial District than in any other, the order being as follows:—

	Value of Output of Sawmills.
	£
Auckland	1,078,233
Wellington	339,481
Otago..	234,693
Hawke's Bay	138,668
Westland	117,104
Taranaki	97,401
Nelson	65,784
Canterbury	29,912
Marlborough	27,490

The increase in quantity of first-cut timber at Auckland in five years is from 109,124,543 ft. to 163,592,619 ft. At Westland, also, the increase is noticeably great (from 13,971,951 ft. to 31,996,047 ft.), considering the magnitude of the industry there.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of mills		444	334
" hands employed		9,111	6,812
Amount paid in wages	£	834,927	513,888
" of horse-power	H.p.	13,278	8,744
Approximate value of land	£	373,313	187,398
" buildings	£	181,899	108,015
" machinery and plant ..	£	649,631	408,207

		Produce for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Sawn timber—			
Quantity	Ft.	336,470,930	261,583,518
Value	£	1,442,950	971,048
Posts, rails, &c.—Value	£	12,297	19,277
Resawing, planed flooring, skirting, &c.—			
Quantity	Ft.	51,588,812	34,824,246
Value	£	517,954	172,127
Moulding—			
Quantity	Ft.	12,148,474	9,152,598
Value	£	56,027	42,970
Doors and sashes—			
Quantity	No.	143,100	91,376
Value	£	99,538	63,267
Total value of all manufactures	£	2,128,766	1,268,689

GASWORKS.

The operations of the gasworks for the year 1905, contrasted with the returns obtained at previous censuses, show such expansion as must be considered highly satisfactory, and this notwithstanding the increased use of electricity in substitution for gas.

There were 38 gasworks at the time of the census of 1906, employing 954 hands, against 30 with 572 in 1901. The wages paid in 1905 amounted to nearly £114,000, against £70,000 in 1900, and the value of all produce was £386,920 against £290,567.

In quantity nearly 1,275,000,000 cubic feet of gas are shown to have been manufactured in 1905, against 786,000,000 feet for 1900, besides increased quantities of coke, tar, and other residuals.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		38	30
,, hands employed		954	572
Amount paid in wages	£	113,785	70,573
,, of horse-power	H.p.	496	242
Approximate value of land	£	132,188	65,555
,, buildings	£	135,919	88,874
,, machinery and plant	£	1,107,134	817,130
Value of materials used	£	134,474	83,612
		Produce for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Gas made—			
Quantity	C. ft.	1,274,873,860	786,531,150
Value	£	316,322	245,000
Coke—			
Quantity	Tons	51,311	38,830
Value	£	44,572	32,968
Tar—			
Quantity	Gal.	1,290,869	693,181
Value	£	20,882	11 665
Other residuals—Value	£	5,144	934
Total value of all produce	£	386,920	290,567

LIME AND CEMENT WORKS.

Twenty of these works, employing 280 hands, were in operation in 1906. In 1901 only 184 hands were returned at 15 works. The value of the manufacture for 1905 was more than double that for 1900, the figures being £107,675 and £45,142 for these years respectively, and that of machinery used was trebled during the five-years period.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		20	15
,, hands employed		280	184
Amount of horse-power	H.p.	1,175	466
,, wages paid	£	34,249	16,577
Approximate value of land	£	17,565	3,881
,, buildings	£	23,539	10,218
,, machinery and plant	£	75,642	24,337
		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Value of materials used	£	36,251	18,397
Total value of manufactures..	£	107,675	45,142

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.

These works employed in 1905 1,254 hands, against 838 in 1900, and the number of bricks rose from 40,900,000 to 69,800,000 for those years. There were also firebricks made to the number of 774,000 in 1905. The value of bricks of all kinds was £150,200. The value of pottery made, including drain-pipes, rose from £34,810 to £52,193, and the total value of all the manufactures from £122,230 to £216,550. Wellington shows first for output of bricks, and Canterbury second; Otago comes third, and Auckland takes fourth place. The number of brick, stone, and concrete dwellinghouses increased between the last two censuses from 7,517 to 8,359, a rate of 11 per cent. Houses built of wood or iron increased from 153,945 to 178,551, the rate, 16 per cent., being somewhat higher than that which obtained for brick and stone dwellings. These do not include huts.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901
Number of works		125	108
„ hands employed		1,254	838
Amount paid in wages	£	99,246	63,336
„ of horse-power	H.p.	1,496	659
Approximate value of land	£	96,001	41,123
„ buildings	£	83,367	37,718
„ machinery and plant	£	94,463	35,726

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Bricks—			
Common	No.	69,785,911	40,976,765
Firebricks	No.	774,281	313,551
Total value	£	150,200	86,578
Pottery—			
Drain-pipes	No.	1,460,250	1,226,296
Tiles	No.	484,741	310,076
Flower-pots	No.	179,050	37,332
Miscellaneous—Value	£	14,157	7,475
Pottery, &c.—Total value	£	52,193	34,810
Total value of all manufactures	£	216,550	122,230

Tinware-factories.

Again a large development is observed in respect of this industry. The value of the manufacture rose from £98,587 in 1900 to £127,150 in 1905. In 1895 the value of the goods was only £63,723. The number of hands increased from 337 to 473 in five years, and the wages paid from £23,143 to £36,467.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		54	60
„ hands employed		473	337
Amount of wages paid	£	36,467	23,143
Approximate value of land	£	36,792	24,907
„ buildings	£	23,657	22,100
„ machinery and plant	£	19,821	9,907
al value of manufactures and repairs	£	127,150	98,587

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRIES, BOILER AND RANGE MAKING, WITH ENGINEERING.

The total value of the manufacture (including repairs) in connection with these industries was returned for the year 1905 at £877,834, which sum is £46,337 less than the amount returned for the year 1900. The figures for Otago, where the value of manufacture given at last census was £347,707, are found to be considerably less than for 1900, when the amount reached £512,021, no doubt being swelled by the dredge-making work which was then proceeding. There were 3,936 hands employed in 1906.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		143	111
„ hands employed		3,936	3,590
Amount of wages paid	£	335,519	307,209
„ horse power	H.p.	2,404	1,577
Approximate value of land	£	183,605	127,346
„ buildings	£	127,018	89,001
„ machinery and plant	£	257,614	177,935

		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Value of materials used or operated on	£	419,426	446,507
Total value of manufactures (including repairs) ..	£	877,834	924,171

NOTE.—The above table does not include 20 Government railway and maintenance workshops (11 railway workshops and 9 maintenance workshops). Hands employed in year 1905, 1,936; wages paid, £242,670; horse-power employed, 1,042; materials used, £208,726; manufactures and repairs (4 locomotives, 42 bogie carriages, 10 bogie brake-vans, 309 wagons, 1,501 tarpaulins, and repairs to the value of £42,086), the total of manufactures and repairs in the railway workshops being £427,341, and the value of machinery and plant £140,845. The value of materials used and value of repairs are not stated in maintenance-workshops returns.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

It is necessary to remark previously to considering the figures given that, for the sake of obtaining true comparisons, particulars relating to the Government Printing Office have been omitted. To arrive at the full measure of the printing and bookbinding industry as in 1906, 431 hands should be added, with £51,421 of wages paid for the year 1905 and £83,556 value of output, besides £57,167 for buildings, machinery, and plant.

The increases recorded below will be found very substantial—51 in number of establishments, 764 in hands employed, and £363,542 in the value of the output. Female hands increased from 507 to 660. The linotypes used in 1906 numbered 110, and the monolines in operation were 31. Very particular inquiries were made to insure that all the value of newspaper-work was included in the returns as well as that of a jobbing character, so that the output for 1905 may be more completely rendered than that for 1900, which would the increase above referred to of £363,542, somewhat above actual facts.

		Census Ye 1906.	
Number of works		239	
Hands employed—			
Males		3,238	
Females		660	
Approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, and plant	£	920,022	55
		Years 1905.	
Wages paid—			
Males	£	374,872	26
Females	£	25,940	1
Value of all manufactures	£	1,067,827	70

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT FACTORIES.

The total value of all manufacture appears to have incre from £138,094 to £199,741, including repairs. Hands and h power employed, wages paid, with value of machinery and plan increased correspondingly to the output.

		Census Ye 1906.	
Number of works		29	
" hands employed		793	
Amount of wages paid	£	79,042	5
" horse-power	H.p.	419	
Approximate value of land	£	27,878	1
" buildings	£	30,791	2
" machinery and plant	£	36,798	2
		Years 1905.	
Value of all materials used	£	91,043	4
Total value of manufactures (including repairs) ..	£	199,741	13

COACH BUILDING AND PAINTING.

The value of the manufacture and repairs rose from £216,07 1900 to £294,818 in 1905, an increase of £78,741, or at a rate per cent. The hands also increased from 1,185 to 1,465.

		Census Ye 1906.	
Number of works		183	
" hands employed..		1,465	1
Amount paid in wages	£	116,204	88
" of horse-power	H.p.	395	
Approximate value of land	£	116,916	70
" buildings	£	97,238	55
" machinery and plant	£	37,563	24
Value of materials used	£	122,384	82
Total value of manufactures (including repairs ..	£	294,818	216

CYCLE-WORKS.

As before pointed out, cycles are used for business as well as pleasure and health, so that the growth of the trade in these machines has importance seen from various points of view. The number of these factories was 97 in 1906, being 26 more than in 1901. The value of the manufacture rose from £65,047 for the year 1900 to £75,991 for 1905, or 17 per cent. This is not nearly so high a rate as that for the previous quinquennium, as might be expected from the fact of the industry being a more settled affair. Comparison under certain heads is given.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		97	71
„ hands employed		452	395
Amount of wages paid	£	30,831	21,443
Approximate value of land	£	38,020	31,465
„ buildings	£	33,664	24,431
„ machinery and plant	£	11,982	9,507
		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	75,991	65,047

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WORKS.

One hundred and six of these were returned. In the total value of manufacture and repairs there is no increase, according to the returns rendered, since 1900. The industry would appear to have remained in a stationary condition.

		Census Year 1906.
Number of factories		106
„ hands employed		544
Amount of wages paid	£	42,213
Approximate value of land	£	65,038
„ buildings	£	36,554
„ machinery and plant	£	7,082
		Year 1905.
Value of materials used	£	72,662
Total value of manufactures (including repairs)	£	140,813

FELLMONGERING, TANNING, CURRYING, AND WOOL-SCOURING.

The figures shown by the census returns for 1906 do not show increase of the above-named industry during the last five-year period. For 1905 the total value of produce and manufacture is set down as £1,836,310, against £1,888,107 for 1900, while the number of hands employed and the wages paid are also somewhat reduced. The wool sliped was, for 1905, 23,347,891 lb., against 25,793,239 lb. in 1900. Hides tanned fell in number from 178,075 to 124,695, skins from 272,775 to 191,496; but pelts salted or preserved increased from 4,031,974 to 4,432,103.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		99	119
" hands employed		1,336	1,963
Amount paid in wages	£	102,506	159,342
" of horse-power	H.p.	980	1,108
Approximate value of land	£	48,386	52,319
" buildings	£	80,380	102,855
" machinery and plant	£	53,916	80,778
		Manufacture or Produce for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Value of hides, skins, &c., operated on	£	1,201,318	1,161,965
Wool scoured and sliped	Lb.	23,347,891	25,793,239
Hides tanned	No.	124,695	178,075
Pelts salted or preserved	No.	4,432,103	4,031,974
Skins tanned..	No.	191,496	272,775
Other products—Value	£	24,891	54,296
Total value of manufactures and produce	£	1,836,310	1,888,107

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

As to the number of hands employed, vessels built, and total value of all manufactures, the returns for last census show an improvement on those for 1901. Nevertheless, the number of establishments has fallen from 32 to 30, and boat-building is shown to have very slightly declined, the number built in 1905 having been returned as 208, against 218 in 1900.

Of vessels under 50 tons, 118 were built in 1905; and of those 50 to 100 tons, 6. There were also built 2 vessels over 100 tons.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of hands employed		237	211
Amount of wages paid..	£	20,889	13,476
		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Total value of manufactures (including repairs) ..	£	66,572	45,81[illegible]

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

In this branch of industrial work it would appear that a substantial rise took place during the five years' operations. The valu of the output was £328,185 in 1905, against £241,024 in 1900. Ther were 1,528 hands employed, being an increase of 218.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of factories ..		172	144
" hands employed		1,528	1,310
Amount of wages paid	£	134,584	91,1[illegible]5
Approximate value of land	£	98,966	75,2[illegible]0
" buildings	£	99,373	71,8[illegible]4
" machinery and plant	£	41,036	23,254
		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Value of material used	£	157,484	101,595
Total value of all manufactures	£	328,185	241,024

WOOLLEN-MILLS.

In April, 1906, there were 10 woollen-mills, which employed 1,549 persons—715 being males and 834 females. These factories therefore provide more occupation for women and girls than for the male sex.

As to value of manufacture of all kinds, the increase is at the rate of 10·56 per cent. for five years, being £359,382 for 1900, and £397,348 for 1905. There was a slight decrease (145,396 yards) in the quantity of tweed manufactured, the figures being 1,445,867 yards for 1900 and 1,300,471 yards for 1905. The production of flannel and blankets, however, shows steady increase, in the case of the former 1,368,268 yards having been manufactured in 1905 against 1,191,234 yards in 1900, while the returns for the latter show 59,572 pairs against 49,523 pairs in 1900. There was a slight decrease in the number of rugs and shawls, but a marked advance in the manufacture of hosiery (80,578 dozen in 1905 against 53,920 dozen in 1900). The output of yarn was slightly increased, and 104,452 yards of shirting are returned as having been made, with no comparative figures for 1900.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		10	10
„ hands employed		1,549	1,693
Amount of wages paid	£	105,036	112,001
„ horse-power	H.p.	1,945	1,554
Approximate value of land	£	9,003	11,264
„ buildings	£	110,297	93,454
„ machinery and plant	£	188,459	172,704

		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Wool used—			
Quantity	Lb.	3,835,064	3,257,319
Value	£	167,291	162,920

		Output for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Tweed	Yd.	1,300,471	1,445,867
Flannel	Yd.	1,368,268	1,191,234
Blankets	Pr.	59,572	49,523
Rugs and shawls	No.	23,780	26,806
Hosiery	Doz.	80,578	53,920
Yarn	Lb.	259,067	234,843
Shirting	Yd.	104,452	..
Total value	£	397,348	359,382

CLOTHING AND WATERPROOF FACTORIES.

This industry employs nearly two thousand hands, therefore it is of considerable importance in the matter of labour, especially that of the female sex, of whom over fifteen hundred are required.

The value of all manufacture for the year 1905 was returned at £308,943, but there is no development exhibited by the returns.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Number of works		23	27
Number of hands employed—			
Males		375	453
Females		1,539	2,173
Amount of wages paid—			
Males	£	38,045	39,585
Females	£	67,516	65,845
Approximate value of land	£	32,985	34,220
" buildings	£	42,493	50,270
" machinery and plant	£	15,163	12,602

HOSIERY-FACTORIES.

At the census of 1906 returns were obtained from 10 stocking-weaving factories, employing 30 males and 344 females. The value of the output amounted to £67,588, against £31,265 in 1900. The quantities of manufactured articles increased commensurately with the money value. Stocking-weaving is also carried on at woollen-factories, for which see special table.

		Census Years	
		1906.	1901.
Approximate value of land	£	4,248	4,605
" buildings	£	5,513	6,790
" machinery and plant	£	26,936	8,602

		Manufactures for Years	
		1905.	1900.
Half-hose—Quantity	Doz.	44,165	39,601
Hose—Quantity	Doz.	12,499	9,529
Shirts and pants—Quantity	Doz.	19,129	1,053
Other knitted goods—Value	£	6,581	480
Total value of all manufactures	£	67,588	31,265

NOTE.—The above table does not include 80,578 dozen hose, half-hose, undershirts, pants, and other knitted garments which are given in "Woollen-factories" return.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.

The total value of all manufactures as brought out is £501,065 for 1905. The output from the factories during 1905 was 1,081,644 pairs of boots and shoes, 89,378 pairs of slippers, and 38,410 pairs of uppers.

During 1905, boots and shoes to the value of £282,211 were imported. Of this amount £209,545 represents the value of British manufacture, and £72,666 foreign—including United States of America, £61,340. All these were subject to a duty of 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and the foreign manufacture to an additional duty under the preferential tariff of 11¼ per cent.

Comparison of quantity and value of output from the boot and shoe factories of New Zealand for the year 1905 with the returns rendered for 1900 exhibits, according to the returns, somewhat of a *decline in the* industry, while the import of boots and shoes during the quinquennial period rose in value from £194,811 to £282,211—including those from the United States of America, which increased from £46,807 to £61,660.

The exports of leather, the produce of the Dominion, during the same period were valued at £60,966, and of boots and shoes made in New Zealand £333.

		Census Year 1906.
Number of works		72
Number of hands employed—		
Males		1,518
Females		688
Amount of wages paid—		
Males	£	142,826
Females	£	28,669
Approximate value of land	£	46,409
„ buildings	£	50,170
„ machinery and plant	£	57,412

		Manufacture for Year 1905.
Boots and shoes	Pr.	1,081,644
Slippers	Pr.	89,378
Uppers	Pr.	38,410
Leggings	Pr.	1,468
Shoe-ettes	No.	20,000
Total value of all manufactures	£	501,065

ROPE AND TWINE WORKS.

Rope and twine making would appear to have advanced since 1900, to judge from the value of all manufactures given in the returns, which amounted to £100,753 for the year 1905, against £87,863 five years before. The quantity of rope made represented in weight is shown at 618 tons for 1905. As to materials used, phormium comes by far the first, 1,568 tons in 1905 being utilised, against 353 tons of manila.

Materials used—		Years	
		1905.	1900.
Phormium—			
Quantity	Tons	1,568	1,502
Value	£	35,165	28,663
Manila—			
Quantity	Tons	363	291
Value	£	16,524	13,140
Total value of all manufactures	£	100,753	87,863

PHORMIUM-MILLS.

This industry was in the lowest depths of depression at the time of the census of 1896. At that time only 52 mills were left in operation, and the hands employed had fallen in number to 484 men and 163 boys. Returns for 1901 showed a revival in the mills to 101 in operation, with 1,519 men and 179 boys. But the census returns for 1906 show 240 mills in operation during April of that year, with 3,951 men and 125 boys employed thereat. The wages paid stood at £101,046 for the year 1900, but increased to £227,460 for 1905; while nearly 200,000 tons of raw material were used in 1905, and 22,000 tons of fibre dressed, besides 2,439 tons of tow produced. The money value of the total output was £557,808, against £203,492 in 1900, and £32,546 in 1895. Of the total value of output for 1905 the Provincial District of Wellington contributed the most (£189,002); Otago followed with £139,099; and Auckland took third place (£137,426). For the other provincial districts the output ranged from £25,000 to £11,000.

The export of phormium for eleven years has been as under:—

Year.	Exported. Tons.	Value. £
1895	1,806	21,040
1896	2,968	32,985
1897	2,769	30,674
1898	4,850	74,556
1899	10,871	184,411
1900	15,906*	332,182
1901	10,171	195,728
1902	20,852	534,031
1903	22,652	595,684
1904	26,936	710,281
1905	27,877*	696,467

* This is greater than the quantity returned as dressed at the census.

The grading of phormium for exportation from New Zealand by a Government official under regulations has the effect of preventing badly dressed flax of an inferior quality from being sent away, and thus injuring the reputation of the article generally by depreciation.

The most important particulars given in the returns are tabulated below:—

		Census Years 1906.	Census Years 1901.
Number of works		240	101
" hands employed		4,076	1,698
Amount paid in wages	£	227,460	101,046
" of horse-power	H.p.	3,087	1,190
Approximate value of land	£	192,471	24,644
" buildings	£	43,751	11,212
" machinery and plant	£	119,618	28,590

		Produce for Years 1905.	Produce for Years 1900.
Raw material used—			
Quantity	Tons	199,171	96,571
Value	£	185,894	53,064
Fibre dressed—			
Quantity	Tons	22,128	12,035
Value	£	544,070	201,235
Tow produced—			
Quantity	Tons	2,439	1,062
Value	£	13,738	2,257
Total value of output	£	557,808	203,492

SECTION IX.—IMPORTS; CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

IMPORTS.

THE quantities and values of imports used in making up the figures given in this portion of the statistical information are obtained from Customs entries, verified where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. In estimating the value of imports, *ad valorem* goods are taken at their *invoice* value increased by 10 per cent., and include the value of case, cask, or covering (sec. 39, "Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882"). Value of all other goods includes freight and charges to time of arrival at port of discharge. Goods transhipped at a foreign port are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The total declared values of the imports in 1907 amounted to £17,302,861, being an increase on the corresponding total in 1906 of £2,091,458. These figures, however, include specie. The value of coin brought into the Dominion in 1907 was £763,154, against £908,233 in the previous year, and if these amounts are excluded the increase on the values of all other articles will be £2,236,537.

The value of imports for the year 1890, and for each of the ten latest years was:—

Year.	Imports, inclusive of Specie.	Imports, exclusive of Specie.
	£	£
1890	6,260,525	5,928,895
1898	8,230,600	8,211,409
1899	8,739,633	8,613,656
1900	10,646,096	10,207,326
1901	11,817,915	11,353,416
1902	11,326,723	10,958,038
1903	12,788,675	12,075,959
1904	13,291,694	12,900,030
1905	12,828,857	12,481,178
1906	15,211,403	14,303,170
1907	17,302,861	16,539,707

In 1901 the Government imported railway plant valued at half a million sterling, against far smaller quantities introduced in the subsequent years.

It is found that the value of imports, exclusive of specie, only rose from £5,928,895 in 1890 to £6,115,953 in 1895, after which there ensued a steady advance year by year to £11,353,416 in 1901. For 1907 the amount was £16,539,707. The movement for

1898–1907 shows that the total imports have increased by 101 per cent. in value during that period. In quantities of various imports the increases vary, and full particulars of every kind of article imported in 1907 are to be found in detail further on, which may be critically examined with those in similar tables given in the previous issues of this book.

The degree of expenditure of loan-moneys raised abroad by the general and local Governments somewhat affects the question when considering the rise of imports. Indeed, the whole matter of money introduced from abroad for whatever purpose, public or private, underlies the comparisons. And, when consulting the figures relating to expenditure out of loan accounts, the matter of aids from the Consolidated Fund (which are included) presents itself, besides other features in connection with this subject.

The expansion of imports is still further to be considered in connection with the condition of the manufactures of the Dominion, for an increase of imports arising from a decline of internal manufactures would scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory position. But there has been great development of the manufactures of New Zealand since 1895, not only in the great primary industries, but throughout.

A section giving the results of the inquiry made at the census of 1906 relating to manufactories and works, with remarks thereon, is given previously. Along with increased imports a considerable development of the manufacturing industries is shown to have taken place during the last five years.

It is desirable to consider not only the total value of the import trade for different years by comparing figures, but to ascertain the rates *per capita* of population, to judge whether the imports are relatively greater or less than they have been. The fairest comparisons are from calculations made after deducting specie imported, for in the year 1894, as an instance, no less than £797,843 was brought to New Zealand in coin, in 1903 £712,716, in 1906 £908,233, and in 1907 £763,154. The figures for 1890 and each year from 1898 onwards stand thus:—

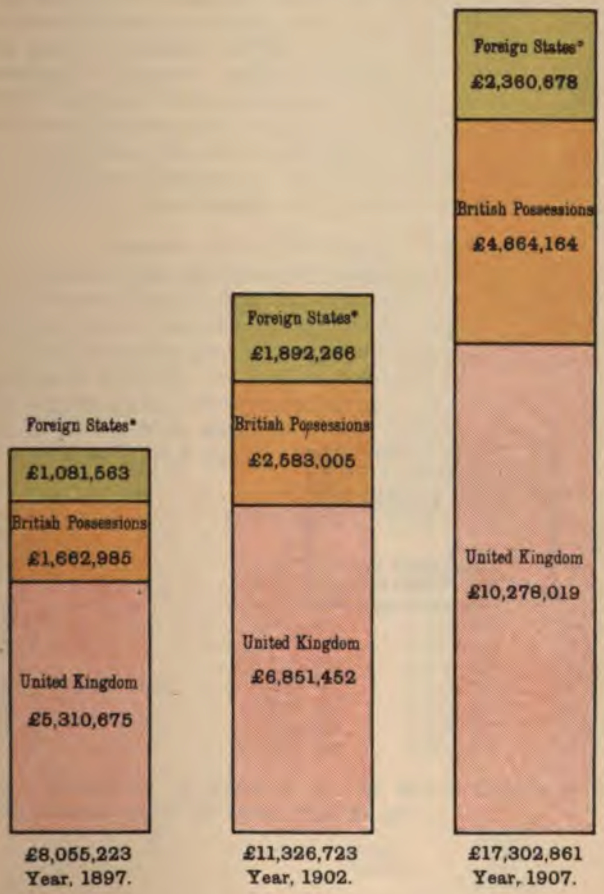
Years.	Imports per Head of mean Population, excluding Maoris.					
	Including Specie.			Excluding Specie.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890	10	0	2	9	11	0
1898	11	3	7	11	3	1
99	11	13	1	11	9	8
[illegible]	13	18	10	13	7	4
[illegible]	15	3	10	14	11	11
[illegible]	14	3	11	13	14	8
[illegible]	15	11	10	14	14	5
[illegible]	15	14	7	15	5	4
[illegible]	14	14	11	14	6	11
[illegible]	16	19	8	15	19	5
[illegible]	18	16	6	17	19	11

[illegible] figures [illegible] the specie, comparisons for years [illegible] how th[illegible] reased annually with almost un-

DIAGRAM No. 2.

IMPORTS.

Rise in Value of Imports into New Zealand, 1897, 1902, and 1907.



* Included in "Foreign States" are imports from:—

	United States of America.	Germany.
1897:	£710,107.	£157,066.
1902:	£1,318,937.	£210,560.
1907:	£1,425,506.	£351,634.

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broken regularity until 1905. For the years 1906 and 1907 there was considerable increase in the rate, making the rise between 1898 and 1907 £6 16s. 10d. per head.

A table is given further on showing, for five years, the principal articles imported, arranged in groups according to their nature.

With the rise of imports during the last ten years the Customs revenue has grown in amount and in proportion to population. This is treated of further on in this section as a subject in itself, and the general and preferential tariffs under which collected. In the section headed "Finance" will be shown how large a proportion of the whole revenue of the General Government of New Zealand is derived from Customs and excise, and hence how much that revenue helps to maintain the total revenue of the General Government, which has of late years aided the Public-works Fund annually with very large sums, which will be specifically stated.

IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The imports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand in 1907 were valued at £10,278,019, an increase of £1,274,790 on the value of goods imported from the Home-country during the previous year. From British colonies and possessions the imports were £4,664,164, an increase of £777,377 on the amount in 1906.

The figures given below show for ten years the imports from the United Kingdom, with those from the British colonies and possessions, and from foreign States:—

	Imports from		
	United Kingdom.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Foreign States.
	£	£	£
1898	5,148,833	1,927,817	1,153,350
1899	5,526,645	2,036,797	1,176,191
1900	6,504,484	2,625,372	1,516,240
1901	6,885,831	2,913,866	2,018,218
1902	6,851,452	2,583,005	1,892,266
1903	7,512,668	3,135,474	2,140,533
1904	7,982,340	3,047,354	2,262,000
1905	7,795,284	2,914,358	2,119,215
1906	9,003,229	3,886,787	2,321,387
1907	10,278,019	4,664,164	2,360,678

The proportions represented by the above figures in every one hundred pounds' value of total imports are:—

	United Kingdom.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Foreign States.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1898	62·56	23·42	14·02
1899	63 24	23·30	13·46
1900	61·10	24·66	14·24
1901	58·26	24·66	17·08
1902	60·49	22·80	16·71
1903	58·74	24·52	16·74
1904	60·05	22·93	17·02
1905	60·76	22·72	16 52
1906	59·19	25·55	15·26
1907	59·40	26·96	13 64

In dealing with the question of imports from the United Kingdom it must be pointed out that the trade returns of New Zealand do not disclose the countries of origin, goods being credited in every case to the countries of shipment. This, no doubt, is a serious defect in the values, but the comparison of proportions would be affected in a minor degree only, as the proportion of transhipments to the total shipments from the United Kingdom to New Zealand remains fairly steady year by year.

The exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand as given in the United Kingdom trade returns for the period 1898–1906, distinguishing between the value of goods of British and Irish produce and those the produce of other countries re-exported, are next shown. These values are f.o.b., while those recorded in the New Zealand returns are c.i.f. :—

Year.	British and Irish Produce exported from the United Kingdom to New Zealand.	Produce of other Countries re-exported to New Zealand.	Total Exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand.
	£	£	£
1898	4,020,677	444,949	4,465,626
1899	4,543,131	393,380	4,936,511
1900	5,485,845	413,447	5,899,292
1901	5,599,272	468,958	6,068,230
1902	5,676,576	481,309	6,158,885
1903	6,361,390	593,430	6,954,820
1904	6,315,090	582,330	6,897,420
1905	6,425,793	569,013	6,994,806
1906	7,400,188	652,288	8,052,476

Imports from the Commonwealth of Australia contain a far larger proportion of re-exports than those from the United Kingdom, considerable quantities of goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and foreign countries, being transhipped at Australian ports for New Zealand. This element would further disturb the values credited to foreign countries if Canadian goods shipped at ports in the United States to New Zealand were assigned to the country of origin.

The following are the values of imports from different countries or places in 1907 and 1906, given in the order of the increase or decrease from each :—

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1907. £	1906. £	Increase. £
United Kingdom	10,278,019	9,003,229	1,274,790
New South Wales	1,776,896	1 462,928	313,968
Fiji	625,644	378,050	247,594
Bengal	369,219	288,780	80,439
stern Australia	80,687	30,857	49,830
ada	154,766	108,237	46,529
lon	220,102	189,288	30,814
nania	81,080	56,323	24,757

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1907. £	1906. £	Increase £
United States of America	1,425,596	1,405,781	19,815
Greece	39,218	21,691	17,527
Germany	351,634	336,960	14,674
British Columbia	60,466	48,851	11,615
Asia Minor	38,893	28,119	10,774
France	87,675	79,352	8,323
Malden Island	25,793	19,613	6,180
Austria-Hungary	14,250	8,071	6,179
Surprise Island	12,117	6,725	5,392
Holland	35,790	30,763	5,027
Switzerland	14,947	11,044	3,903
Sweden	16,621	12,968	2,653
Ocean Island	3,000	..	3,000
Italy	26,327	23,351	2,976
Singapore	45,539	42,918	2,621
Navigator Islands	4,423	1,844	2,579
Turkey	4,748	2,231	2,517
Spain	5,030	3,092	1,938
Friendly Islands	20,782	19,009	1,773
Gilbert Islands	1,500	..	1,500
Philippine Islands	16,458	15,186	1,272
South Australia	42,623	41,786	837
Portugal	2,055	1,268	787
Cape Colony	958	284	674
Malta	694	26	668
New Caledonia	587	..	587
Persia	444	..	444
Denmark	1,390	1,049	341
Peru	273	..	273
Norway	6,179	5,927	252
Arabia	131	..	131
Gibraltar	77	27	50
Sumatra	41	..	41
Canary Islands	132	103	29
China	3,327	3,300	27
Alaska	24	..	24
Egypt	809	785	24
Norfolk Island	132	110	22
Orange River Colony	15	..	15
New Hebrides	15	..	15
Madagascar	13	..	13
Argentine Republic	8	..	8
Cochin China	8	..	8
Rhodesia	6	..	6
Solomon Islands	6	3	3
Transvaal Colony	41	38	3
Colombia	1	..	1
Borneo	1	..	1
Mauritius	1	..	1

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1907. £	1906. £	Decrease £
Java	16,562	74,735	58,173
Victoria	1,142,693	1,178,520	35,827
Japan	94,298	99,653	5,355
Chesterfield Island	..	3,647	3,647
Belgium	113,500	116,359	2,859
Society Islands	4,021	6,505	2,484
Burmah	13,462	15,462	2,000
Hong Kong	15,198	17,063	1,865

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1907. £	1906. £	Decrease. £
West Indies	844	2,392	1,548
Queensland	3,574	4,898	1,324
Madras	810	1,271	461
Sandwich Islands	2	98	96
Aden	5	58	53
Bombay	626	674	48
Russia	2	23	21
Natal	53	72	19
Mexico	..	5	5
British New Guinea	..	1	1

IMPORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

Separating the value of the imports for the North Island from that of the South Island, it is found that while in 1897 the former received imported goods to the value of £4,428,824, against £3,584,579 for the South Island, in the year 1907 the North Island imports exceeded those of the other to a far greater extent, the values being respectively £10,701,794 and £6,290,848, an excess for the North Island of £4,410,946, or 70 per cent.

IMPORTS, BY PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

The values of imports in each provincial district during 1897 and 1907 were as under:—

	1897.	1907. £
Auckland	2,167,916	4,672,360
Taranaki	59,050	145,195
Hawke's Bay	183,867	413,417
Wellington	2,017,991	5,470,822
Marlborough	11,313	39,281
Nelson	156,890	172,663
Westland	59,553	105,251
Canterbury	1,465,239	2,930,791
Otago	1,891,484	3,042,862

The value of imports by parcel-post (£41,820 in 1897 and £310,219 in 1907) must be added to the above figures in order to make up the totals (including specie) of £8,055,223 and £17,302,861 for the respective years.

IMPORTS, BY PORTS.

The following table gives the value of the imports for each port in New Zealand for years 1907, 1900, 1895, 1890, arranged in order of magnitude for 1907 :—

	1907. £	1900. £	1895. £	1890. £
Wellington	5,248,835	2,767,066	1,580,802	1,233,184
Auckland	4,533,999	2,617,329	1,592,558	1,385,959
Lyttelton and Christchurch	2,633,244	1,770,709	1,055,719	1,174,370
Dunedin	2,489,126	2,158,177	1,343,779	1,662,629
Invercargill and Bluff..	495,708	288,170	178,141	120,050
Napier	413,417	209,418	184,475	162,097
Timaru	297,547	143,090	75,056	95,202
Wanganui	221,987	145,267	78,661	49,637
Nelson	127,713	140,514	116,769	141,980
Poverty Bay ..	123,865	49,278	23,170	17,731
New Plymouth ..	118,220	67,338	37,486	12,971
Greymouth	93,462	59,460	28,661	79,877
Oamaru	58,028	47,559	28,799	54,075
Westport	44,950	37,750	11,319	9,442
Wairau	32,559	15,942	9,638	18,964
Patea	26,975	15,561	11,839	11,604
Kaipara	13,434	7,883	1,534	1,294
Hokitika	11,789	12,693	10,444	13,549
Picton	6,722	1,591	906	583
Tauranga	1,062	3,639	3,435	1,493

ARTICLES OF IMPORTS.

By means of the accompanying table, in which the articles imported are arranged in groups according to their nature, the increases in value can be traced to their respective heads.

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and slops ..	582,997	603,894	614,859	685,195	769,819
Boots and shoes ..	245,639	256,165	282,211	300,134	290,786
Cotton piece-goods ..	556,564	550,775	518,854	612,348	723,954
Drapery	511,717	501,888	483,681	549,640	614,381
Haberdashery ..	118,049	112,816	116,276	121,079	137,870
Hats and caps ..	77,853	87,984	83,117	94,755	93,310
Hosiery	125,618	143,940	144,370	160,977	189,880
Linen manufactures ..	94,794	88,693	81,587	84,482	127,860
Millinery	60,503	67,567	62,706	59,456	61,357
Silks	128,223	140,154	119,727	96,111	95,248
Woollens	436,161	452,271	438,480	479,986	474,204
Other textile fabrics ..	48,683	63,791	82,179	84,414	167,826
Totals.. ..	*2,986,801*	*3,069,938*	3,028,047	3,328,577	3,746,495

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural machinery and implements ..	117,311	124,756	109,514	122,668
Cutlery	27,160	37,797	38,595	37,746
Hardware and ironmongery	355,562	341,442	314,148	371,037
Rails and railway bolts, &c.	131,592	140,929	120,064	247,394
Iron and steel, other, pig, wrought, wire, &c.	795,758	849,929	826,167	1,087,507
Machinery	533,765	681,719	570,657	645,882
Nails	39,440	40,703	44,981	52,670
Railway plant ..	122,164	183,998	79,966	89,412
Sewing-machines ..	51,095	45,749	33,741	40,279
Tools, artificers' ..	98,076	110,847	115,741	118,501
Brass and brass-manufactures	17,444	26,086	24,829	23,526
Tin and tin-manufactures	75,261	73,493	82,639	87,000
Totals ..	2,364,628	2,657,448	2,361,042	2,923,622
Sugar	441,843	504,820	424,534	451,206
Tea	204,236	237,738	226,427	229,469
Totals.. ..	646,079	742,558	650,961	680,675
Beer	38,620	36,796	39,935	45,726
Spirits*	246,263	263,645	242,523	294,073
Tobacco	260,478	255,257	281,539	330,454
Wine	57,560	56,857	51,825	65,028
Totals.. ..	602,921	612,555	615,822	735,281
Paper	212,541	234,982	236,231	243,588
Printed books ..	171,672	194,240	183,560	177,509
Stationery	136,968	152,224	160,157	174,969
Totals.. ..	521,181	581,446	579,948	596,066
Miscellaneous (specified articles)—				
Arms, ammunition, and explosives ..	138,146	122,457	122,650	96,438
Automobiles, motor-cars, and motor-cycles	16,598	25,441	48,913	66,052
Automobiles, &c., materials for ..	1,159	3,204	3,590	13,769
Bags and sacks ..	109,040	123,673	138,868	121,492
Bicycles and tricycles	71,082	72,548	70,428	71,692
Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for ..	90,487	97,667	120,540	127,916
Candles	56,488	55,232	41,686	48,522
Canvas	44,939	53,998	44,091	60,763
Carpeting and druggeting	44,801	52,337	55,490	70,694

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* Includes methylated and perfumed spirits and spirits of wine

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Miscellaneous—*contd.*	£	£	£	£	£
Carts, carriages, and materials for ..	68,871	75,216	73,261	67,117	82,721
Cement	75,148	68,279	69,995	65,549	106,361
China, earthenware, parianware, and porcelain ..	89,753	114,458	102,306	115,074	154,665
Coals	158,143	138,093	155,786	195,141	213,377
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares ..	261,864	288,502	265,411	316,173	340,502
Fancy goods and toys	177,227	149,529	151,972	170,529	202,321
Fish (preserved and potted)	53,956	57,452	51,188	54,608	65,574
Floorcloth and oil-cloth	86,242	96,817	87,785	96,546	111,371
Fruits (including fresh, preserved, bottled, dried) ..	233,382	213,956	271,841	280,274	398,259
Furniture, cabinet-ware, and upholstery	72,457	72,658	67,281	78,820	96,101
Glass and glassware	145,059	158,586	138,857	175,837	192,496
Leather and leather-manufactures ..	95,594	94,161	105,443	121,335	132,200
Manures	120,711	147,995	173,734	209,838	234,739
Musical instruments	113,849	127,277	123,795	128,070	136,459
Oils	248,859	278,414	255,198	291,228	311,455
Timber	163,497	161,236	133,276	197,585	270,770
Total miscellaneous (specified articles)	2,737,352	2,849,186	2,873,385	3,241,062	3,905,373
Other imports (excluding specie)	2,216,997	2,386,899	2,371,973	2,797,887	3,438,035
Total imports (excluding specie)	12,075,959	12,900,030	12,481,178	14,303,170	16,539,707
Specie imported ..	712,716	391,664	347,679	908,233	763,154
Total imports ..	12,788,675	13,291,694	12,828,857	15,211,403	17,302,861

Of £16,539,707, the total value of goods imported during 1907, the chief items were as under :—

Articles.	Value. £	Proportion per Cent.
Clothing, drapery, &c.	3,746,495	22·65
Metal, machinery, and implements..	3,159,394	19·10
Tea and sugar	838,028	5·07
Wine, beer, spirits, and tobacco ..	805,789	4·87
Paper, books, and stationery ..	646,593	3·91
Other imports	7,343,408	44·40
	£16,539,707	100·00

Adopting the same classification as in the foregoing table the average value for each *group is* shown for the period 1895–7 as *compared with 1905–7, distinguishing* imports from the United *Kingdom, British possessions,* United States of America, Germany, *and other foreign countries.*

—	Period.	Average Annual Imports from					
		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.			
				United States.	Germany.	Others.	Total Foreign Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Textiles, boots and shoes, drapery and clothing	1895–7	1,746,586	48,305	15,950	6,916	10,039	32,905
	1905–7	3,009,873	168,086	87,438	22,167	74,953	184,558
Iron and steel, machinery, hardware, tools, and other manufactures of iron and steel	1895–7	905,390	91,252	110,402	18,983	15,420	144,805
	1905–7	2,086,826	209,065	417,778	55,740	45,278	518,796
Sugar and tea	1895–7	4,235	535,486	362	12,432	15,385	28,179
	1905–7	906	697,311	4,378	28	20,598	25,004
Beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco	1895–7	217,831	55,257	101,800	6,076	19,452	127,328
	1905–7	389,973	125,003	166,281	9,827	27,880	203,988
Paper, books, and stationery	1895–7	238,356	42,797	29,858	2,602	713	33,173
	1905–7	419,080	110,952	46,959	19,714	10,830	77,503
Miscellaneous articles	1895–7	1,536,861	797,396	274,021	65,151	123,152	462,324
	1905–7	3,087,494	1,871,628	700,458	214,544	340,303	1,255,305
Specie	1895–7	23,200	125,005	..	..	841	841
	1905–7	31,359	639,065	..	..	2,598	2,598
Average imports	1895–7	4,672,509	1,695,498	582,393	112,160	185,002	829,555
	1905–7	9,025,511	3,821,110	1,423,292	322,020	522,440	2,267,752

There being no record of the countries of origin, all goods imported into New Zealand are credited to the countries from which they were shipped, and the figures are subject to some slight degree of qualification on this account.

The declared value of the clothing, drapery, &c., imported increased from £3,328,577 in 1906 to £3,746,495 in 1907. In 1903 the value of these imports was £2,986,801. The iron, machinery, and implements imported in 1907 were valued at £3,159,394, an increase of £794,766 on the corresponding figures for 1903 (£2,364,628).

The value of sugar and tea imported in 1907 shows an increase, when compared with 1906, of £157,353. Beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco show an increase of £70,508—from £735,281 in 1906 to £805,789 in 1907.

To the total value of "Other imports (excluding specie)," in 1907 (£3,438,035), shown in the table above, patent medicines contributed a sum of £43,384; brushware, £47,697; clocks, £20,319; paints and colours, £119,337; metal-manufactures, £246,916; plate and platedware, £93,521; saddlery and saddlers' ironmongery, £73,584; grain and pulse, £82,268; confectionery, £63,764; cordage, £49,772; flour, £43,320; farinaceous foods, £60,743; rice, £44,889; salt, £43,161; lead, £48,507; soap and soap-powder, £57,305; lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, £43,162; tools and implements, £60,477; and seeds, £201,795.

Amongst the articles imported belonging to the miscellaneous group are automobiles, motor-cars, and motor-cycles to the number of 6,205, valued at £149,092, of which 532, valued at £132,340, were of British manufacture.

Materials for the above vehicles to the value of £42,018 were also introduced, mostly from England and Australia.

Goods imported by means of the "parcels-post" system during 1907 were valued at £310,219.

Goods received from the Cook and other annexed Islands are now treated as New Zealand produce, and not as imports. The total in 1907 was valued at £61,922, and the principal articles of produce as follows: Raw coffee, £544; copra, £8,577; fruit, £46,334; cocoanuts, £278; hats, £2,819; vegetables, £342; fungus, £213; shells, £2,000.

VALUE OF FREE AND DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Owing to changes of tariff in the year 1907 it is impossible to give a correct comparison of values classified as to rates, but taken as a whole the proportions of free and dutiable imports are given, and it is believed the results may be accepted as fairly correct. In the next Year-book a perfect comparison will be presented.

The proportions of free and dutiable goods imported during 1899, 1904, 1906, and 1907 are compared with similar figures for 1894, the year preceding that in which an altered tariff came into force. The remissions under the Tariff Act of 1907 did not operate until late in the year, but their effect is apparent. Increased duties on foreign goods were not imposed until 31st March, 1908.

—	1894.	1899.	1904.	1906.	1907.
Merchandise—	£	£	£	£	£
Free	1,871,772	2,942,999	4,802,608	5,476,949	6,350,448
Dutiable	4,118,405	5,670,657	8,097,422	8,826,221	10,189,259
Imports (less specie)	5,990,177	8,613,656	12,900,030	14,303,170	16,539,707
	£	£	£	£	£
Total net duty received*	1,572,467	2,046,452	2,655,166	2,903,131	3,085,276
Duty, per cent. of imports—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
(*a.*) On dutiable imports	38·18	36·09	32·79	32·89	30·28
(*b.*) On all merchandise	26·25	23·76	20·58	20·30	18·65

* Including excise duties levied on certain imports manufactured in bond.

SUGAR.

The value of sugar (including glucose, molasses, and treacle) imported in 1907 was £569,472, an increase of £118,266 on the amount for 1906 (£451,206). The value of this import for the last three years has averaged only £481,737 per annum; but for the three years, 1882, 1883, and 1884, the average, with a much smaller population, was £615,207 for each year. The smaller average amount for the last three years is due not so much to a reduction in the quantity imported as to the fall in the price of sugar, and partly to the fact that the proportion of refined to raw sugar has vastly decreased.

The following figures, giving the average consumption per head of sugar in Australasia, are, saving those for New Zealand—and excluding a proportion (30 lb. per head) deducted on account of Maoris—taken from "The Official Year-book of New South Wales, 1904–5." The figures stating the consumption of tea, wine, beer, spirits, and tobacco, given further on, are also taken from the same source:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Lb.		Lb.
Queensland	123·0	South Australia	101·8
New South Wales	109·2	Victoria	100·7
New Zealand	107·9	Tasmania	100·4
Western Australia	107·6		

TEA.

The quantity of tea imported in 1907 was 6,771,169 lb. Supposing Maoris to use, on an average, 1 lb. per head per annum, the consumption of tea per head of the population, exclusive of *Maoris*, would be 7·3 lb. in 1907.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Lb.		Lb.
Western Australia	9·6	Queensland	7·0
South Australia	8·2	Victoria	6·9
New Zealand	7·3	Tasmania	6·2
New South Wales	7·2		

BEER, SPIRITS, AND WINE.

During 1907 excise duty was paid on 9,049,600 gallons of beer; and 279,110 gallons of beer, 740,936 gallons of spirits, and 146,179 gallons of wine were entered at the Customs for home consumption.

The actual quantity of beer made and used in New Zealand has increased from 6,013,120 gallons in 1898 to 9,049,600 gallons in 1907:—

BEER MANUFACTURED IN NEW ZEALAND ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID.

	Gal.		Gal.
1898	6,013,120	1903	7,555,200
1899	6,261,200	1904	7,786,480
1900	6,811,280	1905	7,796,160
1901	7,134,800	1906	8,318,880
1902	7,179,360	1907	9,049,600

The following table gives the consumption per head of alcoholic liquors by the people, excluding and including Maoris, showing separately the proportions of beer, wine, and spirits from 1898 to 1907. To the quantity of beer manufactured in each year on which excise duty was paid has been added the quantity brought into consumption from imports:—

Year.	Beer.		Spirits.		Wine.	
	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1898	8·427	7·995	0·668	0·634	0·146	0·139
1899	8·583	8·150	0·687	0·653	0·148	0·141
1900	9·150	8·696	0·720	0·684	0·152	0·145
1901	9·413	8·919	0·766	0·726	0·159	0·151
1902	9·252	8·777	0·755	0·716	0·158	0·150
1903	9·460	8·987	0·755	0·718	0·149	0·142
1904	9·455	8·996	0·766	0·729	0·142	0·135
1905	9·212	8·777	0·730	0·695	0·130	0·124
1906	9·569	9·085	0·773	0·734	0·143	0·136
1907	10·150	9·649	0·806	0·766	0·159	0·151

A comparison of the consumption of beer, spirits, and wine per head in Australasia on an average of five years is added:—

—	Beer.	Spirits.	Wine.	—	Beer	Spirits.	Wine.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.		Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Queensland ..	10·4	1·10	0·28	Western Australia	24·5	1·47	1·00
New South Wales	9·8	0·83	0·68	Tasmania ..	9·22	0·54	0·17
Victoria ..	13·4	0·70	1·29	New Zealand (including Maoris)	9·36	0·75	0·15
South Australia ..	8·4	0·46	5·43				

Besides showing the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed during the year, it seems desirable to give some information as to the actual cost of the beer, wine, and spirits imported, not including duty, which is merely so-much taxation raised by means of the importer, but all held in the Dominion and used by the Government for the benefit of the people.

In the year 1907 the value of the various kinds of potable spirits imported reached the sum of £291,609, of imported beer to £54,791, and wines to £73,930; making altogether £420,330 paid to merchants abroad.

If to the above total be added £678,720, the estimated value of the beer manufactured, and £8,500, the estimated value of wine made, the cost for the introduction and manufacture of alcoholic beverages comes to £1,107,550 for the year 1907, against which may be set £8,231, representing the value of the small export for the same period.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco entered for consumption in 1907 was 2,619,939 lb., and the consumption per head of population, including Maoris, 2·71 lb.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF TOBACCO IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Lb.		Lb.
Holland	6·92	Queensland	2·65
United States	4·40	Tasmania	2·30
Turkey	4·37	South Australia	2·14
Western Australia	4·36	Canada	2·11
Austria-Hungary	3·77	France	2·05
Denmark	3·70	Victoria	2·02
Switzerland	3·24	Sweden	1·87
Belgium	3·15	Spain	1·70
Germany	3·00	United Kingdom	1·41
New Zealand	2·71	Italy	1·34
New South Wales	2·69	Russia	1·23

DETAILS OF ALL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Details of all imports for 1907, giving quantities and values of articles introduced, with the amounts entered for home consumption, and the amount of duty received, are next shown:—

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1907.

(For rates of duty, see Tariff, pp. 105 to 150.)

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Acid—		£		£ s. d.
Acetic	487,885 lb.	6,111	551,655 lb.	3,447 16 10
Carbolic	27,111 "	484	..	..
Salicylic	5,819 "	355	..	..
Sulphuric	27,831 "	256	..	..
Tartaric	134,208 "	6,721	94,217 lb.	392 11 5
Unenumerated ..	102,644 "	2,632	..	..
Alkali—				
Potash and caustic potash	1,431 cwt.	2,043	..	..
Soda ash	19,082 "	6,312	..	..
Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate	18,594 "	7,929	10,337 cwt.	516 16 10
Soda, caustic	15,341 "	11,031	..	..
Soda crystals	81 "	31	81 cwt.	8 3 0
Soda silicate	5,111 "	1,948	..	..
Unenumerated ..	7,991 "	4,271	..	..
Alum	4,117 "	1,460	..	..
Animals, Living—				
Birds	1,339 No.	406	..	..
Camels	1 "	135	..	..
Cats	3 "	4	..	..
Chamois	8 "	1,200	..	..
Deer	42 "	284	..	..
Dogs	127 "	896	..	..
Emus	2 "	2	..	..
Cattle, horned	22 "	2,528	19 No.	9 10 0
Goats	18 "	63	..	..
Horses	99 "	11,783	75 No.	75 0 0
Kangaroos	2 "	2	..	..
Monkeys	13 "	16	..	..
Opossums	2 "	2	..	..
Pheasants	100 "	30	..	..
Pigs	10 "	145	..	..
Poultry . ..	928 "	1,228	..	..
Sheep	648 "	9,108	..	..
Apparel and slops n.o.e. ..	..	768,140	£766,108	191,527 1 6
Apparel made to order of residents in the Dominion	..	1,679	£1,726	690 12 0
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—				
Accoutrements ..	..	85	..	—
Caps, percussion ..	7,435,028 No.	968	..	—
Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore	*6,956,750* "	22,705	6,900,100 No.	6,049 19

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—*continued*.		£		£ s. d.
Cartridges n.o.e. ..	11,515,363 No.	7,393	£6,774	1,354 14 5
Cartridge-cases ..	252,100 „	398	113,600 No.	51 2 9
Detonators for dynamite	..	3,693	..	..
Dynamite	91,600 lb.	4,304	..	..
Firearms	8,062 No.	11,897	£11,745	3,043 19 4
Parts of	..	1,434	..	..
Fuse	195,808 coils	4,635	..	..
Lithofracteur, cordite, and similar explosives ..	728,473 lb.	26,913	..	..
Ordnance stores ..	..	12,154	..	..
Powder, blasting ..	727,200 lb.	19,744	..	..
„ sporting ..	8,638 „	1,467	6,935 lb.	173 7 6
Shot	80 cwt.	149	37 cwt.	18 9 10
Swords	50 No.	108	..	..
Other explosives ..	377,550 lb.	14,584	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	4,438	..	..
Asphalt..	26,288 cwt.	3,544	..	..
Bacon and hams ..	3,193 lb.	157	3,193 lb.	26 12 3
Bags and sacks—				
Cornsacks	390,713 doz.	136,391	..	..
Unenumerated ..	100,154 „	20,585	£331	65 17 6
Bagging and sacking ..	..	4,225	..	..
Basketware and wickerware	..	5,059	£5,134	1,424 3 3
Beer	296,029 gal.	54,804	279,108 gal.	27,910 15 5
Belting, leather	32,251 lb.	4,559	28,065 lb.	467 15 0
„ other than leather	..	24,064	..	..
Beverages, non-alcoholic—				
Aerated and mineral waters	18,990 doz.	3,896	£3,715	742 19 0
Coffee-essence ..	..	11,351	£11,355	2,271 0 1
Limejuice, sweetened ..	2,549 gal.	837	£415	193 13 2
„ unsweetened	15,036 „	1,921	£111	22 4 0
Unenumerated ..	..	908	£463	202 7 0
Bicycles and tricycles ..	12,466 No.	57,721	£57,929	11,776 8 4
Materials for ..	..	127,790	£42,429	8,898 11 5
Biscuits—				
Fancy, and other kinds..	91,411 lb.	3,987	90,527 lb.	754 7 10
Ships', plain . ..	92 cwt.	105	98 cwt.	14 14 9
Blacking	..	21,223	£20,932	4,186 10 2
Blacklead	..	6,249	£6,003	1,200 11 0
Blue	301,125 lb.	7,569	267,719 lb.	1,677 0 1
Boats	51 No.	1,653	£921	184 4 0
Fittings for	..	3	£3	0 12 0
Books, &c., printed ..	..	184,125	..	..
Boots and shoes	104,649 doz. pr.	261,546	£264,421	67,011 8 0
Goloshes and sandshoes..	3,450 „	3,968	£4,003	952 4 11
Indiarubber soles and heels	..	4,061	£3,648	993 8 9
Nos. 0 to 6	10,776 doz. pr.	8,665	..	..
Gum-boots	1,690 „	12,546	£2,436	487 6 6
Bc	5,475 cwt.	4,555	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.		
		£		£	s.	d.
rs, tubes, or sheets	1,141 cwt.	6,808	..	..		
or stamped work e rough ..	159 „	839	..	..		
ctures	..	9,328	£9,305	1,861	1	0
g	53,910 No.	146	..	..		
. .. ..	362,821 „	1,770	£1,766	353	4	0
inds	41,821 „	204	..	..		
. .. ..	313 cwt.	2,373	..	..		
e and brooms—						
.. ..	607 doz.	421	£421	105	5	0
s (clothes, hair, and toilet) ..	..	9,493	£10,644	2,244	18	2
merated ..	..	28,344	£27,819	6,954	13	9
ls for	..	9,439	..	..		
nd tubs—						
. .. ..	123 doz.	49	£49	12	5	0
.. ..	5 „	3	..	0	12	0
materials, n.o.e.	..	28,688	..	..		
. .. ..	1 cwt.	3	..	..		
. .. ..	2,356,371 lb.	41,528	2,405,081 lb.	11,586	4	11
rattans ..	..	2,459	..	..		
. .. ..	..	66,565	£97	19	8	0
brewers' ..	32,547 lb.	396	29,971 lb.	178	16	2
ying	46,107 packs	1,129	85,729 packs	2,143	4	6
and druggeting ..	..	77,243	£76,818	15,363	12	11
, &c.—						
biles, motor-cars, motor-cycles ..	625 No.	149,092	£63,142	14,209	8	3
rials for ..	..	42,018	£8,759	2,304	0	5
es	209 No.	5,223	£7,077	1,622	16	0
motor lorries ..	3 „	1,890	£1,973	394	12	0
rays, and wagons	91 „	1,457	£1,288	360	10	0
ulators and go-	1,030 „	1,079	£1,079	279	2	0
ls for	..	14,027	£13,920	3,084	9	0
ls for—viz., axles, arms and boxes ..	..	23,233	..	..		
e and cart shafts, s, and felloes in ugh	..	8,410	..	..		
e and cart makers' rials	..	27,402	..	..		
pty	336 No.	359	£302	60	10	0
.. ..	239,978 barrels	106,361	222,725 barrels	22,851	10	8
d chain cables ..	10,569 cwt.	12,465	..	..		
.. ..	2,685 „	1,367	..	..		
.. ..	38 „	174	£148	29	11	5
.. ..	18 lb.	1	18 lb.	0	4	6
celain, and parian-	..	50,318	£50,142	11,194	6	2

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Clocks	67,528 No.	20,319	£19,375	5,651 13 6
Coals	220,749 tons	213,377	..	..
Cocoa and chocolate ..	637,949 lb.	64,727	604,805 lb.	7,560 1 2
Cocoa-beans	266,257 „	10,651	..	..
Cocoa-butter	257,110 „	12,953	£670 3,649 lb.	149 4 1
Cocoanut, desiccated ..	246,169 „	4,774	..	..
Coffee—				
Raw	195,365 „	6,828	..	..
Roasted	2,862 „	131	2,827 lb.	35 6 9
Coke	4,391 tons	8,854	..	..
Combs . ..	..	9,617	£9,705	2,176 17 9
Confectionery—				
Chocolate in plain trade packages	180,484 lb.	10,484	177,504 lb.	2,218 16 1
Chocolate in fancy packages	..	32,101	£31,807 13,021 lb.	6,524 2 10
Unenumerated ..	637,451 lb.	21,179	643,204 lb.	5,631 2 1
Copper—				
Nails	178 cwt.	1,049	..	..
Pig, bar, sheet, or tube ..	6,195 „	34,378	..	..
Rod and bolt	64 „	368	..	..
Sheathing	428 „	2,356	..	..
Manufactures	..	464	£465	93 0 3
Copra	221 tons	4,563	..	..
Cordage	6,095 cwt.	20,345	£18,618	3,902 6 5
Hawsers of 12 in. and over	331 „	442	..	..
Iron and steel	13,711 „	28,985	£195	39 0 0
Cork, cut	..	15,310	£6,498	1,299 10 7
Cotton piece-goods—				
Butter and cheese cloth	..	8,220	..	..
Calico, white and grey ..	..	218,587	..	..
Corduroy, moleskin, and beaverskin	..	2,816	..	..
Leather cloth	..	9,256	..	..
Shirtings, coloured cotton	..	38,520	..	..
Shirtings, flannelette ..	..	7,798	..	..
Shirtings, Union, of 6d. per yard and under ..	..	3,037	..	..
Tubular woven cotton cloth	..	35,794	..	..
Waterproof material ..	..	6,207	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	393,719	£337,532	51,044 16 10
Cotton—				
Raw	183,914 lb.	4,674	..	..
Waste	6,269 cwt.	9,130	..	..
Wick	118,232 lb.	5,708	..	..
Cutlery	..	27,607	£27,616	5,533 8 4
Doors—				
Plain	321 No.	267	376 No.	39 16 0
Glazed with ornamental glass	1 „	3	1 „	0 4 0

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
.. ..	..	344,693	£340,598	68,119 12 1
nd laces, n.o.e. ..	..	97,400	£95,095	23,773 14 11
s and crape ..	..	52,295	£50,029	12,507 6 10
' trimmings ..	..	119,993	..	..
emicals, and drug-' wares—				
-powder, yeast pre-tions, &c. ..	..	1,564	£1,444	288 18 7
e of calcium ..	898 tons	14,826	..	..
cals n.o.e. ..	..	13,007	£12,736	2,290 5 4
of tartar ..	1,039,939 lb.	38,062	720,582 lb.	4,467 10 10
druggists' sundries, apothecaries' wares	..	121,718	£118,699	20,377 2 7
ine, refined ..	..	2,567	£2,593	518 11 11
res and medicinal ts	45,208 lb.	6,329	43,554 lb.	2,177 14 7
ng-powder ..	..	2,192	£2,217	443 8 0
rous ammonia ..	..	4,703	..	..
c	694 cwt.	1,060	..	..
ectants	..	9,231	..	..
preservative ..	..	2,526	£579	115 18 0
.. ..	..	2,476	..	..
icides and tree-hes	..	2,142	£4	0 16 0
e	..	744	..	..
inal barks, leaves, ...	..	1,620	..	..
horus	..	997	..	..
ium-cyanide ..	6,121 cwt.	24,972	..	..
-dip	..	28,151	..	..
and horse drenches sheep-licks ..	..	449	..	..
a-beans	3,567 lb.	321	..	..
merated ..	..	60,845	..	..
.. .. ..	..	18,086	..	..
ware	..	104,347	£100,663	20,800 5 0
setting	61 doz.	65	..	..
packing	5,313 cwt.	15,853	..	..
s, flavouring—				
uous	3,340 gal.	8,419	3,396 gal.	2,716 7 6
merated ..	..	600	£799	144 3 0
l oils—				
yptus	15,875 lb.	4,319	£3,729	745 16 9
kinds	32,288 "	7,320	..	..
oods and toys ..	..	202,321	£197,937	49,312 15 4
athing	..	13,579	..	..
gines	94 No.	2,903	..	..
e and other ap-ces	..	4,791	..	..
ks	..	3,938	£1,439	287 16 10

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
are	..	59,147	£51,203	13,395 16 8
nd size	126,311 lb.	2,623	118,159 lb.	738 9 10
af	..	325	..	..
nd pulse—				
y	4,303 centals	2,059	4,303 centals	430 6 11
s and peas ..	1,518 „	1,258	1,590 „	59 12 7
.. .. ..	116,228 „	37,620	115,808 „	4,342 15 10
at	23,159 „	8,037	23,159 „	868 9 4
umerated ..	66,687 „	23,365	66,352 „	2,488 4 2
nd, unenumerated..	18,298 „	9,929	15,658 „	782 17 11
.. .. ..	6,470 cwt.	5,081	£4,751	950 4 6
ry—				
and toe plates ..	..	913	£875	196 17 6
numerated ..	..	32,486	..	..
kauri	28 tons	1,557	..	..
lashery	..	25,318	£23,854	4,770 14 7
ons, &c.	..	38,824	..	..
ng cottons, silks, and reads	..	71,156	..	..
numerated ..	..	2,572	..	..
.. .. ..	589 cwt.	2,991	..	..
are, holloware, and onmongery ..	..	392,098	£385,250	84,895 11 2
n-furniture ..	..	1,881	£1,926	385 4 0
are	..	3,087	..	..
nd caps	72,517 doz.	93,310	£90,649	22,662 2 9
s' materials ..	..	25,294	..	..
.. .. ..	406 tons	15,461	..	..
.. .. ..	1,948 No.	2,464	..	..
.. .. ..	3,136 lb.	68	448 lb.	3 14 8
.. .. ..	85,527 „	3,802	68,525 „	2,311 13 0
y	..	189,880	£189,307	42,341 16 10
ubber and gutta-per- a goods	..	21,885	£108	21 12 0
ting	211,821 lb.	8,290	£154	30 16 0
ting	..	3,269	£1,968 2,328 gal.	626 8 8
ments, musical—				
moniums and organs	499 No.	6,581	£6,412	1,413 6 11
os	4,302 „	101,466	£99,483	25,019 3 10
numerated ..	..	22,536	£22,220	4,993 14 2
Volunteer bands ..	..	628	..	..
erials for	..	5,248	£362	72 8 0
ments, other kinds—				
ical	..	3,581	..	..
ntific	..	7,794	..	..
gical and dental ..	..	46,995	£6,053	1,210 17 2
veying	..	1,775	..	..
enumerated ..	..	242	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Fish—		£		£ s. d.
Anchovies, salted ..	60 cwt.	126	..	..
Dried, pickled, or salted	1,694 „	3,493	1,655 cwt.	827 10 11
Potted and preserved ..	2,492,268 lb.	61,955	2,372,052 lb.	21,293 7
Fishing-tackle—				
Artificial flies	..	349	£342	85 11
Fish-hooks	..	634	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	6,636	£6,560	1,311 19
Fish-ova	..	22	..	..
Flock	309 cwt.	196	£208	20 16
Floorcloth and oilcloth ..	..	111,371	£110,870	22,173 19
Flour	99,827 centals	43,320	99,445 centals	4,972 5
Foods, animal—				
Chaff	2,825 tons	11,506	3,156 tons	3,155 16
Prepared calf-meal ..	3 „	30	3 „	3 10
Unenumerated ..	..	8,236	£7,335	1,467 1
Foods, farinaceous—				
Arrowroot	82,141 lb.	880	..	..
Macaroni and vermicelli	291,865 „	3,683	..	..
Maizena and cornflour ..	1,441,060 „	18,401	815,378 lb.	849 7
Sago and tapioca ..	29,511 cwt.	28,384	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	9,395	..	..
Fruits, bottled and preserved	126,184 doz.	35,727	£34,528	8,632 0
Fruits, dried—				
Currants	4,036,899 lb.	44,146	1,300,306 lb.	5,417 18
Raisins	5,280,453 „	85,223	1,774,438 „	7,393 9
Unenumerated ..	2,848,669 „	39,358	1,142,492 „	9,520 15
Fruits, fresh—				
Apples, pears, plums, &c.	895,458 „	13,481	885,808 „	3,690 17
Apples and pears ..	1,398,182 „	16,838	1,397,184 „	2,910 16
Lemons	988,650 „	10,250	988,784 „	2,059 19
Currants and raspberries	2,308 „	27	2,308 „	4 16
Other kinds	25,742,314 „	148,504	..	..
Fruits, lemon and orange peel, in brine	582,706 „	4,125	..	..
Fruit-pulp, and partially preserved fruit ..	44,851 „	580	45,650 lb.	285 6
Fungus	124 cwt.	219	..	..
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	..	63,384	£61,294	18,724 1
Kapok	10,205 cwt.	24,974	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	7,743	..	..
Furniture, knife, plate, powder, and polish	..	8,987	£8,956	1,791 3
Furs	..	21,534	£18,633	4,658 4
Gelatine and isinglass ..	166,020 lb.	9,567	£5,562 68,768 lb.	1,542 5
Glass—				
Bottles, empty ..	..	59,003	..	..
Mirrors and looking-glasses	..	9,811	£9,791	2,447 14
Plate, bevelled, &c. ..	..	12,929	£12,628	3,156 17
„ other kinds ..	482,730 sup. ft.	17,892	£15,975	3,622 18
Window	249,599 „	33,714	3,623,500 sup. ft.	4,986 1

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.		
		£		£	s.	d.
e	..	59,147	£51,203	13,395	16	8
size	126,311 lb.	2,623	118,159 lb.	738	9	10
	..	325	..	..		
d pulse—						
	4,303 centals	2,059	4,303 centals	430	6	11
and peas	1,518 "	1,258	1,590 "	59	12	7
	116,228 "	37,620	115,808 "	4,342	15	10
	23,159 "	8,037	23,159 "	868	9	4
merated	66,687 "	23,365	66,352 "	2,488	4	2
l, unenumerated	18,298 "	9,929	15,658 "	782	17	11
	6,470 cwt.	5,081	£4,751	950	4	5
—						
nd toe plates	..	913	£875	196	17	6
merated	..	32,486	..	..		
uri	28 tons	1,557	..	..		
shery	..	25,318	£23,854	4,770	14	7
s, &c.	..	38,824	..	..		
g cottons, silks, and ads	..	71,156	..	..		
merated	..	2,572	..	..		
	589 cwt.	2,991	..	..		
e, holloware, and mongery	..	392,098	£385,250	84,895	11	2
furniture	..	1,881	£1,926	385	4	0
re	..	3,087	..	..		
d caps	72,517 doz.	93,310	£90,649	22,662	2	9
materials	..	25,294	..	..		
	406 tons	15,461	..	..		
	1,948 No.	2,464	..	..		
	3,136 lb.	68	448 lb.	3	14	8
	85,527 "	3,802	68,525 "	2,311	13	0
	..	189,880	£189,307	42,341	16	10
ber and gutta-per- goods	..	21,885	£108	21	12	0
ng	211,821 lb.	8,290	£154	30	16	0
ng	..	3,269	£1,968 2,328 gal.	626	8	8
ents, musical—						
oniums and organs	499 No.	6,581	£6,412	1,413	6	11
s	4,302 "	101,466	£99,483	25,019	3	10
umerated	..	22,536	£22,220	4,993	14	2
olunteer bands	..	628	..	..		
ials for	..	5,248	£362	72	8	0
ents, other kinds—						
al	..	3,581	..	..		
tific	..	7,794	..	..		
cal and dental	..	46,995	£6,053	1,210	17	2
ying	..	1,775	..	..		
umerated	..	242	..	..		

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received including Preferential.
Iron and steel—		£		£ s.
Angle..	669 tons	5,912	£32	6 8
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	21,791 „	199,017	£2,085	416 18
Bolts and nuts ..	30,176 cwt.	33,703	..	..
Castings for ships ..	16 tons	520	..	..
Galvanised manufactures	..	787	£720	179 18
Hoop	2,383 tons	24,184	£402	80 8
Hoop, galvanised ..	5,214 cwt.	3,840	5,217 cwt.	391 5
Pig	9,723 tons	45,566	..	..
Pipes and fittings ..	17,743 „	188,159	£105,809	6,226 4
Rails	17,988 „	136,331	£12,444	2,488 16
Railway bolts and fastenings	1,648 „	19,689	£225	45 0
Sheet and plate ..	7,948 „	77,944	£1,125	225 0
Sheet, galvanised, corrugated	314,695 cwt.	291,085	314,144 cwt.	31,414 9
Sheet, galvanised, plain	78,919 „	70,392	78,706 „	5,902 19
Staples and standards ..	955 tons	11,064	£6,344	1,268 16
Tanks	4,988 No.	15,502	4,945 No.	2,261 0
Wire, fencing, barbed ..	3,629 tons	47,392	..	..
Wire, fencing, plain ..	10,940 „	116,204	..	..
Wire, telegraphic and telephone	196 „	6,031	..	..
Wire netting	..	65,005	..	..
Wire, unenumerated ..	1,649 tons	18,711	..	..
Unenumerated ..	521 „	3,587	..	..
Jams, jellies, and preserves	629,686 lb.	12,211	588,332 lb.	4,902 15
Jellies, concentrated ..	173,883 „	7,104	163,799 „	2,729 19
Jewellery	..	18,233	£17,585	3,598 12
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	..	43,162	£42,599	11,066 5
Lard	68 cwt.	181	£220	44 0
Lead—				
Pigs and bars	1,199 tons	25,413	..	..
Pipe (including composition)	318 cwt.	436	318 cwt.	55 12
Sheet	18,561 „	22,470	11,594 „	869 11
Manufactures ..	..	188	£182	36 10
Leather..	780,190 lb.	116,320	620,115 lb.	5,415 0
Chamois	..	1,290	£1,286	257 4
Leather manufactures—				
Boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces ..	..	9,186	£8,588	1,594 16
Unenumerated ..	..	5,404	£5,296	1,103 15
Lighthouse, materials for..	..	176	..	..
Linen piece-goods—				
Forfars, dowlas, and flax sheetings ..	..	24,293	£2,790	558 0
Forfars, &c., cut up under supervision	..	..	£14,713	..
Linens n.o.e.	..	22,267	£17,942	3,588 6
Hessians and scrim ..	..	81,280	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	20	..	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
ice	..	2,282	£1,791 26,590 lb.	588 1 7
nery and machines—				
cultural (including ricultural implements)	..	103,397	..	..
icultural, ploughs and rrows	..	9,501	..	..
rying	..	49,487	..	..
" engines for	..	52	£1,323	66 3 0
" boilers for	..	10	£118	5 18 0
dging	..	8,483	£8,269	413 9 3
tric	..	233,352	£121,094	14,769 8 6
ines, steam	63 No.	9,434	£9,561	1,912 4 0
" gas and oil	2,377 "	110,132	£34,027	6,805 8 5
" gas and oil, for motor-cars	135 "	13,577	£2,985	597 0 0
" gas and oil, parts of	..	3,405	£1,641	328 6 2
" boilers for	57 No.	8,777	£9,186	1,837 4 0
ur-milling	..	2,424	£2,304	115 4 6
-making	..	30,269	£25,879	2,699 13 7
tting	41 No.	1,099	..	..
ing	..	35,216	£187	9 7 0
engines for	..	2,374	£2,467	123 7 0
boilers for	..	453	£453	22 13 0
er-milling	..	938	£731	36 11 0
table and traction engines	75 No.	29,360	..	..
ating	..	58,758	£55,125	2,756 5 9
rigerating	..	8,191	£8,296	414 16 6
ing	11,067 No.	37,635	..	..
dworking	..	9,067	..	..
ollen-milling	..	11,174	£9,951	497 11 0
numerated	..	128,601	£103,917	17,846 10 10
erials for, and parts of	..	12,903	£3,910	761 11 0
, flaked	3,197 bush.	459	3,197 bush.	159 17 0
..	6,464 "	1,944	6,467 "	646 13 10
e-malt	7,020 lb.	80	7,020 lb.	29 5 0
res—				
edust	11,147 tons	62,996	..	..
no	14,483 "	43,141	..	..
enumerated	35,424 "	128,602	..	..
e—				
ssed or polished, and manufactured	..	9,095	£9,267	2,316 14 0
wn or rough-sawn	568 tons	4,263	..	..
hes and vestas—				
x (boxes)	93,891 gross	16,328	93,026 gross	5,635 0 7
oden	48,382 "	3,645	44,326 "	2,228 16 3
and matting	..	13,038	£13,108	2,622 14 2
s, potted and *preserved*	..	1,273	£1,223	244 12 8

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.		
		£		£	s.	d.
Medicines, patent and proprietary	..	43,384	£44,665	7,322	13	8
Metal, manufactures of—						
Anchors	670 No.	680	..	..		
Japanned and lacquered metalware	..	1,422	£1,401	350	5	0
Rivets and washers ..	13,486 cwt.	13,065	..	..		
Tacks	2,250 „	3,583	..	..		
Typewriters	1,139 No.	18,105	..	..		
Weighbridges and weighing-machines ..	..	4,574	£3,986	797	4	10
Unenumerated ..	..	205,487	£75,483	15,226	7	10
Metal sheathing, other than copper	10 cwt.	56	..	..		
Milk, preserved	698,204 lb.	12,809	£10,949	2,737	6	4
Millinery—						
Feathers, ornamental ..	..	4,579	£4,536	1,133	7	6
Other kinds	..	56,778	£56,735	14,183	17	10
Mustard	310,046 lb.	16,267	123,091 lb.	1,025	15	3
Nails—						
Iron	94,365 cwt.	60,022	91,669 cwt.	11,941	10	3
Unenumerated ..	66 „	144	52 „	7	17	11
Naphtha (wood)	16,514 gal.	1,694	4,197 gal.	104	18	6
Nuts—						
Almonds, in shell ..	33,126 lb.	1,438	3,936 lb.	32	16	0
Almonds, shelled ..	52,344 „	2,915	2,937 „	36	14	4
Almonds, Barbary ..	234,541 „	10,973	..	..		
Cocoanuts	25,932 No.	119	..	..		
Unenumerated ..	198,582 lb.	6,851	56,350 lb.	469	11	8
Oakum	411 cwt.	464	..	..		
Oars	2,240 No.	357	..	..		
Oils—						
Castor, bulk	122,671 gal.	17,537	46,608 gal.	1,165	4	1
Castor, bottled ..	937 doz. pts	404	£408	67	17	6
Cod-liver	22,489 gal.	2,491	..	..		
Colza	36,009 „	3,426	3,844 gal.	96	2	0
Fish, penguin, and seal	31,105 „	2,265	..	..		
Linseed	351,881 „	43,580	239,694 gal.	5,992	7	1
Mineral, kerosene ..	3,653,951 „	146,853	..	..		
„ other kinds ..	404,052 „	32,040	297,396 gal.	7,418	9	11
Olive, bulk	4,725 „	997	3,884 „	97	1	11
Olive, bottled	1,134 doz. pts	513	£549	93	15	6
Whale	45 gal.	6	..	..		
Unenumerated, bulk ..	388,464 „	37,316	322,616 gal.	8,065	8	1
Unenumerated, bottled	16,054 „	7,272	£7,082	1,245	15	4
Unenumerated ..	409,312 „	16,755	..	..		
Oilmen's stores	..	11,855	£11,520 68 gal.	2,317	14	7
Onions	63,906 cwt.	14,331	63,767 cwt.	3,188	7	2
Opium	106 lb.	117	55 lb.	110	5	0

General Imports into New Zealand during 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
d colours ..	59,127 cwt.	77,575	57,504 cwt.	7,188 1 0
eady for use ..	10,005 „	23,697	9,349 „	2,337 7 1
nerated ..	15,708 „	18,065	..	..
oarse	12 cwt.	17	1½ cwt.	0 10 5
ther kinds ..	4,533 „	6,770	£6,525 13,124 lb.	1,795 9 10
paper	6,723 „	11,116	..	..
angings ..	..	41,150	£29,829	4,834 9 1
g	191,497 cwt.	151,805	£2,128	425 12 0
ng	8,965 „	9,870	8,913 cwt.	2,901 2 9
.. ..	29,940 „	50,124	..	..
nerated ..	3,973 „	5,780	..	..
ey	4,442 „	2,531	4,372 cwt.	218 12 0
.. ..	3,492 „	2,009	3,518 „	351 16 4
ied and dried ..	7,212 lb.	212	7,465 lb.	93 6 3
y—				
ed spirits ..	1,687 gal.	7,076	1,646 gal.	2,469 7 1
reparations ..	..	16,389	£16,103	4,025 18 0
nerated ..	..	553	£546	136 9 6
hic goods ..	..	5,327	£5,058	1,011 12 4
glass, and zinc s for photo-lithoic works ..	..	723	..	..
aphic cameras enses	..	8,416	..	..
ed surfaces for graphic purposes	..	18,164	..	..
.. ..	3,071 gal.	894	3,154 gal.	473 1 0
paintings, drawengravings, and graphs ..	..	16,633	£11,099	2,219 18 8
portraits ..	..	24	..	..
gs, &c., for mus, &c.	..	120	..	..
ames and mounts	..	9,007	£8,919	1,783 15 6
.. ..	23,271 cwt.	3,690	..	..
ees, and shrubs ..	..	8,158	..	..
-paris	15,446 cwt.	3,155	..	..
platedware ..	..	93,521	£92,246	19,135 8 6
eaux and travelbags	..	9,326	£9,365	2,341 4 1
r bags and leather bags	..	1,104	£1,104	220 16 0
.. ..	14,857 tons	47,324	£24,692 6,126 tons	11,064 16 10
s for seed ..	192 „	1,349	..	..
materials—				
ypes and matrices	..	195	£195	48 17 6
d materials, n.o.e.	..	20,367	£24	6 0 0
s—				
.. ..	6,565 doz.	271	£271	54 4 0
desiccated, white olk of egg ..	..	1,218	£1,369	273 16 0

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Provisions—*continued.*		£		£ s. d.
Eggs, liquid, white and yolk	..	315	£315	63 0 0
Unenumerated	..	18,419	£18,531	3,706 5 5
Pumps	..	10,105	£7,149	1,678 16 5
Putty	7,144 cwt.	3,299	7,175 cwt.	783 4 4
Quicksilver	8,154 lb.	861	..	..
Railway plant—				
Locomotives	2 No.	900	..	..
Parts of locomotives	..	9,739	..	..
Unenumerated	..	62,785	£1,199	239 16 0
Resin	16,003 cwt.	9,653	..	..
Rice	66,719 „	44,889	..	..
Rice-flour	70 „	61	24½ cwt.	7 7 6
Rice-meal refuse	2,840 „	466	..	..
Rugs, all kinds	..	22,419	£22,466	4,493 3 0
Saccharine	39,735 oz.	629	21,030 oz.	1,577 5 6
Saddlery and harness (including whips)	..	33,452	£33,213	6,642 12 6
Harness oil, composition, and leather-dressing	..	3,823	£3,279	655 16 0
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials	..	26,830	..	..
Collar-check	..	9,479	..	..
Salt	17,991 tons	41,381	..	..
Rock salt	902 „	1,780	..	..
Saltpetre	97 „	2,306	..	..
Sauces	15,974 gal.	10,621	14,892 gal.	2,978 7 10
Sausage-skins	250,256 lb.	15,878	252,118 lb.	3,151 9 5
Seeds—				
Grass and clover	80,190 cwt.	138,854	..	..
Unenumerated	..	62,941	..	..
Shale	315 tons	948	..	..
Shells	41 cwt.	16	..	..
Ship-chandlery	..	6,599	..	..
Silks, &c.	..	95,248	£93,037	23,259 8 9
Silk for flour-dressing	..	181	..	..
Silver	6,128 oz.	733	..	..
Skins and pelts—				
Fur-skins	267,502 No.	3,311	..	..
Rabbit	444,590 „	3,641	..	..
Unenumerated	4,874 „	1,364	..	..
Slates, roofing	310,581 „	2,366	..	..
Soap—				
Common	17 cwt.	22	17 cwt.	4 5 0
Powder, extract of soap	..	12,775	£12,170	2,434 0 5
Unenumerated	..	44,508	£43,304	10,825 18 5
Specie—				
Gold	..	753,300	..	..
Silver	..	8,374	..	..
Copper	..	1,480	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.		
		£		£	s.	d.
illustrative of science	..	379	..	..		
..	17,048 lb.	661	15,842 lb.	194	8	0
d	686,212 „	16,731	393,955 „	3,282	19	3
cordials, and rs	4,199 gal.	3,840	3,297 gal.	2,637	18	2
..	77,406 „	37,126	74,894 „	59,915	6	10
d geneva, unned	99,131 „	25,221	82,861 „	66,289	0	5
ted	152 „	21	154 „	7	13	8
..	17,503 „	3,935	18,601 „	14,880	13	1
ed	6,180 „	1,752	7,689 „	6,151	1	3
..	576,984 „	215,139	544,315 „	435,452	2	8
erated	4,355 „	4,596	3,854 „	3,083	1	5
vine	86,158 „	6,027	2,029 „	1,623	15	2
ted, in bond	..	..	78,909 „	1,972	14	8
..	.	140	£96	15	3	0
..	972,836 lb.	10,862	990,222 lb.	8,251	17	1
confectioners' ing	178,130 „	790	..	..		
aste	489,011 „	764	..	..		
—						
tured	..	73,973	£67,651	16,912	14	0
erated	..	68,325	£54,545 171,389 lb.	13,051	8	9
s and appliances ching purposes	..	6,459	..	..		
lers' materials	..	10,117	..	..		
d boxes, mater	..	19,962	..	..		
erated	..	7,000	..	..		
..	..	6	224 lb.	1	8	0
h-making	353,844 lb.	8,324	353,844 „	1,105	15	3
..	503 tons	1,198	..	..		
and other stone, l or polished	..	5,742	£5,738	1,434	11	6
unwrought	36 tons	189	£158	7	18	0
mill, oil, and tones	..	3,996	..	..		
..	1,033,040 cwt.	546,787	2,240 lb.	4	13	4
..	21,739 „	16,370	75,586,168 „	157,471	3	8
..	8,825 „	5,346	1,039,275 „	4,330	6	3
..	8,965 „	965	5,564 „	11	11	10
yrup	..	..	1,579,720 „	3,291	1	6
..	2 cwt.	4	588,682 „	1,226	8	5
mixed with bone- ..	8,734 „	682	..	..		
..	6,788 „	2,025	..	..		

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount o Duty receiv including Preferentia	
		£		£	s.
Tallow	¾ ton	22	..	..	
Tanning materials, crude—					
Bark	3,491 tons	33,436	..	..	
Other kinds	..	1,765	..	..	
Tar	..	1,832	..	..	
Tarpaulins and tents ..	..	245	£245	49	0
Tea	6,771,169 lb.	268,556	122,034 lb.	1,016	18
Textile piece-goods other than silk, cotton, linen, or woollen	..	145,997	£143,376	28,675	5
Articles made up from, other than apparel ..	..	21,829	£21,612	4,943	5
Timber—					
Laths and shingles ..	2,735,012 No.	3,185	2,732,512 No.	273	5
Logs	4,201 „	15,258	..	..	
Logs, hewn	10,430,145 sup. ft.	104,071	..	..	
Palings	701,049 No.	4,370	701,200 No.	701	4
Posts	55,281 „	1,990	55,276 „	220	19
Rails	5,750 „	133	5,750 „	11	7
Sawn, undressed ..	16,162 628 sup. ft.	136,702	12,457,400 sup. ft.	12,457	8
Sawn, dressed	114,384 „	3,146	114,425 „	228	17
Unenumerated ..	..	1,915	..	..	
Tin—					
Block	,442 cwt.	31,693	..	..	
Foil	25,231 lb.	2,261	..	..	
Sheet	55,813 cwt.	52,127	..	..	
Tinware	..	18,486	£18,340	4,585	2
Tinsmiths' furnishings and fittings	..	2,843	..	..	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ..	13,928 lb.	635	27,594 lb.	2,759	8
Manufactured	2,248,560 „	223,109	2,138,061 „	374,020	6
Cigars	66,873 „	23,541	69,382 „	24,283	16
Cigarettes	421,538 „	124,838	151,105,000 No. 11,779 oz. 5,035 lb.	134,273	4
Snuff	1,563 „	199	1,369 „	479	3
Tobacco-pipes, cases, &c. ..	..	30,097	£29,374	6,553	8
Tools and implements—					
Axes and hatchets ..	..	11,534	..	..	
Engineers' machine tools	..	28,508	..	..	
Scythes	..	1,116	..	..	
Sheep-shears	..	2,264	..	..	
Spades, shovels, and forks	..	17,055	..	..	
Unenumerated ..	..	120,418	..	..	
Tramway plant	..	3,854	£3,315	666	8
Turpentine, driers, and terebine	121,476 gal.	19,455	..	..	
Twine	609,581 lb.	18,269	£16,440	3,333	9
Nets and netting ..	..	1,454	£1,376	275	4
Binder	341 cwt.	1,022	..	..	
Unenumerated ..	..	498	..	..	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.		
		£		£	s.	d.
ellas and parasols ..	..	18,493	£18,436	3,687	6	11
erials for	..	10,791	..	..		
h and gold-size ..	60,105 gal.	27,011	56,375 gal.	5,637	10	11
bles, fresh, dried, or erved	..	3,318	£3,139	627	17	9
ar	50,248 gal.	5,989	55,153 gal.	1,378	16	8
es	46,783 No.	21,284	£20,888	4,177	11	1
makers' materials ..	..	1,082	..	..		
works materials, r than iron pipes ..	..	101	..	..		
swax	146 cwt.	1,041	18,208 lb.	75	17	4
ffin	1,833,520 lb.	22,856	1,774,035 "	6,430	19	6
numerated ..	15,924 "	581	15,742 "	78	13	2
bone	..	10	..	..		
ng and chalk ..	12,641 cwt.	1,243	12,554 cwt.	627	14	5
tralian	66,876 gal.	22,514	66,186 gal.	16,546	10	10
rkling	14,870 "	28,183	14,617 "	6,577	13	11
er kinds	69,445 "	23,233	65,402 "	19,611	13	9
nware	..	39,409	£26,324	5,264	17	5
ldings	..	25,676	£25,563	4,259	5	5
sy	70,863 lb.	3,652	..	..		
ured	3,328 "	200	..	..		
hed	935 "	22	..	..		
en piece-goods ..	..	434,683	£430,626	86,125	4	5
nkets	15,533 pairs	5,399	£5,371	1,074	5	8
acks	63,356 doz.	75,317	..	..		
ockets	1,182 "	1,077	..	..		
.. .. ..	..	11,703	£11,056	2,211	6	6
, flax, and hemp ..	..	3,462	..	..		
s, ridging, &c. ..	..	299	£299	59	16	0
-manufactures n.o.e.	..	332	£332	77	8	0
orated sheet ..	551 cwt.	1,387	..	..		
n sheet	7,979 "	12,801	..	..		
ter	6,834 "	9,895	..	..		
articles	..	7,095	..	..		
es and materials suited for and to be used ly in the fabrication of is within the Dominion	..	23,295	..	..		
laneous goods—						
nufactured	..	37,504	..	..		
nanufactured ..	..	13,948	..	..		
ls-post	..	310,219	..	58,632	1	2

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND DURING 1907—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received.
EXCISE DUTIES.				£ s. d.
Tobacco, manufactured ..	..	..	19,686 lb. ..	984 6 0
Cigars	..	..	281 „ ..	21 1 1
Cigarettes made by hand ..	..	..	6,376 „ ..	318 16 6
Cigarettes made by machinery	..	..	106 „ ..	13 6 8
Tinctures over 50 per cent. proof spirit	..	..	103,473 „ ..	3,880 4 7
Tinctures under 50 per cent. proof spirit	..	..	714 „ ..	8 18 6
Culinary and flavouring essences	..	..	971 gal. ..	582 13 11
Perfumed spirits	..	..	45 „ ..	45 0 0
Toilet preparations ..	..	..	1½ „ ..	0 18 0

The Cook Islands, and Niue or Savage Island, now part of New Zealand, have not been considered in the table of imports made up by the Department of Trade and Customs. Details of goods received from those islands in 1907 are given in Section X.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Customs and excise duties received during the last five years are shown in detail, also the rate of revenue per head of mean population, inclusive and exclusive of Maoris, for each year :—

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	498,256	520,664	509,928	556,393	595,218
Wine	35,710	35,018	33,072	37,532	42,737
Ale, beer, &c.	20,413	20,351	21,827	25,158	27,911
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	107,838	110,151	121,435	139,065	159,087
Tobacco	322,227	341,127	348,600	363,931	376,779
Tea	43,606	4,838	534	548	1,013
Coffee, cocoa, &c.	5,951	6,884	6,136	6,179	7,595
Sugar and molasses ..	192,675	200,266	196,736	214,134	166,335
Opium*	192	173	204	130	111
Other goods by weight ..	184,951	198,231	201,498	212,738	225,309
„ *ad valorem* ..	982,800	1,098,387	1,097,968	1,210,617	1,317,206
Other duties	76,245	79,758	75,000	87,604	101,539
Parcels-post	31,032	34,341	39,728	45,074	58,632
Totals, Customs duties	2,501,896	2,650,189	2,652,666	2,899,103	3,079,422

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* See page 148.

—-	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
EXCISE DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£
Tinctures—New Zealand ..	*3,560	†3,450	‡2,473	§2,556	‖4,517
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff—New-Zealand-manufactured	371	466	84	343	353
Tobacco — New - Zealand - manufactured	1,651	1,061	910	1,129	985
Beer—New Zealand ..	94,440	97,331	97,452	103,986	113,120
Totals, excise duties ..	100,022	102,308	100,919	108,014	118,975
Revenue from Customs duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris) ..	£ s. d. 3 1 0	£ s. d. 3 2 9	£ s. d. 3 1 0	£ s. d. 3 4 9	£ s. d. 3 7 0
Ditto (including Maoris) ..	2 17 10	2 19 8	2 18 1	3 1 6	3 3 8
Revenue from excise duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris) ..	0 2 5·3	0 2 5·1	0 2 3 8	0 2 4·9	0 2 7·1
Ditto (including Maoris) ..	0 2 3·8	0 2 3·6	0 2 2·5	0 2 3·5	0 2 5·5

* Including £162 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences. † Including £281 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, and £8 toilet preparations. ‡ Including £155 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, and £62 toilet preparations. § Including £275 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, and £90 toilet preparations. ‖ Including £582 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, £1 on toilet preparations, and £45 on perfumed spirits.

The Customs revenue for the year 1907 amounted to £3,079,422, and the excise duties to £118,975. The revenue from Customs was £3 7s. per head of population excluding Maoris, and £3 3s. 8d. if they be included. In 1890 the Customs revenue was £2 9s. 3d. per head of European population, and the proportion increased to £2 11s. 6d. in 1892. During the next two years there was a falling-off; but 1895 and following years, except for a slight fall in 1901 and 1905, show increases, the proportion for 1907 being higher than in any year, shown in the table following. Details for eighteen years are given :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE PER HEAD OF EUROPEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	2 9 3	1899	2 14 5
1891	2 9 7	1900	2 16 10
1892	2 11 6	1901	2 16 4
1893	2 10 4	1902	2 17 3
1894	2 6 4	1903	3 1 0
1895	2 6 9	1904	3 2 9
1896	2 9 11	1905	3 1 0
1897	2 13 0	1906	3 4 9
1898	2 13 3	1907	3 7 0

Dating from 1890, the taxation by way of Customs and excise duties together increased from £2 11s. 2d. in that year to £2 19s. 2d. in 1900, declined to £2 18s. 9d. in 1901, increasing to £3 5s. 2d. in 1904. For the year 1905, although the collections under these heads show an increase, the amount per head of population was £3 3s. 4d., a decrease on the previous year's total of 1s. 10d. per head. For 1906 the rate per head was £3 7s 2d., a substantial increase on that for 1905, while the rate for 1907 shows a further increase to £3 9s. 7d.

Besides an alteration of tariff in 1895 in some items, in the year 1900 certain duties were lowered and exemptions granted. The duty on tea was brought to 2d. per pound, instead of 4d.; currants and raisins were lowered to 1d. per pound ; candles to 1d.; cocoa and roasted coffee to 3d. There was also reduction on stearine for match-making, on paraffine wax, and wax matches. The duty on patent and proprietary medicines was made 15 per cent., also that on certain drugs and chemicals, while the charge on steam-engines, or parts thereof, became 5 per cent. Various exemptions came into force.

With these circumstances there has been a greater import of taxable articles, which would seem to indicate that purchasing-power had increased. It is at least certain that the value of imports rose from £5,990,177 (excluding specie) in 1894 to £16,539,707 in 1907, while the changes of tariff were effected.

The Customs revenue for 1907 was increased by the sum of £70,239 in consequence of "The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903," but the exemption in favour of British-grown tea has resulted in a considerable loss of revenue. The duty collected on all tea imported in 1903 was £43,606, while in 1907 only £1,013 was received. The preferential duties which have been imposed on articles not British produce or manufacture are stated on page 138, and the provisions of the Act as to reciprocity, &c., will be found set out in a special article in Part III.

In 1907 the Customs tariff was completely revised and some important alterations made. Among articles placed upon the free list are: Sugar, molasses and treacle, currants, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, unground spices, mustard, maizena, cornflour, almonds and nuts (excepting walnuts), carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, infants' foods, forfar, dowlas, and flax-sheeting, vegetable oils, fencing staples and standards, sheet lead; gas, electricity, and water meters; rubber and pneumatic tires for carriages. Children's boots Nos. 0–6 and tea in bulk are admitted free if of British manufacture or growth.

Increased rates of ordinary duty were imposed on certain articles, among which are found: Flavouring essences, n.o.e., medicinal preparations, drugs and druggists' sundries, candles, paraffin wax, hosiery, cash-registers, cartridges (shot), 10–24 bore, cartridge-cases, certain sizes of iron and fibre pipes, mouldings and panels.

Tea, the produce of British dominions, if in packages of 5 lb. in weight or over is admitted free, in packages under 5 lb. 2d. per pound. The preferential duty on tea of foreign growth is 2d. per pound if in packages of 5 lb. in weight or over, and ⅖d. per pound if *in packages* of a lesser weight than 5 lb.

The effect of these tariff changes will be experienced during the current year, and to the full extent only during the last three quarters of the year, as the preferential surtax on items additional to those charged in 1903 did not operate until the 1st April. The subject of preference is treated of later in this section.

The tariff (general and preferential) has been given in full in Part I (see page 105). The rates of duty levied include 16s. per gallon on spirits; 30s. per gallon on perfumed spirits; 7s. per pound on cigars and snuff; 17s. 6d. per 1,000, of 2½lb. and under, on cigarettes; also 3s. 6d. per pound on manufactured and 2s. on unmanufactured tobacco. Sparkling wine is charged 9s. a gallon; Australian, 5s.; other kinds, 6s.; ale and beer, 2s. The duty on cocoa, chocolate, and chicory is 3d. per pound; roasted coffee, 3d. Opium is charged 40s. per pound, but this article, in a form suitable for smoking, cannot now be legally imported. The Opium Prohibition Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1906, make the importation or possession of opium suitable for smoking illegal. The remainder of the Customs revenue, with small exception, is made up of charges on goods by weight, *ad valorem* duties, ranging from 5 to 40 per cent., and receipts from the foreign parcels-post. There is also an excise duty of 1s. per pound on tobacco; 1s. 6d. per pound on cigars and snuff; 3d. per gallon on beer; 9d. per pound on medicinal preparations (with exceptions) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, or if less than 50 per cent. free. Toilet preparations subject to 16s. liquid gallon on importation, 12s. the liquid gallon, or when subject to 25 per cent. duty, 6s. per gallon. Also, 12s. per gallon on culinary and flavouring essences, and 20s. on perfumed spirits.

By "The Tobacco Excise Duties Act, 1896," the excise duty on cigarettes made in New Zealand is now (from the 31st December, 1896) 2s. 6d. per pound on machine-made and 1s. per pound on hand-made cigarettes.

"The Tobacco Act Amendment Act, 1896," enacts that all packages of manufactured tobacco shall be labelled before leaving the manufactory, and provides for the issue of warrants to use cutting-machines for cutting duty-paid manufactured tobacco for sale (or to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes by hand), and to manufacture cigarettes by hand, under certain conditions.

The duties authorised by "The Timber Export Act, 1901," and "The Timber Export Duty Act, 1903," will be found given on page 149 in detail, with the full tariff.

Preferential Tariff.

In 1903 the Legislature of New Zealand, with the object of ncouraging trade between this country and other parts of the British Empire, imposed a surtax upon certain goods not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions. This may be regarded as the small beginning of what under the tariff of 1907 came to be a substantial qualification of the ordinary rates.

In 1907, while the tariff was under revision, some changes were made in the preferential duties of 1903, and the number of articles subject to the surtax greatly increased, until at present two-fifths of all the items on the tariff come under this head. A complete list of the articles upon which preferential duty is charged will be found in Schedules C, D, and E of the tariff given in Part I of this volume.

The value of imports into New Zealand from foreign countries has never assumed large proportions, ranging from 13·6 to 17 per cent. of the total during the past ten years. From 1899 to 1904 there was a steady increase, but from the latter year to 1907 the proportion has fallen from 17 to 13·6 per cent. of the total, a result, no doubt, in a large measure due to the preferential treatment of British goods.

During the three years 1905–7, when the preferential tariff of 1903 was in full operation, the proportion of the value of goods imported upon which the surtax was charged, to the total value of goods imported, excluding specie, was—

Year.	Value of Imports subject to Preferential Duty. £	Proportion to Total Value of Imports (excluding Specie). Per Cent.
1905	599,764	4·81
1906	620,600	4·34
1907	658,027	3·98

The value of imports from the United States of America on which duty is payable increased during the period 1902–4 by 14·79 per cent., and decreased by 0·59 per cent. between 1905 and 1907. For the same periods the value of the dutiable goods imported from Germany increased by 45·44 per cent. and 17·13 per cent. respectively.

The Advisory Committee of the British Board of Trade, in a report based upon information collected by their Commissioner, who visited New Zealand for that purpose, remarks: "The figures as a whole suggest that the effect of the preferential arrangements has been to divert to the United Kingdom and the British possessions a portion of the trade formerly held by foreign countries in commodities affected by the preference, and that in particular in the last year (1906) the United Kingdom and British possessions were enabled to secure the whole of the increase in the imports of these commodities, which constituted in that year about 22 per cent. of the total imports into New Zealand. This conclusion is borne out by evidence collected both in the Dominion and in the United Kingdom itself from various firms engaged in the New Zealand trade. Thus it was frequently stated that before the Act of 1903 came into operation Belgian bars could be placed in the New Zealand market cheaper than Scotch or North Country bars, but that the 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on foreign bars has completely reversed matters, and that British iron can now be purchased and landed in New Zealand at less cost than the continental article. The same statement is made as to most kinds of manufactured metal goods to which preferential treatment is accorded. British-made boots and shoes are also said to benefit considerably."

GROWTH OF IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GERMANY.

IN connection with the subject of preferential duties, tables are annexed to illustrate the position in regard to two specially selected important foreign States at the time the additional duties were authorised. The table for United States also exhibits the fact that the value of free goods introduced has been at a higher rate since the year 1898 than of those which paid duty :—

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Year.	On the East Coast.		On the West Coast.		Total Imports.	
	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898 ..	282,332	418,223	27,477	72,379	309,809	490,602
1899 ..	250,656	437,250	31,359	56,044	282,015	493,294
1900 ..	377,569	580,717	42,567	61,020	420,136	641,737
1901 ..	618,312	556,433	146,023	94,492	*764,335	650,925
1902 ..	527,525	619,050	53,661	118,701	581,186	737,751
1903 ..	522,581	716,954	57,430	144,393	580,011	861,347
1904 ..	629,560	679,742	51,509	167,104	681,069	846,846
1905 ..	541,685	668,933	54,415	173,468	596,100	842,401
1906 ..	529,572	638,699	52,230	185,280	581,802	823,979
1907 ..	562,805	708,747	25,324	128,720	588,129	837,467

* Of this sum £100,497 value was for Government use.

To show the nature of the imports from the United States of America a statement giving the articles and values thereof for the year 1907 is introduced. Examining the figures, it will be found that tobacco to the value of £166,607 was imported into New Zealand last year; boots and shoes, £33,466; oils, £194,587; hardware, &c., iron and steel, with machinery, tools and implements, &c., came to £461,963. The rest is a miscellaneous list of articles, to which fruit (fresh and dried) contributed more than £58,800.

List of Principal Articles imported from United States of Amer
in 1907.

	£
Apparel and slops, n.o.e.	17,559
Arms, ammunition, &c.	17,349
Bicycles and tricycles, materials for	3,265
Books, printed	6,770
Boots and shoes	33,466
Brass and manufactures of	1,469
Brushware and brooms	2,862
Building materials	10,352
Canvas	3,047
Carriages, &c.—	
Automobiles, motor-cars, and motor-cycles, and materials for	12,206
Carriages	1,589
Carts, drays, perambulators, &c.	1,672
Materials for	12,509
Clocks	12,094
Cocoa-beans	1,132
Confectionery	3,557
Cordage	1,412
Cotton piece-goods	22,212
Cutlery	1,244
Drapery	2,660
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	21,696
Earthenware	1,159
Engine-packing	1,929
Fancy goods and toys	7,419
Felt sheathing	4,650
Fish, dried, pickled, potted, and preserved	7,288
Foods, farinaceous	3,476
Fruits, bottled and preserved	13,843
Fruits, dried	35,498
Fruits, fresh	9,479
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	13,818
Furniture, knife, and plate polish and powder	2,983
Glass bottles, empty	4,460
Glassware	6,929
Grain and pulse	2,894
Grease	2,736
Grindery	6,692
Haberdashery	4,631
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery	52
Hops	1
Hosiery	1
Indiarubber and gutta-percha goods	2
Ink, printing	2
Instruments, musical	4
Instruments, other kinds	9
Iron and steel	82
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	11
Leather	19
Leather manufactures	1
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural (including agricultural implements)	45
Agricultural — ploughs and harrows	1
Dairying	5
Dredging	1
Electric	20
Engines, steam	2
Engines, gas, oil, and parts of	31
Mining and engines for	1
Printing	10
Refrigerating	2
Sewing	19
Woodworking	2
Other	39
Marble	1
Medicines, patent and proprietary	8
Metal, manufactures of—	
Rivets and washers	1,
Typewriters	5
Other	32
Nails	28
Oils—	
Colza	1,
Kerosene	143,
Other	49,
Paints and colours	9,
Paper bags	1,
Paperhangings	2,

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN 1907—*continued.*

	£
Paper—	
Printing	7,577
Writing	3,205
Other kinds	1,705
Perfumery	3,087
Photographic goods ..	1,429
Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs	1,458
Picture frames and mounts..	2,335
Plaster-of-paris	2,545
Plate and platedware ..	1,406
Printing materials .	2,448
Provisions, n.o.e.	2,576
Pumps	2,162
Resin	8,455
Saddlery and harness ..	1,792
„ materials for	1,885
Sausage-skins	13,284
Seeds, grass and clover ..	6,664
Ship chandlery	1,256
Soap and soap powder ..	10,446
Spirits	1,872
Stationery, manufactured ..	3,458
„ other ..	9,568
Stones—grind, mill, oil, and whet	1,480
Sugar, glucose	4,697
Timber	5,435
Tinware	1,117
Tobacco, manufactured ..	108,619
„ cigars	5,445
„ cigarettes ..	52,543
Tools and implements ..	74,446
Tramway plant	2,655
Turpentine, driers, and terebine	15,589
Varnish and gold-size ..	3,044
Watches	4,591
Wax, paraffine	13,059
Woodenware, mouldings ..	9,012
„ other ..	19,909
Other imports	33,836
	£1,425,596

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY, 1898–1907.

Year.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Proportions per Cent	
			Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable
	£	£		
1898	29,957	123,145	19·57	80·43
1899	34,937	125,668	21·76	78·24
1900	39,149	142,925	21·50	78·50
1901	40,377	158,144	20·33	79·67
1902	46,084	164,476	21·89	78·11
1903	70,191	204,106	25·59	74·41
1904	69,594	239,210	22·54	77·46
1905	64,920	212,547	23·40	76·60
1906	109,538	227,422	32·51	67·49
1907	102,677	248,957	29·20	70·80

Among the imports from Germany the principal items in value were musical instruments, fancy goods and toys, iron and steel, manures, machinery, hardware, &c., and glassware.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY IN 1907.

	£
Acid, acetic	1,581
Apparel and slops, n.o.e.	7,718
Arms, ammunition, &c.	1,146
Basketware and wickerware	1,406
Bicycles and tricycles, materials for	1,496
Boots and shoes	1,384
Brushware and brooms	1,551
Building materials, n.o.e.	3,806
Carriages, &c.—	
Automobiles, motor-cars, motor-cycles, and material for	2,739
China, porcelain, and parianware	7,655
Clocks	2,309
Cotton piece-goods	3,125
Drapery	4,794
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	6,893
Dyes	1,055
Earthenware	3,293
Fancy goods and toys	34,399
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	4,703
Furs	4,285
Glass—	
Bottles, empty	3,466
Window	1,335
Glassware	13,753
Haberdashery	1,271
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery	12,652
Hosiery	2,232
Instruments, musical—	
Pianos	49,713
Other kinds	4,486
Instruments, other kinds	1,467
Iron and steel	24,951
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick	
Leather and leather-manufactures	
Machinery and machines—	
Dairying	
Engines, gas, oil, and parts of	
Electric	
Sewing	
Other	
Manures	1
Matches and vestas	
Metal, manufactures of	
Nails	
Paper—	
Printing	
Writing	
Other	
Paperhangings	
Picture frames and mounts	
Plate and platedware	
Provisions	
Seeds (grass, clover, and other)	1
Spirits	
Stationery (manufactured)	
" other	
Textile piece-goods other than silk, cotton, linen, or woollen	
Tobacco	
Tobacco pipes, cases, &c.	
Tools and implements	
Woodenware (mouldings)	
Woollen piece-goods	
Zinc	
Other imports	3
Total	£35

SOUTH AFRICA.

The value of goods imported from South Africa during the ten years is very small, as shown below, but the total trade as be seen further on has at times reached a considerable amount.

Year.	Imports. £	Year.	Im
1898	72	1903	
1899	215	1904	
1900	502	1905	
1901	386	1906	
1902	997	1907	1,

SECTION X.—EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE.

THE quantities and values of exports used in making up the figures given in this portion of the statistical information are obtained from Customs entries. In estimating the value of exports the "free on board in New Zealand" value is given, and, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price-lists, to prevent any overestimate. As a further safeguard, the values of wool, frozen meat, oats, wheat, tallow, phormium fibre, butter, and cheese are submitted to the various Chambers of Commerce for their approval prior to the publication of the figures. Goods transhipped are regarded as destined for the country where it is intended to land them.

The value of all the exports in 1907, inclusive of specie (£7,316), was £20,068,957. The value of New Zealand produce exported, £19,783,138, gives an average of £21 10s. 6d. per head of population, against £19 18s. 5d. for the previous year. The increase in the value of exports of New Zealand produce for 1907 in respect of that for 1906 amounts to £1,942,792, or 10·89 per cent.

While this most important increase is noticeable in the value of exports of New Zealand produce for 1907 when compared with that for 1906 (£1,942,792), the imports have already been shown to have increased from £15,211,403 to £17,302,861.

The balance of trade was at the end of last year as under:—

	£
Exports, 1907	20,068,957
Imports, "	17,302,861
Excess of exports for year	£2,766,096

The difference is slightly less than that shown for the previous year (1906), when the balance of trade in favour of the Dominion was £2,883,734.

Exports to Different Countries.

The values of exports for the years 1897 and 1907 to the United Kingdom, the Australian States, with other British possessions, and to foreign countries, show the extent and development of outwar trade in regard to its distribution, considered for such period :—

Countries.	1897. £	1907. £
United Kingdom ..	8,168,123	16,533,49
New South Wales	735,850	1,341,07
Victoria ..	387,782	795,88
Queensland	28,868	11,03
Western Australia	72,819	13,16
South Australia ..	33,120	36,67
Tasmania	65,345	23,42
Other British possessions ..	56,718	338,37
United States	375,096	714,06
Germany	5,468	66,48
Other foreign ports	87,804	195,28
	£10,016,993	£20,068,95

A comparison for the period 1898–1907 of the value of the expor trade with the United Kingdom, British colonies and possessions and foreign countries, exhibits an increase of about 36 per cent in case of exports to foreign States, against a rise of 67 per cent in value of goods sent to British possessions, calculated on ver much greater figures. The exports to the United Kingdom hav risen about 100 per cent. in the decade.

Year.	Exports to		
	United Kingdom. £	British Colonies and Possessions. £	Foreign States. £
1898	8,265,499	1,532,511	719,945
1899	9,427,515	1,850,239	660,581
1900	10,259,342	2,332,780	654,039
1901	9,295,375	2,907,412	678,637
1902	9,450,648	3,577,815	616,514
1903	11,345,075	2,821,608	843,695
1904	11,876,273	2,088,691	783,384
1905	12,087,818	2,591,802	976,327
1906	14,047,176	3,141,327	906,634
1907	16,533,493	2,559,631	975,833

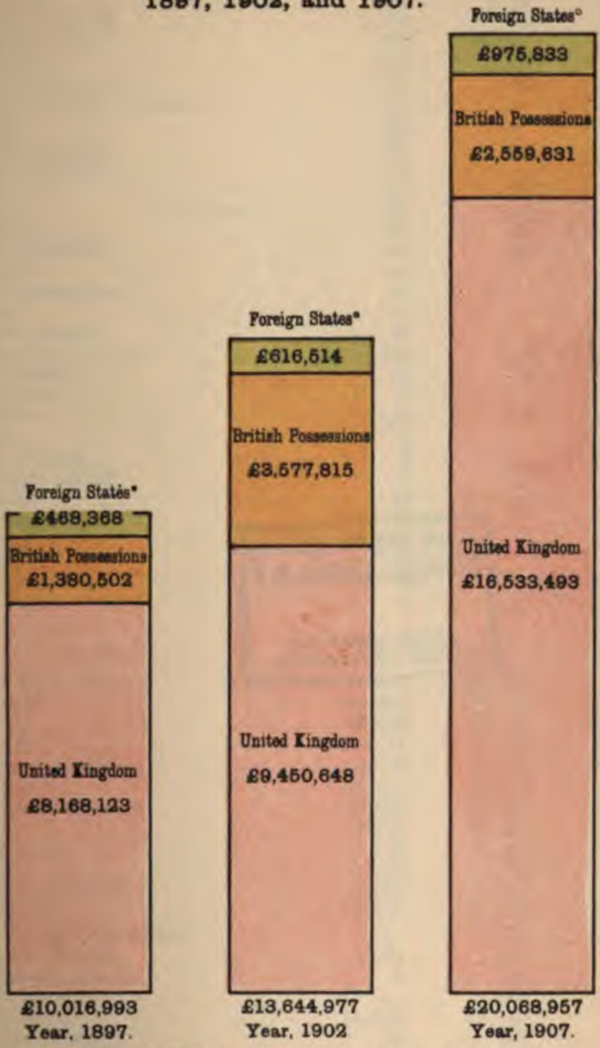
The following are the values of exports to different countries or places in 1907 and 1906, arranged in order of magnitude of increase or decrease :—

Country.	1907. £	1906. £	Increase. £
United Kingdom	16,533,493	14,047,176	2,486,317
United States of America	714,063	642,792	71,271
Ceylon	112,024	57,007	55,017
British Columbia	60,026	22,111	37,915
South Australia	36,678	24,197	12,481
Germany	66,489	54,952	11,537
Canada	17,989	7,704	10,285
Gibraltar	6,513	..	6,513
Belgium	15,241	9,625	5,616
Society Islands	28,867	24,742	4,125
Cape Colony ..	16,270	12,709	3,561
Argentine Republic	4,773	1,347	3,426

DIAGRAM No. 3.

EXPORTS.

Rise in Value of Exports from New Zealand, 1897, 1902, and 1907.



* Included in "Foreign States" are exports to:—

	United States of America.	Germany.
1897:	£375.096.	£5,468.
1902:	£489,964.	£9,389.
1907:	£714.063.	£66,489.

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Country.	1907. £	1906. £	Increase. £
Queensland	11,031	7,670	3,361
Uruguay	5,545	2,456	3,089
New Caledonia	3,868	1,615	2,253
New Britain	866	..	866
Bengal	5,623	4,802	821
Caroline Islands	1,442	668	774
King Edward VII Land	737	..	737
Peru	613	..	613
Malden Island	635	142	493
Banks Island	417	..	417
Chili	1,307	980	327
China	345	69	276
Holland	267	41	226
New Hebrides	399	224	175
Sweden	159	..	159
Low Archipelago	85	..	85
Italy	67	..	67
Torres Island	37	..	37
Transvaal Colony	165	129	36
Switzerland	25	10	15
Rhodesia	10	..	10
Brazil	335	326	9
Egypt	9	..	9
New Guinea	8	..	8
Surprise Island	18	12	6
Bombay	51	47	4
Burmah	4	..	4
Russia	3	..	3
Siam	3	..	3
Mexico	3	..	3
Norway	2	..	2

Country.	1907. £	1906. £	Decrease £
New South Wales	1,341,073	1,900,022	558,949
Victoria	795,883	891,443	95,560
Natal	47,282	75,836	28,554
France	31,741	52,541	20,800
Western Australia	13,169	28,977	15,808
Tasmania	23,426	30,213	6,787
Navigators Islands	40,606	44,590	3,984
Fiji	57,523	60,951	3,428
Singapore	135	3,484	3,349
Japan	1,467	4,698	3,231
Friendly Islands	49,282	51,644	2,362
Denmark	6,411	7,848	1,437
Portuguese East Africa	..	1,258	1,258
Solomon Islands	1,064	1,968	904
Philippine Islands	3	700	697
Costa Rica	..	500	500
Hong Kong	11,618	12,030	412
Austria-Hungary	19	357	338
Sandwich Islands	401	669	268
Norfolk Island	1,321	1,521	200
Penang	..	138	138
Madras	28	164	136
British East Africa	..	21	21
British New Guinea	..	9	9
Guam	..	2	2

Re-exports.

The re-export trade of New Zealand would seem from the subjoined figures to have been almost stationary until 1907, when the re-exports of merchandise were valued at £278,503, or less than 1½ per cent. of the total exports, excluding specie.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE (EXCLUDING SPECIE).

	£		£
1894	136,402	1901	179,350
1895	127,966	1902	136,860
1896	122,571	1903	133,734
1897	144,955	1904	136,963
1898	124,850	1905	138,539
1899	123,682	1906	152,134
1900	168,009	1907	278,503

With these sums may be contrasted the re-export trade of New South Wales—a State having less than double the population of New Zealand—which, exclusive of bullion and specie, amounted in 1906 to £7,454,192, or no less than 19·43 per cent. of the value of all goods exported.

Exports from the North and South Islands.

The exports from the North and South Islands respectively, excluding "Parcels-post," during the last five years were as under:—

Year.	North Island. £	South Island. £	Proportion to Total Export. North Island.	Proportion to Total Export. South Island.
1903 ..	.. 7,994,227	6,995,307	53·33	46·67
1904 ..	.. 8,369,348	6,358,278	56·83	43·17
1905 ..	.. 8,648,646	6,986,691	55·31	44·69
1906 ..	.. 10,438,311	7,635,286	57·75	42·25
1907 ..	.. 12,204,901	7,836,661	60·90	39·10

Exports from Different Ports, &c.

The following table gives the values of the exports from each port in New Zealand for the years 1907, 1900, 1895, 1890, arranged in order of magnitude for 1907:—

	1907. £	1900. £	1895. £	1890. £
Wellington	3,919,002	2,345,395	1,140,354	1,506,383
Auckland	3,472,405	2,068,361	1,302,075	1,237,600
Lyttelton and Christchurch	2,836,739	2,522,912	1,635,331	2,251,412
Napier	1,784,885	770,159	870,422	963,520
Dunedin	1,538,415	1,478,071	1,047,489	1,117,011
Timaru	1,216,542	932,949	474,858	624,809
Invercargill and Bluff ..	1,180,867	741,750	595,277	475,997
Poverty Bay	993,367	450,125	136,539	183,700
New Plymouth and Waitara	914,089	503,921	108,846	61,968
Patea	524,359	37,717	40,347	34,706

	1907.	1900.	1895.	1890.
	£	£	£	£
Wanganui	468,307	386,960	241,053	118,615
Greymouth	343,890	255,385	257,065	237,700
Wairau and Picton ..	309,923	141,039	123,355	228,030
Oamaru	249,828	324,616	300,893	464,017
Kaipara	128,487	144,680	90,621	100,973
Nelson	79,341	58,303	63,727	68,658
Westport	49,903	45,897	40,736	43,956
Hokitika	31,213	25,475	74,546	87,409
Tauranga	..	646	1	33

During the period covered by the above table the increase in the value of the exports from nearly all of the ports was substantial, and in some cases remarkable. The percentage of increase for the four chief ports was: Auckland, 180·6; Wellington, 160·2; Dunedin, 37·7; and Lyttelton, 26·0.

Value of Articles exported.

A comparative table showing the values of New Zealand domestic exports, according to their nature, for twenty years will be found further on, with comments. The development for the period, expressed in money value, is from seven millions and a quarter to more than nineteen millions and three-quarters.

But first a comparative statement of exports according to value for the last two years is given, showing the amounts for various principal articles, being the produce or manufacture of the Dominion classified in groups. This analyses the very great increase on the total previously referred to, and especial notice is directed to the excellent results shown in the group for "Animals and Produce":—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1906 AND 1907.

	Year 1906.	Year 1907.	Increase in 1907.	Decrease in 1907.
THE MINE.	£	£	£	£
Coal	122,614	114,737	..	7,877
Gold	2,270,904	2,027,490	..	243,414
Silver and minerals	162,033	202,676	40,643	..
Total	2,555,551	2,344,903	..	210,648
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish	18,067	20,016	1,949	..
Oysters	2,728	3,132	404	..
Whale-oil	509	208	..	301
Other	283	250	..	33
Total	21,587	23,606	2,019	..
THE FOREST.				
Fungus	11,161	10,157	..	1,004
Kauri-gum	522,486	579,888	57,402	..
Timber—				
Sawn and hewn	304,941	311,862	6,921	..
Other	2,578	2,579	1	..
Total	841,166	904,486	63,320	..

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1906 AND 1907—*continued.*

	Year 1906.	Year 1907.	Increase in 1907.	Decrease in 1907.
ANIMALS AND PRODUCE.	£	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	4,459	6,130	1,671	..
Beef and pork (salted)	9,335	14,587	5,252	..
Butter	1,560,235	1,615,345	55,110	..
Cheese	341,002	662,355	321,353	..
Hides	143,682	187,079	43,397	..
Live-stock	69,872	71,224	1,352	..
Preserved meats	94,482	100,213	5,731	..
Frozen meat	2,877,031	3,420,664	543,633	..
Rabbit-skins	50,686	53,757	3,071	..
Sausage-skins	58,537	68,497	9,960	..
Sheep-skins and pelts	680,630	796,127	115,497	..
Tallow	455,026	560,965	105,939	..
Wool	6,765,655	7,657,278	891,623	..
Other	29,728	29,507	..	221
Total	13,140,360	15,243,728	2,103,368	..
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
Bran and sharps	13,604	2,777	..	10,827
Chaff	574	192	..	382
Flour	2,239	1,574	..	665
Grain—				
Barley	19,512	18,346	..	1,166
Beans and peas	32,374	29,656	..	2,718
Maize	198	28	..	170
Oats	76,981	4,656	..	72,325
Wheat	9,915	326	..	9,589
Hops	18,069	10,927	..	7,142
Oatmeal	114	172	58	..
Potatoes	1,532	1,027	..	505
Seeds (grass and clover)	89,022	87,300	..	1,722
Other kinds	6,408	5,986	..	422
Total	270,542	162,967	..	107,575
MANUFACTURES.				
Apparel	2,467	2,111	..	356
Leather	44,339	57,448	13,109	..
Phormium fibre	776,106	832,068	55,962	..
Woollen-manufactures	7,353	10,677	3,324	..
Other manufactures	157,999	171,398	13,399	..
Total	988,264	1,073,702	85,438	..
Miscellaneous	22,876	29,746	6,870	..
Total exports (domestic produce and manufactures)	17,840,346	19,783,138	1,942,792	..
Specie	102,657	7,316	..	95,341
Re-exports	152,134	278,503	126,369	..
Total exports	£18,095,137	£20,068,957	£1,973,820	..

The class designated "Animals and Produce" shows by far the greatest value, the sum for 1907 being £15,243,728, which includes £7,657,278 for wool and £3,420,664 for frozen meat. The total value of exports in this class increased during the year by £2,103,368 on a total of £13,140,360 in 1906.

"The Mine" takes second place among the classes for total value, with an export of coal, gold, silver, and other minerals amounting to £2,344,903 for 1907, being a decrease of £210,648 on £2,555,551, the export for the previous year.

"Agricultural Products," principally grain, hops, and seeds, show a decrease of £107,575 on the value exported in 1906, some of the items showing a considerable falling-off, oats especially.

"The Forest" shows an export for last year valued at £904,486, which is an increase of £63,320 on the figures for the previous year.

"Manufactures" are set down at £1,073,702 in 1907, being £85,438 more than in the previous year. Phormium fibre shows an increase on the operations for 1906 of £55,962. Woollen-manufactures sent abroad increased by £3,324, leather increased by £13,109, apparel decreased by £356, and other manufactures increased by £13,399.

The smallest group in respect to value is "The Fisheries." The total for the group was £23,606 last year, an increase of £2,019 on the value of similar exports in 1906.

Quantities of Articles exported.

The exports of New Zealand produce or manufacture for the last two years have also to be considered in relation to quantity, and the articles are again grouped in the next table according to the same classification as that used for purposes of comparing the values.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Items.	Year 1906.	Year 1907.	Increase in 1907.	Decrease in 1907.
The Mine:—				
Coal .. .. Tons	141,641	128,950	..	12.691
Gold .. .. Oz.	563,843	508,210	..	55,633
Silver .. .. "	1,390,536	1,562,603	172,067	..
Minerals .. .. Tons	1,313	1,651	338	..
The Fisheries:—				
Fish .. .. Cwt.	9,657	11,276	1,619	..
Oysters .. .. Doz.	326,655	419,717	93,062	..
The Forest:—				
Fungus .. .. Cwt.	4,958	4,160	..	798
Gum (kauri) .. Tons	9,154	8,708	..	446
Timber (sawn and hewn) S.ft.	75,528,899	72,154,417	..	3,374,482
Animals and Produce:—				
Bacon and hams .. Cwt.	1,268	1,642	374	..
Beef and pork (salted) "	8,014	11,778	3,764	..
Butter .. .. "	320,225	328,441	8,216	..
Cheese .. .. "	131,206	236,833	105,627	..

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE EXPORTED—*continued.*

Items.	Year 1906.	Year 1907.	Increase in 1907.	Decrease in 1907.
Animals and Produce—*contd.*				
Hides .. .. No.	134,467	182,681	48,214	..
Live-stock (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs) „	14,591	14,970	379	..
Meats (preserved) .. Cwt.	40,192	47,239	7,047	..
„ (frozen) .. „	2,025,507	2,354,808	329,301	..
Sausage-skins .. „	13,282	15,650	2,368	..
Skins (rabbit) .. No.	5,454,738	5,513,900	59,162	..
„ (sheep) and pelts „	6,551,228	7,016,744	465,516	..
Tallow .. .. Cwt.	378,400	414,880	36,480	..
Wool .. .. Lb.	154,384,568	171,635,595	17,251,027	..
Agricultural Products:—				
Bran and sharps .. Tons	4,167	597	..	3,570
Chaff .. .. „	117	34	..	83
Flour .. .. „	279	183	..	96
Grain, barley .. Bush.	78,682	69,740	..	8,942
„ beans and peas „	128,098	120,905	..	7,193
„ maize .. „	994	113	..	881
„ oats .. „	734,997	36,693	..	698,304
„ wheat .. „	61,199	1,374	..	59,825
Hops .. .. Cwt.	4,379	2,555	..	1,824
Potatoes .. .. Tons	128	132	4	..
Seeds (grass and clover) Bush*	283,578	205,733	..	77,845
Manufactures:—				
Ale and beer .. Gals.	10,087	17,020	6,933	..
Cordage .. .. Cwt.	6,655	3,537	..	3,118
Leather .. .. „	6,474	7,716	1,242	..
Phormium fibre .. Tons	27,779	28,547	768	..
Soap .. .. Cwt.	7,087	6,152	..	935

* At 20lb to the bushel.

The increases in certain articles, amongst them, silver, cheese, frozen meat, hides, wool, sheep-skins and pelts, and tallow, are very satisfactory, and in some cases considerable; while, on the other hand, the export of grain, gold, seeds, timber, and kauri-gum, with some other items, declined in 1907.

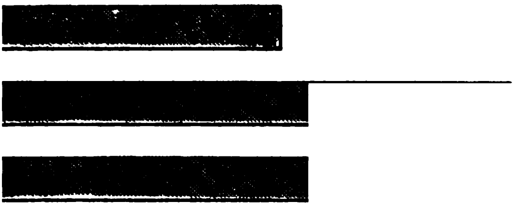
To sum up it will be seen that the great increase in value of exports is not solely a matter of market prices, but that increased quantities have contributed very largely on the most important items towards bringing about the enhanced money value for 1907 over that for 1906.

New Zealand Produce exported: Value for Twenty Years.

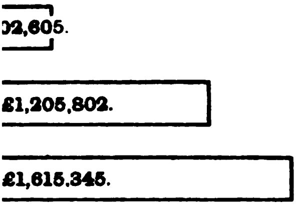
The position as to value in respect of a period of twenty years, 1888 to 1907 inclusive, is presented in a table giving the domestic exports for each. The most important items of export given under the heading "Other New Zealand Produce" are coal, silver, minerals, fish, oysters, fungus, kauri-gum, timber, bacon and hams, salted and preserved meats, tallow, sheep, rabbit and other skins, and pelts, hides, sausage-skins, and live-stock. The aggregate value of these in 1907 was £3,103,626.

DIAGRAM No. 4.

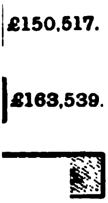
VALUE OF EXPORT OF FROZEN MEAT,
1897, 1902, 1907.



VALUE OF EXPORT OF BUTTER,
1897, 1902, 1907.



VALUE OF EXPORT OF CHEESE,
1897, 1902, 1907.



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EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE.

Calendar Year.	Wool.	Gold.	Frozen Meat.	Butter and Cheese.	Agricultural Produce.	Manufactures	Other N.Z. Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	3,115,098	914,309	628,800	197,170	905,907	233,383	1,260,461	7,255,128
1889	3,976,375	785,490	783,374	213,945	1,424,297	569,880	1,288,647	9,042,008
1890	4,150,599	751,360	1,087,617	207,687	1,289,864	547,947	1,393,687	9,428,761
1891	4,129,686	1,007,172	1,194,724	235,933	894,467	420,357	1,516,755	9,400,094
1892	4,313,307	951,963	1,033,377	318,204	1,035,637	367,677	1,345,703	9,365,868
1893	3,774,738	915,921	1,085,167	354,271	716,546	345,636	1,365,164	8,557,443
1894	4,827,016	887,865	1,194,545	366,483	317,655	224,958	1,266,626	9,085,148
1895	3,662,131	1,162,181	1,262,711	378,510	326,029	188,702	1,409,889	8,390,153
1896	4,391,848	1,041,428	1,251,993	411,882	572,355	198,081	1,309,749	9,177,336
1897	4,443,144	980,204	1,566,286	553,122	495,175	197,601	1,360,735	9,596,267
1898	4,645,804	1,080,691	1,698,750	539,466	410,677	253,805	1,695,795	10,324,988
1899	4,324,627	1,513,180	2,088,856	713,617	913,678	378,066	1,867,716	11,799,740
1900	4,749,196	1,439,602	2,123,881	969,731	1,230,565	549,342	1,992,932	13,055,249
1901	3,699,103	1,753,784	2,253,262	1,121,091	1,532,386	425,142	1,905,692	12,690,460
1902	3,354,563	1,951,426	2,718,763	1,369,341	1,045,980	755,232	2,302,288	13,498,599
1903	4,041,274	2,037,832	3,197,043	1,513,065	744,845	823,358	2,480,775	14,838,192
1904	4,673,826	1,987,501	2,793,599	1,565,946	559,243	896,362	2,125,310	14,601,787
1905	5,381,333	2,093,936	2,694,432	1,613,728	428,280	882,960	2,408,861	15,503,530
1906	6,765,655	2,270,904	2,877,031	1,901,237	270,542	988,264	2,766,713	17,840,346
1907	7,657,278	2,027,490	3,420,664	2,277,700	162,967	1,073,702	3,163,337	19,783,138

The preceding table shows that the value of the exports of New Zealand produce fell from £9,428,761 in 1890 to £8,390,153 in 1895, then rose to £13,055,249 in 1900, and had in 1907 increased to £19,783,138, the highest value yet attained in any one year.

Thus there was a net increase of exports, during the last ten years, to the value of £9,458,150, all New Zealand produce. With the amount of increase in money must be considered the state of prices of the various kinds of produce.

The export of wool, measured by quantity, rose from 102,817,077 lb. in 1890 to 171,635,595 lb. in 1907, or at the rate of 67 per cent., and that of frozen meat from 898,894 cwt. to 2,354,808 cwt.

Gold, too, which was exported to the quantity of 187,641 oz. in 1890, increased to 508,210 oz. in 1907, the rate of increase being 171 per cent.

Wool exported and produced.

The quantity of wool exported in 1907, as previously shown, was 171,635,595 lb., valued at £7,657,278—an increase of 17,251,027 lb., or 11·17 per cent., on the quantity exported in the previous year, and of £891,623 or *13·18 per cent.*, on the value. The annual production of wool is best estimated by taking the exports for the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of shearing, and adding thereto the quantity used in the Dominion for manufacturing purposes. But this method does not allow for wool on sheep-skins exported.

The following shows the produce for each of the last twenty years ending on the 30th September :—

Year ending 30th September.	Quantity exported.	Quantity purchased by Local Mills.	Total Annual Produce.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1888	89,276,268	4,079,563	93,355,831
1889	95,618,507	3,556,004	99,174,511
1890	102,522,185	2,979,293	105,501,478
1891	108,619,473	2,918,073	111,537,546
1892	110,860,050	3,388,954	114,249,004
1893	119,643,874	2,629,855	122,273,729
1894	128,480,457	2,476,155	130,956,612
1895	129,333,769	3,299,132	132,632,901
1896	128,309,673	3,989,934	132,299,607
1897	134,410,955	3,298,469	137,709,424
1898	150,401,399	3,763,831	154,165,230
1899	143,644,203	4,258,505	147,902,708
1900	144,829,515	3,223,392	148,052,907
1901	143,064,789	4,629,924	147,694,713
1902	155,652,563	4,203,312	159,855,875
1903	160,919,693	5,294,652	166,214,345
1904	141,031,699	5,191,451	146,223,150
1905	146,889,767	3,651,343	150,541,110
1906	152,765,232	4,372,472	157,137,704
1907	164,006,579	4,116,722	168,123,301

From these figures it appears that, notwithstanding the apparent decrease from 1898 to 1901, and for 1904, the wool-clip has increased by over 80 per cent. during the period covered by the table.

To arrive at a perfectly correct estimate of the increase in wool-production it would be necessary to take into consideration the proportion of greasy, scoured (and sliped), and washed wool exported each year, the washing process, of course, greatly reducing the apparent weight. The percentages of greasy, scoured, and washed wool to the total quantities exported during the last ten years are :—

Years.	Greasy. Per Cent.	Scoured and Sliped. Per Cent.	Washed. Per Cent.
1898	78·62	20·36	1·02
1899	77·54	21·64	0·82
1900	78·62	20·10	1·28
1901	78·25	20·61	1·14
1902	73·82	24·26	1·92
1903	76·47	22·15	1·38
1904	79·87	18·93	1·20
1905	82·09	16·82	1·09
1906	82·25	16·91	0 84
7	83·59	15·87	0·54

Although the increase in the wool-production since 1888 shown above is mainly due to the greater number of sheep—namely, 20,983,772 in April, 1907—improvement in breeding has resulted in a greater weight of fleece.

A comparative statement for several years is supplied, showing the number of flocks in groups of sizes :—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS, 1892 TO 1907.

Size of Flocks.	1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.	1900.	1903.	1907.
Under 500	8,822	10,314	12,028	12,836	12,239	12,428	12,014
500 and under 1,000..	2,033	2,427	2,605	2,708	2,810	2,923	3,661
1,000 „ 2,000..	1,193	1,409	1,460	2,412*	2,621†	2,751‡	§3,544
2,000 „ 5,000..	761	933	892				
5,000 „ 10,000..	314	345	340	341	352	342	441
10,000 „ 20,000..	231	230	231	231	196	207	230
20,000 and upwards ..	176	179	147	144	139	110	87
Totals ..	13,530	15,837	17,703	18,722	18,357	18,761	19,977

* From 1,000 to 2,500, 1.798 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 614 flocks.
† From 1,000 to 2,500, 1,971 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 650 flocks.
‡ From 1,000 to 2,500, 2,081 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 670 flocks.
§ From 1,000 to 2,500, 2,733 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 811 flocks.

It will be apparent that the general tendency of increase since the year 1892 is towards the multiplication of the smaller flocks, whose owners are better able to cope with the rabbit difficulty than the large runholders.

Export of Rabbit-skins.

Prior to 1878 rabbit-skins were a very small item in the exports, but in that year the number sent out of the Dominion amounted to 3,951,209. Ten years after (1888) the export had risen to 11,809,407, from which it increased to 17,041,106 in 1893, the greatest number as yet exported in a year. From 1895 the fall was rapid, and the export for 1898 only reached 6,607,934 skins. In 1899 there was a slight upward tendency, the number exported being 7,891,648, which, however, fell to 5,690,893 in the year 1900. In 1901 7,122,008 skins were exported, in 1905 the number rose to 8,831,107 skins, but fell to 5,454,738 in 1906. In 1907 there was a slight increase, the number exported being 5,513,900.

The figures for the years 1893 to 1907 are quoted :—

Year.	Number of Rabbit-skins exported.	Year.	Number of Rabbit-skins exported.
1893	17,041,106	1901	7,112,008
1894	14,267,385	1902	6,139,794
1895	15,229,314	1903	6,101,899
1896	10,828,612	1904	6,103,930
1897	8,099,334	1905	8,831,107
1898	6,607,934	1906	5,454,738
1899	7,891,648	1907	5,513,900
1900	5,690,893		

From the foregoing it will be seen that the importance of the export has very much diminished. The fall, represented in money value, has been:—

Year.	Value of Rabbit-skins exported. £	Year.	Value of Rabbit-skins exported. £
1893	138,952	1901	57,046
1894	87,993	1902	52,566
1895	85,022	1903	40,727
1896	65,599	1904	40,843
1897	47,472	1905	66,983
1898	51,607	1906	50,686
1899	81,118	1907	53,757
1900	41,689		

While the amount of money received for this product is less than in some of the earlier years shown, it may be a satisfactory result, as seemingly indicating some abatement of the rabbit pest. The increase for 1905 is probably due to the more vigorous enforcement of the laws relating to the destruction of rabbits, as there does not appear to be any report of an unusual increase in their number. Large quantities of frozen rabbits are now exported, and are alluded to in the remarks on the frozen-meat industry on the next page.

Export of Sheep-skins and Pelts.

These form a more important article of export at the present time than the rabbit-skins, though in the year 1888 the position was the reverse as regards value in money. In that year the number of sheep-skins and pelts sent away from New Zealand was 1,646,401, against 7,016,744 in 1907, a rise of 320 per cent. for the period between those years. The value increased from £83,574 to £796,127, or over 850 per cent. Figures for the last ten years are quoted:—

Year.	Export of Sheep-skin and Pelts. No.	Year.	Export of Sheep-skins and Pelts. No.
1898	4,995,325	1903	7,142,531
1899	4,960,054	1904	6,037,460
1900	4,669,430	1905	4,931,191
1901	4,601,531	1906	6,551,228
1902	6,144,680	1907	7,016,744

Export of Tallow.

Besides wool and meat, tallow is largely exported, and since the year 1888, when 136,460 cwt. were sent away, the export has increased to 414,880 cwt. in 1907. In 1906 the quantity was *378,400* cwt. The latest ten years show the following results:—

TALLOW EXPORTED.

Years.	Cwt.	£	Years.	Cwt.	£
1898	347,160	302,141	1903	396,940	517,871
1899	338,620	311,649	1904	322,480	357,974
1900	367,780	368,473	1905	318,942	347,888
1901	335,360	351,710	1906	378,400	455,026
1902	424,060	550,131	1807	414,880	560,965

The decreases for 1903, 1904, and 1905 synchronize with those of the number of sheep.

Frozen Meat exported.

Frozen meat now takes second place among the exports of New Zealand produce. In 1907, 2,354,808 cwt., valued at £3,420,664, were shipped. An account of the development of the industry was given in a special article in the Year-book, 1894. The total export for each year since the commencement of the trade has been :—

Year.	Lb.	Year.	Lb.
1882	1,707,328	1895	127,018,864
1883	9,853,200	1896	123,576,544
1884	28,445,228	1897	157,687,152
1885	33,204,976	1898	173,798,576
1886	38,758,160	1899	208,972,624
1887	45,035,984	1900	206,621,072
1888	61,857 376	1901	208,045,264
1889	73,564,064	1902	239,518,384
1890	100,934,756	1903	266,408,800
1891	110,199,082	1904	214,253,648
1892	97,636,557	1905	189,356,608
1893	100,262,453	1906	226,856,784
1894	114,827,216	1907	263,738,496

The above figures for 1899 include 129,224 cwt. (or 4,876,534 number) of frozen rabbits and hares in the skin; those for 1900 include 12,260 (731 cwt.) of hares, and 6,501,997 rabbits, weighing 167,971 cwt., valued at £154,856; those for 1901 include 42,202 (2,943 cwt.) of hares, and 4,830,669 (124,353 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £117,813; those for 1902 include 23,421 (1,643 cwt.) of hares, and 4,776,914 (123,229 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £118,884; those for 1903 include 8,145 (588 cwt.) of hares, and 4,452,829 (112,972 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £100,088; those for 1904 include 8,509 (683 cwt.) of hares, and 3,788,576 (100,442 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £86,931; those for 1905 include 8,173 (658 cwt.) of hares, and 2,807,242 (78,170 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £60,782; those for 1906 include 4,993 (387 cwt.) of hares and 2,517,600 (72,286 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £54,463; and those for 1907 include 4,706

(476 cwt.) of hares, and 3,325,941 (96,064 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £72,385: so that rabbits can hardly now be looked upon as wholly worthless, especially when the export of the skins, previously remarked upon, is also considered.

To ascertain the total value of the meat export in 1907 it is necessary to take into consideration, with the amount of £3,420,664, value of frozen meat before stated, £15,083 for frozen fish; also the value of preserved meats, £100,213; of salted beef and pork, £14,587; and of bacon and hams, £6,130.

Gold exported

The amount of gold exported in 1907 was 508,210 oz., a decrease of 55,633 oz. on the quantity exported in 1906.

The total quantity of gold entered for duty to the 31st December, 1907, which may be reckoned as approximately the amount obtained in New Zealand, was 18,218,680 oz., of the value of £71,528,978. For fuller information, see special section on mining.

Grain exported.

The value of the grain exported in 1907 was £53,204. The grain exports for 1906 and 1907 were made up as under:—

	1906.		1907.	
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
Wheat	61,199	9,915	1,374	326
Oats	734,997	76,981	36,693	4,656
Barley	78,682	19,512	69,740	18,346
Maize	994	198	113	28
Peas and beans	128,098	32,374	120,905	29,656
Rye and unenumerated ..	2,855	494	765	192
Total quantity and value	1,006,825	£139,474	229,590	£53,204

Compared with the previous year, the quantity and value of grain exported in 1907 show a considerable decrease.

From the year 1890 to 1898, inclusive, the decline in the export of wheat was very great, while for 1899, 1900, and 1901 there was a revival, as will be seen by the following figures. In 1902 and 1903 the quantity fell to 194,671 bushels and 71,700 bushels respectively, in 1904 the export was 813,535 bushels, in 1905 967,151 bushels, in 1906 61,199 bushels, and in 1907 only 1,374 bushels.

Year.	Wheat exported. Bushels.	Year.	Wheat exported. Bushels.
1890	4,467,026	1901	2,301,092
1892	2,460,774	1902	194,671
1894	228,904	1903	71,700
1896	453,123	1904	813,535
1898	10,090	1905	967,151
1899	2,901,676	1906	61,199
1900	2,867,069	1907	1,374

The imports of wheat during 1898 exceeded the exports by upwards of 50,000 bushels, but from 1899 to 1906 the imports were practically nil, the small quantity introduced being for seeding purposes only. In 1907 the import was 38,598 bushels, of which 31,933 bushels come from Victoria, and 6,665 bushels from New South Wales.

In oats, the quantity exported in 1907 was insignificant.

Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.	Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.
1891	4,052,414	1901	10,514,924
1892	3,830,444	1902	5,185,812
1894	1,963,288	1903	4,956,330
1896	2,247,053	1904	2,693,417
1898	816,210	1905	1,076,916
1899	3,520,734	1906	734,997
1900	5,818,648	1907	36,693

The acreages under cereals for the last four years have been :—

	1904-1905. Acres.	1905-1906. Acres.	1906-1907. Acres.	1907-1908. Acres.
Land in wheat (for threshing) ..	258,015	222,965	211,185	193,031
" oats " ..	342,189	360,569	372,929	386,890
" barley " ..	29,484	29,644	33,305	36,177

Butter and Cheese exported.

The total quantity of butter and cheese exported in the past nineteen years, and the amount of either commodity sent to the United Kingdom, is tabulated :—

Year.	Total Export of Butter.	Butter Exported to the United Kingdom.	Total Export of Cheese.	Cheese Exported to the United Kingdom.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1889	37,955	21,099	26,558	7,633
1890	34,816	26,579	40,451	31,043
1891	39,430	28,989	39,770	29,565
1892	53,930	41,509	41,493	30,000
1893	58,149	52,363	46,201	41,567
1894	60,771	58,845	55,655	54,540
1895	57,964	55,194	76,743	73,369
1896	71,353	60,092	71,372	58,692
1897	99,002	79,849	77,683	67,681
1898	96,801	80,814	68,711	41,412
1899	136,086	121,502	69,440	40,901
1900	172,583	165,871	102,849	81,908
1901	201,591	170,903	104,294	74,510
1902	253,998	170,207	74,746	50,325
1903	285,106	249,016	74,780	64,661
1904	314,360	299,171	84,526	82,046
1905	305,722	282,275	88,562	85,653
1906	320,225	306,739	131,206	129,321
1907	328,441	314,081	236,833	234,517

Of the butter exported in 1907, 314,081 cwt., valued at £1,540,275, were shipped to the United Kingdom; 347 cwt., value £1,721, to Victoria; 765 cwt., value £4,264, to New South Wales; 755 cwt., value £3,789, to Fiji; 10,957 cwt., value £56,795, to Cape Colony and Natal; 1,043 cwt., value £5,966, to the South Sea Islands; 2 cwt., value £7, to Norfolk Island; 1 cwt., value £3, to Malden Island; 455 cwt., value £2,322, to British Columbia; 32 cwt., value £184, to Sandwich Islands; and 3 cwt., value £14, to the Argentine.

Of the cheese exported, 234,517 cwt., valued at £655,061, were sent to the United Kingdom; 364 cwt., value £1,327, to New South Wales; 504 cwt., value £1,747, to Victoria; 49 cwt., value £192, to Queensland; and 15 cwt., value £87, to the other Australian States; 1,227 cwt., valued at £3,437, to Cape Colony and Natal; 130 cwt., value £417, to Fiji; and 27 cwt., valued at £87, to other countries. While the quantity of butter exported in 1907 (328,441 cwt.) shows an increase of 765 per cent. on the quantity exported in 1889, the increase in the export of cheese during the nineteen years has been at the rate of 792 per cent.—236,833 cwt. in 1907, as against 26,558 cwt. in 1889.

Phormium fibre exported.

Phormium fibre, of which 28,54 tons (excluding 6,885 tons of tow), valued at £832,068, were exported in 1907, shows an increase in quantity and value, on comparing the figures for last year with those for 1906, when the quantity sent away was 27,779 tons, valued at £776,106. Outside of the question of prices, a large permanent development of this industry depends on the cultivation and careful selection of the plants used, and on improvements in the method of preparing the fibre.

Kauri-gum exported.

The export for 1907 (8,708 tons) is less than that of the previous year by 446¼ tons. The value was £579,888, or an average of £66 11s. 10d. per ton. Full information as to the uses of this resin and the kauri-gum industry generally was given in a special article in Part III of the Year-book for 1900. It embraces interesting matter from the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the whole subject in 1898.

EXPORTS, 1907.

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
ric	lb.	..	17,192	..	830	830
umerated	lb.	..	6,780	..	220	220
ural implements	..	..	..	439	545	984
crystals	cwt.	..	5	..	5	5
umerated	"	207	..	150	..	150
s, living—						
, horned	No.	322	..	3,454	..	3,454
s	"	638	3	22,577	300	22,877
	"	29	..	22	..	22
	"	23	1	80	300	380
	"	248	..	570	..	570
ry	"	2,750	1	438	2	440
	"	13,762	..	44,083	..	44,083
and slops, n.o.e.	..	..	..	2,106	3,170	5,276
and slops, made to order		..	..	5	..	5
ammunition, and explo-s—						
idges	No.	900	563,362	4	1,271	1,275
nators	"	..	13,120	..	31	31
mite	lb.	..	1,714	..	103	103
rms	No.	..	5,045	..	10,290	10,290
	coils	..	631	..	19	19
er, sporting	lb.	..	505	..	37	37
umerated	..	..	..	..	4	4
	cwt.	..	6	..	6	6
and hams—						
n	cwt.	688	..	2,493	..	2,493
s	"	954	..	3,637	..	3,637
d sacks—						
acks	doz.	..	10,300	..	1,600	1,600
umerated	"	114	10,357	38	1,053	1,091
ware and wickerware	..	..	..	6	25	31
le-mer	cwt.	..	10	..	22	22
	gal.	17,020	3,652	1,836	888	2,724
—						
her	lb.	..	3,225	..	584	584
r than leather	..	..	..	20	720	740
ges, non-alcoholic—						
ted and mineral waters	doz.	1,444	148	309	49	358
juice, sweetened	gal.	..	10	..	2	2
juice, unsweetened	"	258	225	21	21	42
umerated	..	..	..	334	8	342
s and tricycles	No.	10	65	93	565	658
rials for	..	..	..	2	3,377	3,379

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.
				£	£
Biscuits—					
Fancy and other kinds	lb.	16,755	149	358	7
Ships', plain	cwt.	5,002	14	4,731	38
Blacking	..	..	..	..	348
Blue ..	lb.	228	26,496	5	677
Boats	No.	8	1	511	19
Bones	tons	80	..	362	..
Books, &c., printed	..	..	..	5,373	5,516
Boots and shoes	doz. prs.	56	562	230	1,042
Indiarubber soles and heels for		..	..	..	117
Bran	tons	541	..	2,459	..
Brass—					
Pig, bars, &c.	cwt.	..	40	..	75
Manufactures	..	..	..	9	17
Scrap	cwt.	32	..	65	..
Bricks—					
Building	No.	25,000	..	70	..
Fire	„	6,250	..	60	..
Brushware and brooms	..	..	..	59	126
Building material, unenumerated		..	..	20	1,269
Butter	cwt.	328,441	..	1,615,345	..
Candles	lb.	200	3,155	5	71
Canes and rattans	..	..	..	..	50
Canvas	..	..	..	20	186
Caramel	lb.	..	2,352	..	34
Cards, playing	packs	..	168	..	4
Carpeting and druggeting	..	..	..	..	897
Carriages, &c.—					
Automobiles, motor-cars, and motor-cycles	No.	..	25	..	9,753
Automobiles, &c., materials for		..	..	..	1,208
Carriages	No.	31	8	482	170
Carts, drays, and wagons	„	24	..	320	..
Perambulators and go-carts	„	3	..	4	..
Materials for	..	..	..	125	4,607
Casks, empty	No.	647	3,759	149	1,215
Cement	barrels	630	610	249	384
Chains	cwt.	..	8	..	10
Charcoal	„	1	162	1	56
Cheese	„	236,833	..	662,355	2
China, porcelain, and parian-ware	..	..	..	..	117
Clocks	No.	..	29	..	24
Coal	tons	128,950	80	114,737	78
Cocoa and chocolate	lb.	417	10,354	30	1,021
Cocoa-beans	„	..	2,834	..	88
Cocoa-butter	„	..	7,728	..	632

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
			£	£	£
.. .. lb.	3,755	1,274	85	48	133
d .. .. "	152	1,446	7	67	74
.. .. tons	15	..	15	..	15
.. .. ..	..	..	..	23	23
nery—					
ate in plain trade ages .. lb.	..	5,060	..	215	215
ate in fancy packages ..	..	..	14	223	237
merated .. lb.	5,013	4,181	122	124	246
r, sheet, &c. .. cwt.	..	4	..	20	20
actures	..	..	..	12	12
.. .. cwt.	5	..	12	..	12
.. .. tons	53	624	850	13,080	13,930
.. .. cwt.	3,537	673	5,311	1,419	6,730
nd steel .. "	..	18	..	54	54
t	..	..	..	126	126
-					
r and cheese cloth ..	..	..	..	548	548
, white and grey ..	..	..	..	840	840
merated	..	..	20	46,400	46,420
.. .. ..	..	..	..	164	164
.. .. No.	399	..	346	..	346
.. .. ..	..	..	166	3,529	3,695
nd laces, n.o.e. ..	..	..	..	323	323
s and crape	..	..	..	170	170
trimmings	..	..	174	87	261
emicals, and druggists' s—					
- powder	..	..	20	..	20
als, n.o.e.	..	..	215	42	257
of calcium .. tons	..	1	..	25	25
of tartar .. lb.	..	21,406	..	760	760
druggists' sundries, &c.	..	..	405	2,827	3,232
ne, refined	..	..	74	14	88
es and medicinal ts .. .. lb.	..	6	..	2	2
ng-powder	..	..	..	71	71
rous ammonia ..	..	..	12	103	115
icides and tree-washes ..	..	..	..	3	3
nal barks, leaves, &c.	..	..	..	73	73
-dip	..	..	425	208	633
a-beans .. lb.	..	10,497	..	1,068	1,068
.. .. cwt.	379	..	1,767	..	1,767
umerated	..	..	148	718	866
.. .. ..	..	..	4	60	64

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Tot
				£	£	
Earthenware ..	..	..	..	192	1,371	
Eggs	doz.	2,565	..	183	..	
Engine-packing ..	cwt.	..	25	..	483	
Essences, flavouring ..	gal.	..	1	..	4	
Essential oils	lb.	84	203	80	44	
Fancy goods and toys ..	..	..	..	1,420	2,166	
Curiosities	..	..	..	392	25	
Feathers	lb.	953	..	24	..	
Felt sheathing ..	cwt.	10	2	14	3	
Fireworks	..	..	..	..	5	
Fish, dried, &c. ..	cwt.	74	78	89	116	
Potted and preserved	lb.	118,055	136,492	4,844	3,061	
Frozen	cwt.	10,148	..	15,083	..	
Fish ova	No.	197,000	..	184	..	
Fishing-tackle ..	..	..	..	33	58	
Floorcloth and oilcloth	..	..	..	2	44	
Flour	tons	183	1	1,574	12	
Foods, animal—						
Chaff	„	34	21	192	100	
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	283	..	
Foods, farinaceous—						
Arrowroot	lb.	..	1,462	..	22	
Maizena and cornflour	„	..	3,810	..	50	
Sago and tapioca ..	cwt.	..	144	..	152	
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	15	90	
Fruits—						
Bottled and preserved	doz.	57	531	23	195	
Fruits, dried—						
Currants	lb.	..	230,415	..	2,356	
Raisins	„	..	295,627	..	4,406	
Unenumerated ..	„	..	169,011	..	2,834	
Fruits, fresh	„	17,185	1,713	194	32	
Fruits, lemon and orange peel in brine ..	„	..	2,240	..	60	
Fungus	cwt.	4,160	..	10,157	..	
Furniture, cabinetware and upholstery— ..	..	..	..	1,916	1,265	
Kapok	cwt.	..	9	..	32	
Furniture and other polish	..	..	..	..	70	
Furs	..		..	..	2,943	
Gelatine and isinglass	lb.	1,064	1,478	105	97	
Glass—						
Bottles, empty ..	..	..	..	..	51	
ken	cwt.	5,463	..	500	..	

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities. Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	Quantities. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Value in Sterling. Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	Value in Sterling. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
—continued.			£	£	£
rors and looking-glasses ..	..	..	..	13	13
ıdow .. .. sup. ft.	..	7,593	..	84	84
ware	..	..	3	393	396
ınd size .. .. cwt.	1,119	..	394	..	394
rine (crude) .. „	372	..	561	..	561
.. .. oz.	508,210	..	2,027,490	..	2,027,490
and pulse—					
ley .. .. bush.	69,740	..	18,346	..	18,346
ns and peas .. „	120,905	3	29,656	1	29,657
ze .. .. „	113	4	28	1	29
s .. .. „	36,693	..	4,656	..	4,656
eat .. .. „	1,374	..	326	..	326
numerated .. „	765	..	192	..	192
, ground .. centals	59	22	40	14	54
.. .. cwt.	3	211	11	25	36
ry, n.o.e.	..	..	..	137	137
kauri .. .. tons	8,708	..	579,888	..	579,888
dashery	..	..	..	82	82
tons	..	..	..	5	5
ing cottons, silks, and .reads	..	..	..	258	258
numerated	..	..	..	1,424	1,424
. .. .. cwt.	855	..	5,207	..	5,207
rare, holloware, and iron- gery	..	..	236	2,272	2,508
ınd caps .. doz.	28	158	37	247	284
rs' materials	..	..	..	332	332
nd straw .. tons	24	..	115	..	115
.. .. No.	182,681	..	187,079	..	187,079
.. .. lb.	16,938	..	359	..	359
.. .. cwt.	2,555	18	10,927	104	11,031
and hoofs .. tons	248	..	2,721	..	2,721
ry	..	..	971	445	1,416
ubber and gutta-percha ls	..	..	427	1,677	2,104
ubber, old .. cwt.	309	..	441	..	441
rinting .. .. lb.	..	741	..	91	91
ments, musical—					
moniums and organs No.	..	4	..	38	38
ıofortes .. „	..	29	..	1,350	1,350
numerated	..	..	5	1,341	1,346
ments—					
ical	..	..	..	10	10
ntific	..	..	..	176	176

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		T
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	
Instruments—*continued.*				£	£	
Surgical and dental ..	..	..	..	..	11,808	1
Surveying	..	..	..	..	89	
Iron and steel—						
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	tons	..	34	..	411	
Bolts and nuts ..	cwt.	..	8	..	8	
Castings for ships ..	..	..	..	15	..	
Galvanised manufactures	..	..	..	169	97	
Pig	tons	..	2	..	5	
Pipes and fittings ..	„	..	7	..	193	
Rails	„	..	116	..	481	
Sheet and plate ..	„	..	4	..	37	
Sheet, galvanised, corrugated	cwt.	..	1,578	..	1,621	
Galvanised, plain ..	„	..	299	..	383	
Staples and standards	..	..	..	..	4	
Tanks, 400 gal. ..	No.	..	73	..	200	
„ 200 gal. ..	„	..	29	..	59	
Wire, fencing, barbed	tons	..	22	..	309	
„ „ plain ..	„	..	7	..	90	
Wire netting ..	..	..	..	..	244	
Wire, unenumerated	tons	..	10	..	100	
Unenumerated ..	„	2	..	16	..	
Jams, jellies, and preserves	lb.	35,366	7,563	599	159	
Jellies, concentrated ..	„	..	2,038	..	99	
Jewellery	..	..	..	229	440	
Jewellers' sweepings ..	..	..	..	1,006	230	1
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick		..	..	1	206	
Lard	cwt.	12	..	48	..	
Lead—						
Pigs and bars ..	„	..	1	..	2	
Pipe	„	..	1	..	2	
Sheet	„	..	40	..	42	
Leather	„	7,716	10	57,448	91	
Manufactures, n.o.e.	..	..	..	16	1,704	
Lime	bush.	1,305	20	69	1	
Linen piece goods ..	..	..	..	..	6,743	
Linseed	centals	2,908	..	1,312	..	
Machinery—						
Agricultural ..	..	..	..	3,108	1,056	
„ Ploughs and harrows		..	..	1,809	222	
irving	..	..	..	722	1,143	
..	..	..	..	9,792	..	
..	..	..	..	20	2,247	
..	No.	..	5	..	289	

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported	Quantities: Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	Quantities: British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Value in Sterling: Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	Value in Sterling: British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Value in Sterling: Total.
y—*continued.*			£	£	£
s, gas and oil No.	..	29	..	2,670	2,670
illing	..	..	..	250	250
king	..	..	..	48	48
.. .. ..	..	..	495	1,298	1,793
g	..	..	140	292	432
and knitting No.	..	124	..	881	881
orking	..	..	..	18	18
-milling	..	..	..	52	52
nerated	..	..	1,934	6,902	8,836
ls for, and parts of ..	..	..	112	225	337
.. .. bush.	3	..	1	..	1
.. .. tons	47	10	75	24	99
ressed and polished ..	..	..	..	130	130
and vestas, gross boxes	..	48	..	12	12
.. "	..	5,858	..	437	437
matting	..	..	81	50	131
en .. .. centals	243	..	172	..	172
rozen .. cwt.	357,875	..	430,088	..	430,088
alted .. "	11,765	..	14,550	..	14,550
s, frozen .. "	9,713	..	15,107	..	15,107
frozen .. carcases	2,840,877	..	1,532,300	..	1,532,300
=cwt.	862,831				
n, " .. carcases	1,944,392	..	1,285,326	..	1,285,326
=cwt.	967,037				
n (joints), frozen cwt.	34,973	..	46,834	..	46,834
y, frozen .. pairs	4,038	..	1,253	..	1,253
frozen .. cwt.	7,073	..	17,339	..	17,339
salted .. "	13	..	37	..	37
frozen .. "	1,736	..	1,763	..	1,763
kinds, frozen .. "	17,030	..	18,269	..	18,269
, frozen in the skins No.	3,325,941	..	71,904	..	71,904
=cwt.	96,064				
frozen in the skins No.	4,706	..	481	..	481
=cwt.	476				
and preserved cwt.	47,239	5	100,213	12	100,225
.. .. lb.	46,995	..	5,819	..	5,819
nerated .. cwt.	414	..	1,541	..	1,541
, patent and proprietary	..	..	126	171	297
nufactures—					
iters .. No.	..	91	..	829	829
.. .. "	1	6	4	12	16
ridges	..	..	..	258	258
nerated	..	..	3,207	9,033	12,240
.. .. cwt.	28,626	..	6,813	..	6,813
erved .. lb.	81,411	65,950	1,976	1,251	3,227
.. .. ..	..	..	..	144	144
s, ornamental ..	..	..	..	4	4

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.
				£	£
Minerals—					
Auriferous ore ..	tons	1,244	..	14,650	..
Antimony	„	98	..	2,118	..
Hæmatite	..	..	..	5	..
Ironsand	tons	73	..	37	..
Copper-ore	„	56	..	595	..
Manganese-ore ..	„	5	..	26	..
Tin-ore.. ..	„	1¼	..	101	..
Scheelite-ore ..	„	137	..	15,486	..
Unenumerated ..	„	37	..	174	2
Mustard	lb.	..	39,796	..	1,858
Nails, iron	cwt.	..	684	..	816
Naphtha	gal.	..	154	..	22
Nuts—					
Almonds, in shell ..	lb.	..	5,901	..	131
Almonds, shelled ..	„	..	4,228	..	365
Unenumerated ..	„	8,964	12,122	312	496
Oakum	cwt.	..	10	..	16
Oars	No.	42	48	21	17
Oils—					
Castor, bulk ..	gal.	..	630	..	102
Castor, bottled ..	doz. pts.	..	2	..	1
Cod-liver	gal.	..	2	..	1
Colza	„	..	803	..	119
Cocoanut	„	385	..	61	..
Fish, penguin, and seal	„	1,793	4,994	125	373
Linseed	„	..	9,517	..	1,377
Kerosene	„	..	124,255	..	5,647
Mineral, other kinds	„	226	4,656	9	345
Neatsfoot	„	626	..	26	..
Whale	„	3,276	..	208	..
Unenumerated ..	„	..	44,565	..	4,898
Oilmen's stores ..	..	..	..	5	503
Onions	cwt.	3,623	346	1,642	138
Oysters	doz.	419,797	..	3,132	..
Paints and colours—					
Ground in oil ..	cwt.	..	346	..	501
Mixed, ready for use..	„	17	395	42	1,456
Unenumerated ..	„	36	6	89	7

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
—						
	cwt.	747	4	641	6	647
gings	..	..	..	..	156	156
ing	cwt.	5	..	7	..	7
ting	„	..	40	..	60	60
pping	„	439	42	356	84	440
ing	„	..	2	..	4	4
numerated	„	4	4	6	6	12
plit	„	..	1	..	1	1
nery—						
umed spirits, &c.	gal.	..	59	..	136	136
t preparations	..	..	..	96	10	106
numerated	..	..	..	..	6	6
ium	tons	28,547	..	832,068	..	832,068
	„	6,885	..	35,650	..	65,650
raphic goods	..	..	..	98	290	388
eras and lenses	..	..	..	2	111	113
itised surfaces	..	..	..	..	114	114
	gal.	42	54	13	17	30
es	..	..	..	2,013	1,391	3,404
	cwt.	455	2	172	2	174
and shrubs	..	..	..	600	19	619
nd platedware	..	..	..	..	1,713	1,713
l and sharps	tons	56	..	318	..	318
es	„	132	70	1,027	366	1,393
g materials—						
otypes and matrices	..	..	..	..	22	22
and materials, n.o.e.	..	..	..	125	375	500
ons, n.o.e.	..	..	..	2,070	612	2,682
	..	..	..	147	866	1,013
	cwt.	1,731	..	1,522	..	1,522
	„	..	6	..	6	6
	„	..	1,332	..	1,062	1,062
	..	..	..	6,898	149	7,047
rine	oz.	..	1,424	..	17	17
ry and harness	..	..	..	670	277	947
ry and harness oils	..	..	..	..	30	30
	tons	..	4	..	51	51
	„	251	..	551	..	551
, window	pairs	1,477	..	789	..	789

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued*.

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.
				£	£
Sauces	gal.	116	352	42	205
Sausage-skins ..	cwt.	15,650	65	68,497	398
Seeds—					
Grass and clover ..	″	36,738	1,053	87,300	2,615
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	1,220	469
Shells	cwt.	..	380	..	2,000
Ship-chandlery ..	..	..	..	242	120
Silk piece-goods ..	..	..	..	..	1,403
Silver	oz.	1,562,603	..	169,484	..
Skins—					
Calf and other kinds	No.	162,750	..	18,687	..
Rabbit	″	5,513,900	..	53,757	..
	=lb.	899,883			
Sheep, with wool ..	No.	830,130	..	219,407	..
	=lb.	5,899,999			
Sheep, without wool..	No.	6,186,614	..	576,720	..
	=lb.	16,158,949			
Soap—					
Common	cwt.	6,152	..	6,199	..
Powder, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	119
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	28	422
Specie—					
Gold	..	..	..	..	3,751
Silver	..	..	..	..	3,565
Specimens illustrative of natural science	..	..	..	752	50
Spices—					
Ground	lb.	..	573	..	12
Unground	″	..	10,218	..	172
Spirits—					
Bitters, cordials, &c.	gal.	..	160	..	116
Brandy	″	..	655	..	392
Gin and geneva ..	″	..	1,243	..	407
Rum	″	..	81	..	23
Sweetened	″	..	8	..	5
Whisky	″	..	7,294	..	2,844
Unenumerated ..	″	..	86	..	91
Starch	lb.	224	1,748	2	33
Stationery	..	..	..	1,071	1,019
Bookbinders' materials	..	..	..	..	201
Teaching apparatus ..	..	..	..	..	11
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	556	441
Stone—					
Building	tons	39	..	38	..
Greenstone ..	cwt.	262	..	2,664	..
Grind, mill, oil, and whet ..	..	..	..	..	1

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.	Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
			£	£	£
Stone—*continued.*					
Pumice .. .. tons	621	..	1,553	..	1,553
Wrought	..	..	77	38	115
Sugar—					
Refined .. .. lb.	645,533	95,818	4,699	813	5,512
Glucose .. . cwt.	..	61	..	86	86
Molasses and treacle.. „	32	57	31	65	96
Sulphur .. .. „	3	..	1	..	1
Tallow .. .. tons	18,543	..	487,448	..	487,448
Mutton stock, oleomargarine „	2,201	..	73,517	..	73,517
Tanning materials, crude bark „	52	..	354	..	354
Other kinds	..	..	..	30	30
Tar	..	..	6	3	9
Tarpaulins and tents	..	..	12	..	12
Tea .. .. .. lb.	..	61,871	..	2,946	2,946
Textile piece-goods	..	..	48	1,189	1,237
Textiles, made up	..	..	..	169	169
Timber—					
Logs, hewn .. .. sup. ft.	33,800	..	112	..	112
Sawn, undressed .. „	71,192,518	448	301,917	5	301,922
„ dressed .. „	928,099	..	9,833	..	9,833
Unenumerated	..	..	2,225	107	2,332
Tin—					
Block .. .. cwt.	..	2	..	10	10
Scrap .. .. „	167	..	13	..	13
Sheet .. .. „	..	210	..	219	219
Tinware	..	..	239	69	308
Tobacco—					
Manufactured .. lb.	..	64,718	..	5,234	5,234
Cigars .. .. „	..	2,050	..	976	976
Cigarettes .. .. „	..	3,535	..	1,060	1,060
Tobacco pipes and cases ..	..	..	..	46	46
Tools—					
Engineers' machine tools ..	..	..	5	110	115
Unenumerated	..	..	129	572	701
Turpentine .. .. gal.	..	424	..	47	47
Twine .. .. cwt.	7	183	42	231	273
Binder .. .. „	243	..	471	..	471
Umbrellas and parasols ..	..	..	5	5	

EXPORTS, 1907—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Dominion.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Tc
				£	£	
Varnish and gold-size ..	gal.	11	484	5	218	
Vegetables	..	..	..	343	279	
Vinegar	gal.	5	35	1	7	
Watches	No.	..	366	..	174	
Wax—						
Beeswax	cwt.	3	9	17	60	
Paraffine	lb.	..	28	..	1	
Unenumerated ..	"	..	188	..	4	
Whalebone	cwt.	7	..	66	..	
Whiting and chalk ..	"	..	6	..	2	
Wine—						
Australian	gal.	..	210	..	107	
Sparkling	"	..	529	..	987	
Other kinds ..	"	81	1,089	45	490	
Woodenware	..	..	..	2,695	491	
Mouldings	..	..	..	384	4	
Wool—						
Greasy	lb.	143,478,254	..	6,173,026	..	6,17
Scoured	"	11,151,166	..	655,236	..	65
Slipe	"	16,082,608	..	788,994	..	78
Washed	"	923,567	..	40,022	..	4
Woollen piece-goods ..	..	..	..	3,362	933	
" blankets ..	pairs	351	..	401	..	
Woolpacks	doz.	..	14	..	12	
Yarns	..	..	..	16	869	
Zinc—						
Plain sheet	cwt.	..	45	..	38	
Spelter	"	1,210	..	1,018	..	
Manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	10	
Goods—						
Manufactured ..	..	..	..	658	755	
Unmanufactured ..	..	..	..	2,351	483	
Parcels-post	..	..	..	27,395	..	2

able is appended giving details of goods forwarded in the year o the Cook and other Pacific Islands annexed to New Zealand 1. These do not appear as exports from the Dominion, being part of the internal trade or transactions between one portion t is now New Zealand and another.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value. £
and slops	..	1,711
nd hams	38 cwt.	128
d sacks	1.544 doz.	532
—		
y and other kinds	11,390 lb.	234
, plain	2,300 cwt.	2,263
nd shoes	116 doz. pairs	414
.. ..	76 tons	334
.. ..	79 cwt.	425
.. ..	577 barrels	244
.. ..	2,102 tons	1,715
.. ..	105 cwt.	245
piece-goods	..	2,513
.. ..	..	1,199
n.o.e.	..	186
goods and toys	..	168
tted and preserved	18,886 lb.	576
.. ..	126 tons	1,404
re, cabinetware, and upholstery ..	..	234
ashery	..	138
re, holloware, and ironmongery	..	1,049
d caps	110 doz.	140
.. ..	..	230
d steel	..	1,467
s	1,586 gross boxes	208
frozen, salted, and preserved	1,943 cwt.	3,977
anufactures	..	199
reserved	7,056 lb.	200
y	..	116
.. ..	429 cwt.	400
.. ..	115,480 gal.	755
s stores	..	142
wrapping	109 cwt.	182
ns, n.o.e.	..	479
.. ..	337 cwt.	251
.. ..	..	276
y and harness	..	104
.. ..	..	264
mmon	758 cwt.	692
silver	..	800
.. ..	437 gal.	228
ry	..	145
efined	135,564 lb.	1,010
.. ..	3,752 „	169
sawn, undressed	644,693 sup. ft.	2,924
„ dressed	92,535 „	919
unenumerated	..	,495
.. ..	7,771 lb.	608
orks, materials for, other than iron pipes	..	1,277
neous	..	2,919
Total value *of goods shipped to the Islands*	..	£38,288

Of the foregoing, goods to the value of £38,083 were forv
from Auckland, £80 from Wellington, £63 from Timaru, a
from Dunedin.

Particulars of goods cleared outwards from these annexed i
in 1907 will be found in Section IX, p. 393.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

The value of the total trade of New Zealand advance
£13,431,804 in the year 1886, to £37,371,818 in 1907. But o
amounts some portion was coin. Excluding the specie, the
for 1886 are £12,853,736, and for 1907 £36,601,348.

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports (excluding Specie).	Exports (excluding Specie).	Ex Expc In (exc Sp
	£	£	£	£	£	
1886	13,431,804	6,759,013	6,672,791	6,319,223	6,534,513	2
1887	13,111,684	6,245,515	6,866,169	6,064,281	6,680,772	6
1888	13,709,225	5,941,900	7,767,325	5,430,050	7,403,206	1,9
1889	15,650,727	6,308,863	9,341,864	5,980,583	9,183,954	3,2
1890	16,072,245	6,260,525	9,811,720	5,928,895	9,569,316	3,6
1891	16,070,246	6,503,849	9,566,397	6,431,101	9,560,859	3,1
1892	16,477,907	6,943,056	9,534,851	6,742,544	9,490,920	2,7
1893	15,896,879	6,911,515	8,985,364	6,494,279	8,680,845	2,1
1894	16,019,067	6,788,020	9,231,047	5,990,177	9,221,550	3,2
1895	14,950,353	6,400,129	8,550,224	6,115,953	8,518,119	2,4
1896	16,458,425	7,137,320	9,321,105	7,035,379	9,299,907	2,2
1897	18,072,216	8,055,223	10,016,993	7,994,201	9,741,222	1,7
1898	18,748,555	8,230,600	10,517,955	8,211,409	10,449,838	2,2
1899	20,677,968	8,739,633	11,938,335	8,613,656	11,923,422	3,3
1900	23,892,257	10,646,096	13,246,161	10,207,326	13,223,258	3,0
1901	24,699,339	11,817,915	12,881,424	11,353,416	12,869,810	1,5
1902	24,971,700	11,326,723	13,644,977	10,958,038	13,635,459	2,6
1903	27,799,053	12,788,675	15,010,378	12,075,959	14,971,926	2,8
1904	28,040,042	13,291,694	14,748,348	12,900,030	14,738,750	1,8
1905	28,484,804	12,828,857	15,655,947	12,481,178	15,642,069	3,1
1906	33,306,540	15,211,403	18,095,137	14,303,170	17,992,480	3,6
1907	37,371,818	17,302,861	20,068,957	16,539,707	20,061,641	3,5

The trade for these years has been selected for exhibi
tabular form because during each of the series there was an
of exports over imports, whereas previously the reverse ob
and the Dominion was purchasing to an extent not covered
value of the export. During the last twenty-two years the
of exports over imports, excluding money sent to and fro
Dominion, amounted to a total sum of £55,222,281.

How different the foregoing conditions were from those pre
obtaining will be seen by observing the balance of trade
years 1881 to 1885, inclusive :—

Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Year.	Excess of over E
	£		
1881	1,406,898	1884	235,
1882	1,948,485	1885	539,
1883	761,938		

The gradually declining excess of imports turned in 1886 and 1887 to a small excess of exports, but subsequently the excess of exports was very great, and attained the sum of £3,521,934 in the year 1907.

Again considering the results for the twenty-two years, 1886–1907, during which the balance was in favour of the exports, the external trade is shown for each year per head of population, the calculations being made exclusive as well as inclusive of specie, for the purpose of arriving at exact conclusions as regards trade in goods. In the year 1894 the imported money amounted to a sum of £797,843, in 1903 to £712,716, in 1906 to £908,233, and in 1907 to £763,154, making a substantial difference in the rates.

Excluding specie, the trade per head of population increased from £22 1s. 7d. in 1886, to £39 16s. 6d. in 1907: imports from £10 17s. 1d. to £17 19s. 11d., and exports from £11 4s. 6d. to £21 16s. 7d.

Year.	Including Specie.									Excluding Specie.								
	Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).			Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).			Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).			Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).			Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).			Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1886	23	1	5	11	12	2	11	9	3	22	1	7	10	17	1	11	4	6
1887	21	19	8	10	9	5	11	10	3	21	7	5	10	3	4	11	4	1
1888	22	12	11	9	16	4	12	16	7	21	4	0	8	19	5	12	4	7
1889	25	9	11	10	5	6	15	4	5	24	15	9	9	15	6	15	0	3
1890	25	13	10	10	0	2	15	13	8	24	19	4	9	11	0	15	8	4
1891	25	10	4	10	6	6	15	3	10	25	7	10	10	4	3	15	3	7
1892	25	13	2	10	16	3	14	16	11	25	5	6	10	9	11	14	15	7
1893	24	0	9	10	9	0	13	11	9	22	18	11	9	16	5	13	2	6
1894	23	11	9	9	19	11	13	11	10	22	7	11	8	16	5	13	11	6
1895	21	11	10	9	4	10	12	7	0	21	2	8	8	16	8	12	6	0
1896	23	5	8	10	1	11	13	3	9	23	2	2	9	19	1	13	3	1
1897	25	0	11	11	3	3	13	17	8	24	11	7	11	1	7	13	10	0
1898	25	9	3	11	3	7	14	5	8	25	6	11	11	3	1	14	3	10
1899	27	11	5	11	13	1	15	18	4	27	7	8	11	9	8	15	18	0
1900	31	5	9	13	18	10	17	6	11	30	13	8	13	7	4	17	6	4
1901	31	15	0	15	3	10	16	11	2	31	2	9	14	11	11	16	10	10
1902	31	6	0	14	3	11	17	2	1	30	16	6	13	14	8	17	1	10
1903	33	17	10	15	11	10	18	6	0	32	19	6	14	14	5	18	5	1
1904	33	3	8	15	14	7	17	9	1	32	14	2	15	5	4	17	8	10
1905	32	14	10	14	14	11	17	19	11	32	6	6	14	6	11	17	19	7
1906	37	3	9	16	19	8	20	4	1	36	1	2	15	19	5	20	1	9
1907	40	13	3	18	16	6	21	16	9	39	16	6	17	19	11	21	16	7

The highest record of trade (excluding specie) was that for 1874, when the rate per head was £41 4s. 5d., the imports, in consequence of the large expenditure of borrowed money, amounting at that time to £24 17s. per head, against £17 19s. 11d. in 1907.

It has been customary to leave out the Maoris in estimating the sum per head, for their industries and necessities swell the volume of trade in comparatively so slight a measure that the amount head of European population can be more truly ascertained omitting them altogether.

Trade with Different Countries, States, or Colonies.

The trade with the United Kingdom in 1907 amounted £26,811,512, comprising 71·74 per cent. of the total.

With the States of the Australian Commonwealth trade was d during 1907 to the value of £5,348,813, of which New South W claimed £3,117,969, and Victoria £1,938,576, made up as follows

EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND.	£
To New South Wales, 1907	1,341,073
" Victoria, 1907	795,883

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.	£
From New South Wales, 1907	1,776,896
" Victoria, 1907	1,142,693

The latter amounts in each case represent the declared val of the imports into New Zealand from the States mentioned, their export value as given in the New South Wales and Victor returns.

Included in the exports to New Zealand from New South W is coal to the quantity of 220,726 tons, valued at £213,302.

The imports from and exports to the United States in 1 show an increase when compared with the previous year's figu Details of articles imported will be found on page 418.

The principal articles of exported New Zealand products 1907 were :—

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		£
Gum (kauri),	value	381,566
Sheep-skins and pelts	"	156,950
Wool	"	130,261
Phormium fibre	"	29,528
Sausage-skins	"	4,348
Hides	"	1,929
Coal	"	1,765
Grass-seed	"	1,447
Onions	"	1,085
Greenstone	"	550
Tow	"	309
Rabbit-skins	"	293

The following table shows the value of the total trade w the United States for each of the past ten years, 1898 to 1 inclusive, during which period the trade has increased consid ably. But the increase is mostly on the side of the imports fr those States, and especially from the Atlantic ports, from wh there is a far greater output to New Zealand than from the Paci *side.*

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Imports from		Exports to		Total Trade.
	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1898	700,555	99,856	337,059	286,074	1,423,544
1899	687,906	87,403	387,614	45,885	1,208,808
1900	958,286	103,587	424,314	34,482	1,520,669
1901	1,174,745	240,515	332,175	186,904	1,934,339
1902	1,146,575	172,362	447,623	42,341	1,808,901
1903	1,239,535	201,823	563,885	105,764	2,111,007
1904	1,309,302	218,613	542,470	56,451	2,126,836
1905	1,213,204	225,297	641,371	74,930	2,154,802
1906	1,168,271	237,510	569,682	73,110	2,048,573
1907	1,271,552	154,044	702,581	11,482	2,139,659

The development in the decennial period is at the rate of 50 per cent., or an increase in value of £716,115.

Figures showing ten years' trade with Germany exhibit advancing imports, reaching for the year 1907 to the substantial sum of £351,634. Details of articles imported from Germany will be found on page 420.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1898	153,102	17,244	170,346
1899	160,605	28,027	188,632
1900	182,074	24,186	206,260
1901	198,521	10,470	208,991
1902	210,560	9,389	219,949
1903	274,297	17,584	291,881
1904	308,804	23,931	332,735
1905	277,467	38,958	316,425
1906	336,960	54,952	391,912
1907	351,634	66,489	418,123

The principal articles of New Zealand produce exported to Germany in the year 1907 were :—

	£
Gum (kauri)	27,473
Wool	21,205
Scheelite-ore	12,924
Seeds (grass and clover)	1,736
Sausage-skins	1,661
Greenstone	900

The trade with India and Ceylon reached a total of £721,949 against £557,495 in 1906. The imports—tea, rice, castor-oil, wool packs, &c.—were reckoned at £604,219, leaving a balance of £117,73 for exports.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

With Japan New Zealand does a trade which shows great expansion, as illustrated by figures given below, the total value of imports having increased from £30,155 in 1897 to £94,298 in 1907:—

Goods admitted—	1897. £	1902. £	1904. £	1906. £	1907. £
(a.) Free of duty ..	931	20,215	35,710	40,656	94,29
(b.) Subject to duty ..	29,224	35,872	48,919	58,997	
	30,155	56,087	84,629	99,653	94,29

The value of exports to Japan has also increased, but the total is insignificant:—

Year.	Value of Exports. £	Year.	Value of Exports. £
1897 ..	.. 134	1906 ..	.. 4,698
1902 ..	.. 3,780	1907 ..	.. 1,467
1904 ..	.. 1,319		

The principal articles, with their values, imported during 1907 were:—

Principal Articles.	Value. Free of Duty. £	 Subject to Duty. £
Apparel and slops	..	3,895
Basketware and wickerware	..	1,525
Brushes and brooms	..	1,944
Canes and rattans	289	..
China, porcelain, and parianware ..	..	1,845
Cotton piece-goods	..	466
Cotton waste	383	..
Drapery	..	5,161
Drugs and druggists' sundries	..	1,367
Earthenware	..	1,150
Fancy goods and toys	..	7,437
Foods, farinaceous	286	70
Fruits, dried	..	232
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery ..	700	1,721
Grain and pulse, unenumerated ..	..	868
Haberdashery	488	2
Hats and caps	..	469
Hatters' materials	794	..
Hosiery	..	410
Manures	19,441	..
Mats and matting	..	1,693
Paper	383	..
Plants, trees, and shrubs	385	..
Rice	5,165	..
Rugs	..	1,450
Silks, &c.	..	29,531
Stationery	613	117
Textile piece-goods	..	1,808

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

The value of the South African trade from 1898 to 1907 is as follows:—

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1898	72	2,766	2,838
1899	215	90,187	90,402
1900	502	405,419	405,921
1901	386	825,476	825,862
1902	997	754,059	755,056
1903	299	455,187	455,486
1904	804	154,398	155,202
1905	559	176,937	177,496
1906	394	88,674	89,068
1907	1,073	63,727	64,800

TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

The following table gives the value of the imports and exports of the different States comprising what is now the Commonwealth of Australia, and for New Zealand, for the year 1906. The Australian figures are taken from the Official Year-book of the Commonwealth:—

Country.	Total Value of		Excess of Exports over Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	
States of the Commonwealth of Australia—	£	£	£
New South Wales	31,307,000	42,280,000	10,973,000
Victoria	23,796,000	27,464,000	3,668,000
Queensland	8,308,000	12,751,000	4,443,000
South Australia (including Northern Territory)	9,697,000	11,927,000	2,230,000
Western Australia	6,820,000	9,777,000	2,957,000
Tasmania	3,030,000	3,753,000	723,000
New Zealand	15,211,000	18,095,000	2,884,000

In the preceding table is given the total trade inwards and outwards in each case, including oversea and inter-State transportations. In order to form a just idea of the trade of Australasia as a whole, it is necessary to eliminate the inter-State traffic altogether, which has been done in the figures given further on. Prior to the year 1891 the balance of Australasian external trade was in favour of the imports, but in that year (which preceded the financial difficulties of

1893) the scale turned and exports exceeded the imports. This condition has obtained ever since until in the year 1906 the figures stood as under :—

EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

	£
Imports	54,009,108
Exports	82,613,741
Total trade	136,622,849
Excess of exports over imports ..	28,604,633

The trade per head (oversea and inter-State) of the population in each of the States of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand in 1906 was :—

TRADE PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION IN 1906.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
States of the Commonwealth of Australia—									
New South Wales	20	14	8	27	19	10	48	14	6
Victoria	19	8	11	22	8	10	41	17	9
Queensland	15	11	11	23	18	9	39	10	8
South Australia (including Northern Territory)	25	10	6	31	7	11	56	18	5
Western Australia	26	4	11	37	12	4	63	17	3
Tasmania	16	18	11	20	19	8	37	18	7
New Zealand	16	19	8	20	4	1	37	3	9

Figures for the Australian States are again quoted from the Official Year-book of the Commonwealth. But the values of the exports of the Australian States, more especially New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, are largely increased by the inclusion of articles the produce or manufacture of other States and countries.

The value of home productions or manufactures exported from each Australian State and New Zealand in 1906, and the rate per head of mean population, were as follow :—

State or Colony.	Home Produce exported.	Per Head of Population.		
	£	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	32,219,123	21	5	7
Victoria	19,881,233	16	4	1
Queensland	12,511,217	23	9	8
South Australia	7,439,841	19	11	6
Western Australia	9,634,129	37	1	8
Tasmania	3,679,097	20	7	4
New Zealand	17,840,346	19	18	5

The next table sets forth the amount of the trade of each of the above-named States and New Zealand with the United Kingdom in 1906 :—

Country.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	Total Trade with the United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	10,047,928	12,174,155	22,222,083
Victoria	8,617,057	8,926,300	17,543,357
Queensland	2,518,968	2,706,433	5,225,401
South Australia	2,513,376	3,550,935	6,064,311
Western Australia	2,315,966	5,147,346	7,463,312
Tasmania	562,538	377,494	940,032
New Zealand	9,003,229	14,047,176	23,050,405

The statement appended shows the relative importance of Australasia as a market for the productions of the United Kingdom:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCTIONS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1906, TO—

	£
British India and Ceylon	46,751,481
Germany	33,558,954
United States	27,764,905
Australasia	27,629,024
France	20,444,756
Argentine Republic	19,428,641
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	15,249,202
Dominion of Canada	13,688,833
Japan	12,907,675
China	12,199,913
Holland	11,608,723
Belgium	11,595,075
Italy	11,164,694
Egypt	8,935,749
Russia	8,858,388
Turkey	8,095,928
Brazil	7,643,451
Chili	6,077,690
Sweden	5,584,996
Denmark, Iceland, and Greenland	4,867,867
Spain	4,626,004
Straits Settlements	3,965,459
Norway	3,724,446
Java, &c.	3,614,852
Hong Kong	3,065,149
West India Islands and Guiana	2,809,158
Portugal	2,603,960
Portuguese East Africa	2,510,493
Austria-Hungary	2,432,895
Mexico	2,326,279
Uruguay	2,233,227

The exports to other countries did not amount to £2,000,000 in any one case.

Australasia as a whole, with a population of about 5,100,000, thus takes the fourth place in importance for consumption of British produce, the exports thereto being more than half the value of similar exports to British India, with its 300,000,000 inhabitants.

SECTION XI.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

SHIPPING.

THE shipping entered inwards during 1907 comprised 645 vessels, of 1,254,266 tonnage; while entered outwards were 615 vessels, of 1,225,382 tonnage. Comparison with the figures for the previous year shows in the entries an increase of 16 vessels and of 10,614 tons, and in the clearances a decrease of 16 vessels and of 12,832 tons. Of the vessels inwards, 194, of 636,456 tons, were British; 400, of 548,916 tons, colonial; and 51, of 68,894 tons, foreign. Those outwards numbered 185, of 625,006 tons, British; 383, of 537,234 tons, colonial; and 47, of 63,142 tons, foreign. Compared with the figures for 1906 there was an increase of 42 vessels and of 88,314 tons in British vessels entered, a decrease in the colonial shipping entered of 8 vessels, but an increase of 6,645 tons. Foreign shipping shows a decrease of 18 in the number of vessels and of 84,345 tons entered. Of the entries in 1907, 191, of 89,716 tons, were sailing-vessels, and 454, of 1,164,550 tons, steamers. Of the clearances, 174, of 80,832 tons, were sailing-vessels, and 441, of 1,144,550 tons, steamers. The shipping inwards and outwards for ten years is given in the table following:—

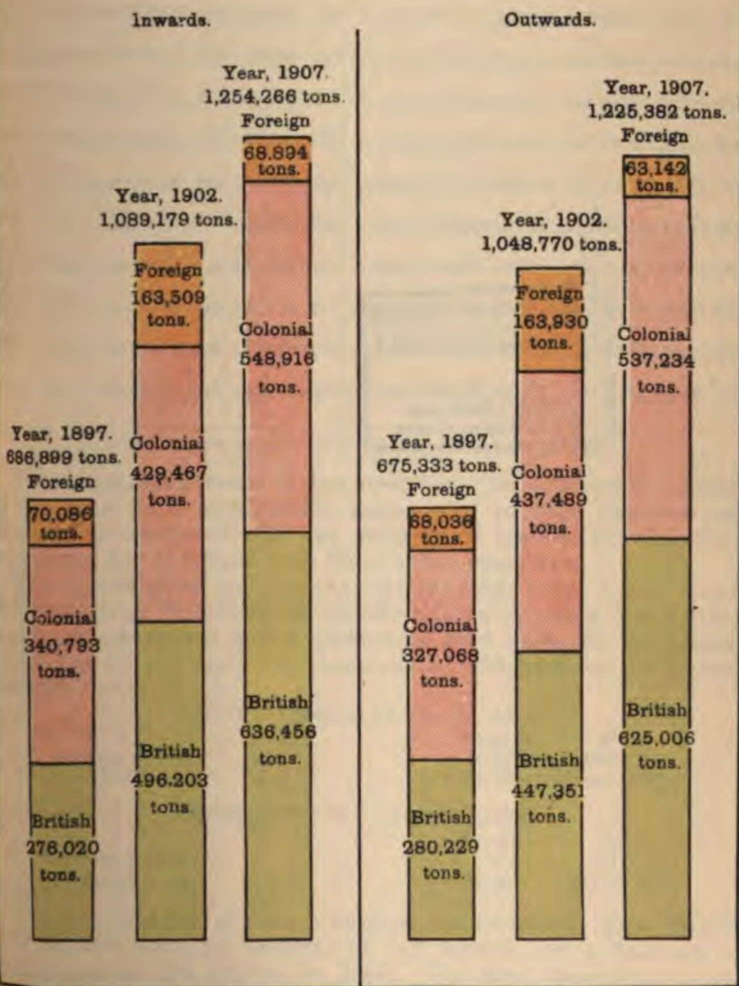
VESSELS ENTERED, 1898–1907.

Year.	Total Number.			British.			Colonial.			Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1898	620	765,255	24,081	152	329,065	7,910	399	369,840	13,897	69	66,350	2,274
1899	609	811,183	23,929	149	350,861	6,986	388	392,671	14,666	72	67,651	2,277
1900	616	854,632	23,791	156	392,394	7,183	393	392,519	14,135	67	69,719	2,473
1901	688	1,063,274	29,724	175	448,688	7,713	441	461,729	16,063	72	152,857	5,948
1902	638	1,089,179	30,264	172	496,203	8,871	395	429,467	15,305	71	163,509	6,088
1903	617	1,102,064	30,600	145	455,741	7,799	403	478,419	16,497	69	167,904	6,304
1904	629	1,154,569	31,478	149	495,667	8,548	410	496,427	16,901	70	162,475	6,029
1905	627	1,139,410	31,429	130	462,851	8,005	423	500,467	17,187	74	176,092	6,237
1906	629	1,243,652	32,528	152	548,142	9,212	408	542,271	18,042	69	153,239	5,274
1907	645	1,254,266	31,425	194	636,456	11161	400	548,916	18,136	51	68,894	2,128

DIAGRAM No. 5.

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING

Entered Inwards and Outwards,
1897, 1902, and 1907.



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VESSELS CLEARED, 1898-1907.

Year.	Total Number.			British.			Colonial.			Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1898..	622	765,793	24,130	150	322,150	7,898	403	377,102	13,948	69	66,541	2,284
1899..	604	807,866	24,117	152	355,442	7,194	379	386,219	14,656	73	66,205	2,267
1900..	613	825,275	23,481	149	368,241	6,978	397	388,436	14,153	67	68,598	2,350
1901..	691	1,075,906	30,028	177	462,179	7,954	441	458,994	16,106	73	154,783	5,968
1902..	611	1,048,770	29,294	152	447,351	7,983	385	437,489	15,171	74	163,930	6,140
1903..	608	1,113,165	30,660	141	462,122	7,890	401	485,337	16,503	66	165,706	6,267
1904..	620	1,144,764	31,049	146	487,961	8,341	403	493,270	16,659	71	163,533	6,049
1905..	627	1,141,552	31,219	130	465,171	8,039	421	500,371	16,941	76	176,010	6,239
1906..	631	1,238,214	32,237	149	538,494	8,775	413	545,026	18,173	69	154,094	5,289
1907..	615	1,225,382	30,840	185	625,006	10,864	383	537,234	17,918	47	63,142	2,058

NOTE.—Coasting-vessels are not included in the above table.

The noticeable feature in the operations for the period covered by the table is a considerable increase of tonnage inwards and outwards as compared with the numbers of vessels, showing that larger ships are now used than those of ten years ago.

The figures given apply to the external trade only; but in a new country such as New Zealand, as yet deficient in roads, but having an extensive seaboard and a number of good harbours, the coastal trade must be relatively very large, as is evidenced by the figures next given:—

SHIPPING ENTERED COASTWISE, 1907.

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	4,479	260,028
Steamers	20,794	10,981,579

SHIPPING CLEARED COASTWISE, 1907.

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	4,402	255,532
Steamers	20,695	10,913,497

The total number of vessels entered coastwise was thus 25,273, of 11,241,607 tons, an increase of 148 vessels, but a decrease of 90,154 tons on the figures for 1906. The total clearances coastwise were 25,097 vessels, of 11,169,029 tons, an increase of 93 vessels, but a decrease of 152,793 tons on the number for the previous year.

REGISTERED VESSELS.

The number and tonnage of the registered vessels belonging to the several ports on the 31st December, 1907 (distinguishing sailing-vessels and steamers), was as under :—

REGISTERED VESSELS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Ports.	Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
Auckland	209	20,076	18,611	128	16,503	9,580
Napier	7	640	627	22	2,640	1,621
Wellington	24	3,978	3,811	39	8,198	4,227
Nelson	10	298	280	12	1,540	853
Timaru	2	1,649	1,577	1	942	488
Lyttelton	23	4,740	4,577	11	2,809	1,074
Dunedin	39	13,761	13,307	83	117,025	70,255
Invercargill	9	1,231	1,179	9	971	531
Totals	323	46,373	43,967	305	150,628	88,629

RAILWAYS.

The history and progress of railways in New Zealand was specially described in the Year-book of 1894, as was also the line partly built by the New Zealand Midland Railway Company. An account of the line belonging to the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company was published in the Year-book for 1895.

In the year 1860 a contract was let for the construction of the first New Zealand railway. Up to the year 1870 there were only 46 miles of railway in operation. In that year the construction of railways came to be part of the public-works policy just then initiated, and the Railways Act of 1870 authorised certain lines to be made and surveys of others. In 1876 the abolition of the provinces placed the earlier-constructed railways in the hands of the General Government. At that time there were 718 miles open for traffic.

The length of Government railways open for traffic on the 31st March, 1908, was 2,474 miles, of which 953 were situated in the North Island and 1,521 in the South Island.

The sections of the North Island lines consist of the Kawakawa, 8 miles; Whangarei, 23; Kaihu, 17; Auckland, 395; Gisborne–Karaka, 20 miles; and the Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth, 490 miles. The South Island sections comprise the Hurunui–Bluff, with branches, 1,288 miles; Westland, 125; Westport, 31; Nelson, 43; Picton, 34 miles. The estimated total cost of construction to 31st March, 1908, was £24,365,647 (besides £2,369,493 spent on unopened lines), and the average cost per mile of open line £9,849.

The following statement shows the number of miles of Government railways open, the number of train-miles travelled and of passengers carried, and the tonnage of goods traffic, for the past eighteen years:—

Year.	Length open.	Train-mileage.	Passengers.	Season Tickets issued.	Goods and Live-stock *
					Tons.
1890-91	1,842	2,894,776	3,433,629	13,881	2,134,023
1891-92	1,869	3,010,489	3,555,764	16,341	2,122,987
1892-93	1,886	3,002,174	3,759,044	16,504	2,258,235
1893-94	1,948	3,113,231	3,972,701	17,226	2,128,709
1894-95	1,993	3,221,620	3,905,578	28,623	2,123,343
1895-96	2,014	3,307,226	4,162,426	36,233	2,175,943
1896-97	2,018	3,409,218	4,439,387	43,069	2,461,127
1897-98	2,055	3,666,483	4,672,264	48,660	2,628,746
1898-99	2,090	3,968,708	4,955,553	55,027	2,744,441
1899-1900 ..	2,104	4,187,893	5,468,284	63,335	3,251,716
1900-1901 ..	2,212	4,620,971	6,243,593	82,921	3,461,331
1901-1902 ..	2,235	5,066,360	7,356,136	100,778	3,667,039
1902-1903 ..	2,291	5,443,333	7,575,390	118,431	3,918,261
1903-1904 ..	2,328	5,685,399	8,306,383	129,919	4,259,217
1904-1905 ..	2.374	6,107,079	8,514,112	140,453	4,185,468
1905-1906 ..	2,407	6,413,573	8,826,382	147,989	4,415,166
1906-1907 ..	2,458	6,755,454	9,600,786	165,504	4,824,563
1907-1908 ..	2,474	7,051,274	9,756,716	185,174	5,070,176

The traffic in local products for the past eighteen years was:—

Year.	Wool.	Timber.	Grain.	Minerals.	Horses and Cattle.	Sheep and Pigs.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	Number.
1890-91 ..	87,701	153,078	528,683	828,079	44,999	1,313,155
1891-92 ..	85,888	170,521	442,277	873,899	47,618	1,117,253
1892-93 ..	96,842	169,910	523,637	884,031	46,590	1,359,860
1893-94 ..	101,340	183,192	411,191	864,538	51,573	1,394,456
1894-95 ..	103,328	198,578	388,556	857,917	52,075	1,563,213
1895-96 ..	99,363	213,132	374,699	878,659	50,766	1,893,058
1896-97 ..	98,958	257,825	423,888	1,032,252	47,256	2,016,437
1897-98 ..	103,055	313,073	427,448	1,048,868	54,871	2,399,379
1898-99 ..	97,396	310,266	420,071	1,147,353	66,226	2,552,745
1899-1900 ..	104,621	334,677	764,033	1,218,698	76,537	2,559,836
1900-1901 ..	96,519	380,803	772,571	1,366,241	84,289	2,463,250
1901-1902 ..	101,878	427,153	813,345	1,443,792	95,384	2,780,019
1902-1903 ..	116,309	436,008	718,376	1,604,426	115,198	3,883,177
1903-1904 ..	101,316	509,712	820,453	1,744,323	122,064	3,826,646
1904-1905 ..	107,625	493,327	732,480	1,806,360	126,575	3,490,752
1905-1906 ..	116,086	534,533	772,258	1,938,548	136,319	3,441,387
1906-1907 ..	128,161	567,835	770,706	2,135,446	150,801	4,776,223
1907-1908 ..	120,593	616,892	739,568	2,319,913	169,174	4,719,087

* The equivalent tonnage for live-stock has been given.

The revenue for the year 1907–8 amounted to £2,761,938; and the total expenditure to £1,949,759. The net revenue—£812,179—*was equal to a rate of £3·33* per cent. on the capital cost;

the percentage of expenditure to revenue was 70·59. The earnin on some of the lines ranged as high as £10 17s. 1d. per cent.

The particulars of the revenue and expenditure for the pa eighteen years are given herewith :—

Year.	Passenger-fares.	Parcels, Luggage, and Mails.	Goods and Live-stock.	Rents and Miscellaneous	Total.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue	Percentages of Expenditure to Revenue.	Percentages of Revenue to
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£ s.
1890-91	353,593	38,997	690,779	38,332	1,121,701	700,703	420,998	62·47	2 18
1891-92	364,617	41,795	671,469	37,550	1,115,431	706,517	408,914	63·34	2 15
1892-93	390,619	44,801	707,785	38,316	1,181,521	732,141	449,380	61·97	3 1
1893-94	402,019	45,206	686,469	39,098	1,172,792	735,358	437,434	62·70	2 1
1894-95	385,149	43,270	683,726	38,706	1,150,851	732,160	418,691	63·62	2 1
1895-96	389,234	54,736	698,115	40,956	1,183,041	751,368	431,673	63·51	2 1
1896-97	410,160	58,084	774,163	43,751	1,286,158	789,054	497,104	61·35	3
1897-98	433,430	60,872	837,589	44,117	1,376,008	857,191	518,817	62·30	3
1898-99	475,553	66,418	882,077	45,617	1,469,665	929,737	539,928	63·26	3
1899-00	515,020	68,488	985,723	54,660	1,623,891	1,052,358	571,533	64·80	3
1900-01	544,976	72,712	1,051,694	57,854	1,727,236	1,127,847	599,389	65·30	3
1901-02	621,019	79,561	1,110,575	63,431	1,874,586	1,252,237	622,349	66·80	3
1902-03	625,698	87,273	1,189,101	71,966	1,974,038	1,343,415	630,623	68·05	3 6
1903-04	704,660	110,151	1,298,169	72,661	2,180,641	1,438,724	741,917	65·98	3 11
1904-05	738,158	115,051	1,277,976	78,046	2,209,231	1,492,900	716,331	67·58	3 6
1905-06	786,873	142,642	1,346,038	74,151	2,349,704	1,621,239	728,465	69·00	3 4
1906-07	892,053	151,913	1,498,686	81,948	2,624,600	1,812,482	812,118	69·06	3 9
1907-08	912,978	176,876	1,582,328	89,756	2,761,938	1,949,759	812,179	70·59	3 6

NOTE.—For 1895-96 and subsequent years the railways have been credited with th value of services performed for other Government departments, and debited with th value of work done for the railways by other departments.

The revenue per (average) mile of railway open during th year was £1,115, and the expenditure £787 ; equal to 7s. 9¾d. an 5s. 6¼d. per train-mile respectively.

The total number of miles travelled by trains was 7,051,274.

In addition to the above railways, there were 113 miles private lines open for traffic on the 31st March, 1908—including th Wellington-Manawatu Railway, 84 miles.

The cost of the construction of the Wellington-Manawatu Ra way is now shown on the books of the company as £828,37 being at the rate of £9,862 per mile. The term "cost of co struction," as applied to railways, includes value of equipmen rolling-stock, &c., not merely the road-line and buildings. T gross earnings for the twelve months ended the 29th Februar 1908, amounted to £160,561, and the working-expenses to £98,41 equivalent to 61·28 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Negotiations for the acquisition of this line by the State a practically complete, and it is proposed to take over the property December of the current year.

Australasian Railways.

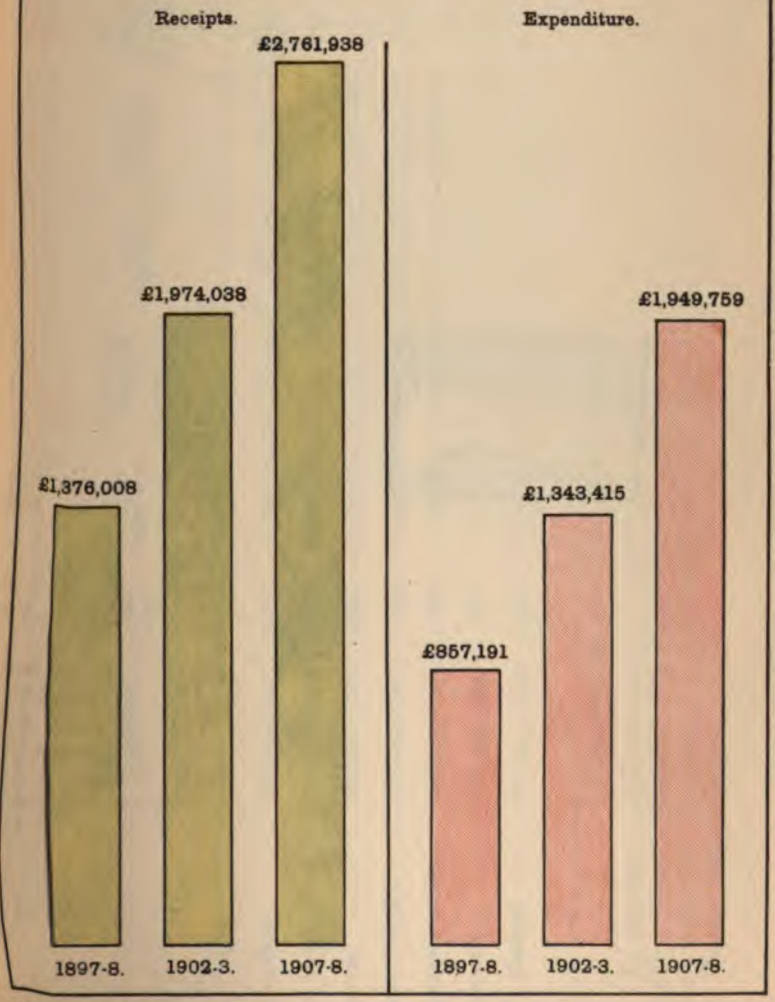
Government railways open for traffic in Australasia :—

DIAGRAM No. 6.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Revenue and Expenditure,

1897-8, 1902-3, 1907-8. (Financial Years.)



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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Country.		Year ended	A[illegible]e M[illegible]s open.	Train-miles Run.	Cost of Construction of Open Lines.	Gross Receipts.	Working-expenses.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Cost.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.	
										Passenger-cars.	Goods and Live-stock trucks.
					£	£	£	%			
Queensland	..	30 June, 1907	3,137	6,126,136	21,839,081	1,829,673	912,638	4·20	350	462	7,617
New South Wales	..	30 June, 1907	3,428	12,949,068	44,700,230	4,709,406	2,499,741	4·94	656	764	11,379
Victoria ..	..	30 June, 1907	3,395	10,035,914	41,533,136	4,012,641	2,353,303	4·00	497	1,233	10,625
South Australia	..	30 June, 1907	1,960	4,365,144	14,879,424	1,589,386	881,285	4·76	335	329	6,044
Western Australia	..	30 June, 1907	1,676	4,180,796	10,300,938	1,537,333	1,135,907	3·90	321	300	6,190
Tasmania ..	..	30 June, 1907	*470	981,379	†3,943,359	258,223	185,500	1·84	76	143	1,379
New Zealand	..	31 Mar., 1908	2,469	7,051,274	24,365,647	2,761,938	1,949,759	3·33	410	1,002	15,475

* Includes 7½ miles private lines worked by Government. † State railways only.

In addition to the Government lines open for traffic in 1905, New South Wales had 81 miles of private railway; South Australia, 34½ miles; Western Australia, 694½ miles (partly used for timber conveyance); Queensland, 103; Tasmania, 155½ miles, 7⅓ miles of which are worked by Government; and New Zealand, on 31st March, 1908, 113 miles.

Postal and Electric Telegraph.

There were 2,064 post-offices in New Zealand at the end of 190

The number of letters, letter-cards, post-cards, books, an pattern-packets, newspapers, and parcels dealt with during the yea compared with the number handled in 1906, was as under :—

	Total Number dealt with. 1907.	Total Number dealt with. 1906.	Increase.
Letters	83,600,316	77,402,197	6,198,119
Letter-cards	1,814,241	1,682,369	131,872
Post-cards	6,722,016	5,792,808	929,208
			Decrease.
Books and pattern-packets	23,781,665	23,894,209	112,544
			Increase.
Newspapers	25,417,073	23,716,431	1,700,642
Parcels	801,937	448,171	353,766

The average number of letters, &c., posted per head of the popu lation in each of the past seven years was,—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Letters and letter-cards	63·49	68·07	70·38	73·40	76·09	82·13	86·46
Post-cards	1·88	1·55	1·68	2·43	3·38	5·71	6·63
Books and parcels	21·09	21·45	21·80	21·62	24·90	23·97	23·82
Newspapers	17·81	16·79	17·20	18·23	19·87	19·04	19·56

The facilities afforded for the transmission of parcels through th Post Office to places within and without the Dominion have prove of much convenience to the public. The regulations admit of parce up to 11 lb. in weight being sent to almost all the importa countries of the world.

The following table shows the number of parcels exchanged wi the United Kingdom, the Australian States, &c., in 1906 and 1907 :-

Country.	Number of Parcels.			
	Received.		Despatched.	
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906
United Kingdom and foreign countries *viâ* London	91,065	65,806	11,098	9,57
United States	4,924	6,757	1,124	1,38
Vancouver	509	491	377	25
Victoria	8,377	7,739	3,453	3,20
New South Wales	12,153	11,506	5,257	4,92
South Australia	528	494	502	52
Queensland	759	706	749	74
Tasmania	483	442	707	7
Western Australia	359	357	530	5
Samoa	24	12	212	20
Fiji	133	87	468	3
Ceylon	303	283	103	1
Uruguay	..	..	88	
Cape Colony	418	416	185	1
Natal	105	85	300	
India	862	781	256	
Totals	121,002	95,962	25,409	23,

The declared value of the parcels received from places outside the Dominion was £310,219, on which the Customs duty amounted to £49,108 14s. 1d.

The number and weight of parcels dealt with from 1898 to 1907 are given. The word "parcels" in the first-named table includes the parcels herein mentioned:—

—	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Parcels, No.	204,603	223,350	233,456	273,442	291,670	327,629	357,504	392,017	448,171	801,937
Weight, lb.	698,301	765,836	794,994	928,237	1,034,342	1,161,584	1,279,707	1,386,723	1,638,231	2,863,909

Money-orders and Postal Notes.

The number of offices open for the transaction of money-order business at the end of 1907 was 579.

During 1907, 441,487 money-orders, for a total sum of £1,773,590 17s. 1d., were issued at the various post-offices. The money-orders from places beyond New Zealand and payable in the Dominion numbered 32,012, for the amount of £132,150 12s.

The number of offices open for the sale of postal notes at the end of 1907–8 was 707: 1,092,631 postal notes were sold, value £347,300. Commission amounted to £6,864

The notes paid numbered 1,082,516, value £344,841 18s.

Mail-services.

The cost of the various mail-services between England and New Zealand was, in 1907, as follows:—

SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE.	1907.		
	£	s.	d.
Payments—			
Subsidies, &c.	4,234	4	5
Interprovincial and other charges ..	1,184	17	5
	£5,419	1	10
Receipts—			
Contributions from Fiji	6	11	4
Postages collected in the Dominion ..	2,361	5	3
	£2,367	16	7
Loss to the Dominion	£3,051	5	3

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND ORIENT LINES SERVICES.	£	s.	d.
Payments—			
To P. and O. and Orient Lines	4,915	10	2
Transit across Australia	1,853	1	6
" European Continent ..	1,434	4	7
Gratuities to Australia	8,445	10	9
Payments made for Australian-New Zealand conveyance on behalf of United Kingdom and Foreign Offices ..	3,202	6	2
	£19,850	13	2

Receipts—	£	s.	d.
Postages collected from England and from foreign offices	3,202	6	2
Postages collected in the Dominion ..	11,948	2	8
	£15,150	8	10
Loss to the Dominion	£4,700	4	4

The total amount of postages collected and contributions received for these services in 1907 was £17,518 5s. 5d.

The average number of days in 1907 within which the mails were delivered between London and each of the undermentioned ports in New Zealand was:—

London to—	San Francisco Service. Weir Line.	San Francisco Service. Oceanic S.S. Coy.	P. and O. Line.	Orient Line.
Auckland	41·25	37·67	37·69	38·35
Wellington ..	42·75	38·67	38·77	39·23
Dunedin	44·25	39·67	38·65	38·65
Bluff	45·00	40·42	38·15	38·15

Electric Telegraph.

The first Government telegraph-lines in New Zealand were constructed by the provincial authorities.

The Canterbury Provincial Government opened a line between Christchurch and Lyttelton in the beginning of the year 1863. On the 12th February, 1864, the Southland Provincial Government opened a line between Invercargill and the Bluff. The General Government subsequently acquired both the above-named lines, and further established communication by wire between Dunedin and Invercargill, also Dunedin and Christchurch, on the 25th May, 1865.

Messrs. Driver and McLean, merchants, of Dunedin, erected a private line between Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which was opened to the public in 1861, and acquired by the General Government some time after the opening of through communication between Lyttelton, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Bluff, referred to above.

There were 9,656 miles of telegraph-line open at the end of March, 1908, carrying 29,344 miles of wire. 7,042,923 telegrams were transmitted during the year; of these, the private and Press messages numbered 6,958,279, which, together with telephone exchange and other telegraph receipts, yielded a revenue of £344,251 0s. 6d.

There were thirty-one central exchanges and eighty-two sub-exchanges on the 31st March, 1908. The number of connections increased from 17,403 in March, 1907, to 23,981 in March, 1908. The subscriptions to these exchanges during the financial year amounted to £116,852 13s. 10d.

The capital expended on the equipment, &c., of the several tele- e exchanges up to the 31st March, 1908, was £508,408 7s. 8d.

Pacific Cable.

The cable, opened for traffic between New Zealand and Australia and Fiji on the 9th April, 1902, was completed to Bamfield, Vancouver Island, on the 31st October following, and opened for international business on the 8th December, 1902.

The route is from Doubtless Bay, New Zealand, to Vancouver, Canada, *viâ* Norfolk Island, Fiji, and Fanning Island. The Australian connection is at Norfolk Island. The deep-sea portion of the Vancouver–Fanning Island cable is stated to be the longest in the world. Following the opening of the cable a much faster service between New Zealand, America, and Europe has resulted.

SECTION XII.—OCCUPATION OF LAND; AND LIVE-STOCK.

The occupation of land must not be confused with ownership,* because there are large parcels of lands held which are unused and unoccupied. Neither can lands occupied be properly compared with the returns of Crown lands alienated or in process of alienation, for certain lands have passed into the hands of Europeans which were never made waste lands of the Crown.

The occupied lands for 1907–8 have been returned by the Department of Agriculture at 37,564,288 acres, including Crown lands leased for pastoral purposes only, or 155,815 acres in excess of the area for the preceding year.

The comparatively small increase in the area of occupied lands is apparently mainly, if not altogether, caused by some of the Crown pastoral leases expiring and not being renewed.

Tables are given showing the numbers and acreages of holdings grouped according to size, for the last five years in which the Department of Agriculture has compiled the information.

In 1895 the holdings of over 1 acre in extent, as returned to the Registrar-General, numbered only 46,676. Holdings occupied by Maoris were excluded, besides holdings of exactly 1 acre, also gardens and orchards attached to residences.†

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* The latest information in reference to ownership of land which is available gives figures up to the 31st March, 1906. It is contained in Parliamentary Return B.-17A of the year 1907, and states the total number of owners of land (town and country holdings of all sizes) to be 128,019. The most important figures (showing ownership of *productive* land) are those of freeholders outside boroughs and town districts, and excluding holdings of under 5 acres. These figures are:—

NEW ZEALAND OWNERS (OVER 5 ACRES).

Year 1906	45,068	Year 1889	37,432
" 1902	43,735	" 1886	34,450
" 1892	38,935	" 1883	30,764

Three tables are appended to this section showing freehold lands held on 31st March, 1906, classified according to area and value.

† At the census of April, 1906, the actual number of persons described in the census schedules as having occupations necessitating their occupying holdings of land was 43,438. This number includes 29,927 farmers, 3,903 runholders, 1,107 market-gardeners, 432 horti-[illegible]sts or gardeners, 7,172 dairy-farmers, 467 fruit-growers, 30 vignerons, 323 poultry-[illegible]s, 33 bee-farmers, and 44 others.

Occupied Lands: Holdings.

[This and the succeeding statement deal with the full extent of occupied land, *including* Crown pastoral leases.]

Sizes of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
1 acre to 10 acres, inclusive	18,731	19,529	19,787	20,455	21,186
10 acres to 50 „	11,386	11,518	11,745	12,012	12,147
50 „ 100 „	7,245	7,540	7,562	7,767	7,760
100 „ 200 „	9,570	9,822	9,950	10,251	10,098
200 „ 320 „	6,145	6,408	6,531	6,820	6,827
320 „ 640 „	6,566	7,043	7,219	7,497	7,602
640 „ 1,000 „	2,497	2,609	2,750	2,936	3,011
1,000 „ 5,000 „	3,075	3,318	3,497	3,682	3,816
5,000 „ 10,000 „	379	395	408	415	436
10,000 „ 20,000 „	223	225	237	248	247
20,000 „ 50,000 „	169	177	166	167	153
50,000 acres and over	106	96	90	88	84
	66,092	68,680	69,942	72,338	73,367

The holdings are shown to have increased by the number of 7,275 since 1903–4.

The total acreage of occupied land for each of the last five years is shown :—

Occupied Lands : Acreages.

Sizes of Holdings in Acres.	1903-4. Acres.	1904-5. Acres.	1905-6. Acres.	1906-7. Acres.	1907-8. Acres.
1 to 10 inclusive ...	76,464	79,136	79,926	81,339	86,870
10 „ 50 „ ...	319,241	321,444	324,375	328,657	340,498
50 „ 100 „ ...	570,736	590,962	591,209	599,236	604,567
100 „ 200 „ ...	1,462,747	1,497,078	1,514,084	1,544,242	1,533,048
200 „ 320 „ ...	1,594,245	1,665,285	1,692,824	1,742,123	1,764,903
320 „ 640 „ ...	3,016,780	3,214,473	3,306,475	3,390,762	3,491,728
640 „ 1,000 „ ...	2,007,817	2,129,093	2,220,149	2,354,891	2,425,028
1,000 „ 5,000 „ ...	6,171,815	6,523,951	6,955,310	7,212,587	7,677,624
5,000 „ 10,000 „ ...	2,612,806	2,706,225	2,874,562	2,822,030	2,994,820
10,000 „ 20,000 „ ...	3,383,033	3,265,856	3,278,498	3,536,334	3,365,132
20,000 „ 50,000 „ ...	5,107,555	5,317,969	5,273,472	4,911,977	4,870,772
50,000 and over „ ...	10,153,242	9,199,682	9,056,576	8,884,295	8,409,298
	36,476,481	36,511,154	37,167,460	37,408,473	37,564,288

In regard to holdings, out of a total of 73,367 in 1908 the large proportion of 41,093, or 56·01 per cent., were from 1 to 100 acres in extent; 51,191, or 69·77 per cent., were from 1 to 200 acres; and 58,018, or 79·08 per cent., were from 1 to 320 acres in size. The total number over 320 acres was only 15,349, or 20·92 per cent. of the whole, thus indicating a considerable degree of moderately close settlement, although the area of the holdings over the 320-acres limit necessarily shows as very large in a table which includes the Crown pastoral leases. The plan of excluding these leases from the table showing the holdings in classes has its advantages, though not now adopted.

Excluding the Crown pastoral leases, the average area of occupied holdings was 382 acres in 1903–4, and 363 acres in 1907–8. Leaving out all areas under 10 acres, the average was 535 acres in the former and 512 acres in the latter year.

The extent of land *occupied* as shown in the returns according to tenure is tabulated for each provincial district. The acreage in the last column of the statement is apparently short of the actual facts, judging from the figures shown in the table of "Crown Tenants," as given in the report of the Surveyor-General. The difference may lie in what has been returned for Crown pastoral leases to the agricultural-statistics collectors and the areas on which rent is paid given by the Lands Department.

OCCUPATION OF LAND: TENURE.

Provincial Districts.	Total of Holdings.	Freehold.	Leased from Individuals or Public Bodies.	Leased from Natives.	Held from Crown under Different Tenures.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	6,547,150	4,015,520	406,894	591,016	1,533,72
Taranaki	1,219,680	611,130	196,622	129,551	282,37
Hawke's Bay	3,000,985	1,758,781	294,735	584,527	362,94
Wellington	4,133,489	2,507,116	538,788	417,485	670,10
Marlborough	2,417,461	743,238	92,280	22,498	1,559,44
Nelson	2,155,300	988,752	99,285	25,220	1,042,04
Westland	645,496	53,915	22,527	3,995	565,05
Canterbury	6,669,193	2,768,892	1,003,910	13,045	2,883,34
Otago—					
Otago portion ..	7,639,494	1,546,691	637,918	8,172	5,446,71
Southland portion ..	3,136,040	1,361,103	526,189	8,325	1,240,4
Totals	37,564,288	16,355,138	3,819,148	1,803,834	15,586,1

Arranged according to the number of holdings, the provinci districts stand in order as under:—

Auckland	21,082 holdings.
Otago	14,640 „
Canterbury	11,849 „
Wellington	10,871 „
Taranaki	5,496 „
Hawke's Bay	3,602 „
Nelson	3,494 „
Marlborough	1,445 „
Westland	888 „

The occupied holdings of the North Island now considerably outnumber those of the South Island, the numbers being—North Island, 41,051; South Island, 32,316. For the year 1898–99 the returns showed 29,543 holdings for the South Island, against 33,096 for the North.

The full details of holdings and acreages, classified according to ize, for the year 1907–8 will be found in the following table:—

OCCUPATION OF LAND: NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS (INCLUDING CROWN PASTORAL LEASES).

As compiled by the Department of Agriculture.

TABLE showing for the Year 1907–8 the Occupied Holdings and the Acreages (including Crown Pastoral Leases) in Groups of Sizes, according to the Provincial Districts.

Provincial District.	Total of Holdings.	1-10 Acres, inclusive.	Over 10-50 Acres, inclusive.	Over 50-100 Acres, inclusive.	Over 100-200 Acres, inclusive.	Over 200-320 Acres, inclusive.	Over 320-640 Acres, inclusive	Over 640-1,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 1,000-5,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 5,000-10,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 10,000-20,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 20,000-50,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 50,000 Acres.
Auckland: Area in acres ...	6,547,150	22,788	103,013	185,266	458,327	516,012	945,477	648,785	1,971,508	675,115	459,012	471,796	90,051
Number of holdings ...	*21 082*	*6,168*	*3,539*	*2,353*	*3,020*	*1,976*	*2,062*	*810*	*1,004*	*100*	*35*	*14*	*1*
Taranaki: Area in acres ...	1,219,680	4,783	22,947	67,379	200,054	176,676	235,991	141,911	342,032	15,287	12,620	...	...
Number of holdings ...	*5,496*	*914*	*782*	*849*	*1,358*	*690*	*520*	*179*	*201*	*2*	*1*	...	...
Hawke's Bay: Area in acres ...	3,000,985	5,878	17,528	23,197	51,471	50,857	129,700	137,576	601,329	483,978	578,378	716,278	204,815
Number of holdings ...	*3,602*	*1,281*	*648*	*300*	*283*	*204*	*282*	*174*	*296*	*68*	*40*	*23*	*3*
Wellington: Area in acres ...	4,133,489	14,580	45,517	91,448	243,456	236,156	562,653	412,316	1,190,853	470,041	402,844	196,379	267,246
Number of holdings ...	*10,871*	*3,132*	*1,665*	*1,152*	*1,574*	*919*	*1,222*	*500*	*597*	*69*	*29*	*8*	*4*
Marlborough: Area in acres ...	2,417,461	1,340	4,914	8,690	22,404	26,738	98,358	78,320	388,538	112,380	184,896	515,320	975,563
Number of holdings ...	*1,445*	*365*	*185*	*114*	*155*	*102*	*210*	*95*	*166*	*16*	*12*	*17*	*8*
Nelson: Area in acres	2,155,300	3,521	19,457	34,125	65,086	82,854	166,430	130,756	366,521	68,109	174,335	278,265	765,841
Number of holdings ...	*3,494*	*882*	*676*	*433*	*443*	*317*	*364*	*164*	*180*	*9*	*11*	*9*	*6*
Westland: Area in acres ...	645,496	756	3,854	6,581	17,568	24,261	42,291	21,812	43,242	115,276	250,558	68,137	51,160
Number of holdings ...	*888*	*285*	*125*	*87*	*113*	*93*	*95*	*28*	*24*	*17*	*17*	*3*	*1*
Canterbury: Area in acres ...	6,669,193	16,090	62,083	88,346	192,545	242,213	507,244	319,304	1,332,646	376,409	425,825	901,840	2,204,648
Number of holdings ...	*11,849*	*3,964*	*2,214*	*1,169*	*1,285*	*952*	*1,092*	*420*	*613*	*59*	*34*	*24*	*23*
Otago—													
Otago portion: Area in acres	7,639,494	10,762	39,527	67,895	161,656	210,626	403,563	296,116	979,788	495,973	589,374	1,238,478	3,145,736
Number of holdings ...	*8,922*	*2,746*	*1,477*	*890*	*1,092*	*810*	*888*	*346*	*487*	*70*	*46*	*38*	*32*
Southland portion: Area, acres	3,136,040	6,372	21,658	31,640	120,481	198,510	400,021	238,132	461,167	182,252	287,290	484,279	704,238
Number of holdings ...	*5,718*	*1,449*	*836*	*413*	*775*	*764*	*867*	*295*	*248*	*26*	*22*	*17*	*6*
Totals { Area in acres ...	37,564,288	86,870	340,498	604,567	1,533,048	1,764,903	3,491,728	2,425,028	7,677,624	2,994,820	3,365,132	4,870,772	8,409,298
Totals { *Number of holdings*	*73,367*	*21,186*	*12,147*	*7,760*	*10,098*	*6,827*	*7,602*	*3,011*	*3,816*	*436*	*247*	*153*	*84*

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

From the tables following it will be seen that of the total area of w Zealand (66,861,440 acres) there was held as freehold on 31st rch, 1906, more than eighteen million and a half acres. The ance is in the hands of the Crown, Native owners, local bodies, urch, education, friendly societies, and other public bodies. The mber of freeholders of country lands (*i.e.*, exclusive of those in roughs and townships), with the area held, and the capital and nimproved values of same on 31st March, 1906, is as follows :—

Size of Holdings in Acres.	Number of Owners.	Total Area.	Capital Value.	Unimproved Value.
		Acres.	£	£
5 and under 320 ..	35,200	3,394,753	31,228,148	20,377,057
320 " 640 ..	5,107	2,299,646	14,318,119	10,082,449
640 " 1,000 ..	1,862	1,475,859	8,472,107	5,931,751
1,000 " 2,000 ..	1,553	2,142,807	11,065,710	7,963,977
2,000 " 5,000 ..	864	2,618,608	11,555,333	8,479,100
5,000 " 10,000 ..	278	1,955,348	7,001,042	5,176,287
10,000 " 20,000 ..	129	1,817,562	6,192,167	4,669,180
20,000 " 30,000 ..	40	1,002,816	2,910,630	2,182,82[illegible]
30,000 " 40,000 ..	14	474,822	1,299,027	948,76[illegible]
40,000 " 50,000 ..	8	353,100	510,849	447,16[illegible]
50,000 " 100,000 ..	12	833,000	1,005,416	789,58[illegible]
150,000 and over	1	223,242	331,985	240,64[illegible]
Totals	45,068	18,591,563	95,890,533	67,288,774

In addition to the above there were 82,951 owners of town lands having a capital value of £65,881,225.

NUMBER OF FREEHOLDERS (EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN BOROUGHS OR TOWNSHIPS) WITH SIZES OF HOLDINGS.

Sizes of Holdings, in Acres.	Number of Freeholders in					
	1883.	1886.	1889.	1892.	1902.	1906.
5 and under 320	25,407	28,521	31,324	32,211	34,800	35,200
320 " 640	2,695	2,982	3,189	3,553	4,735	5,107
640 " 1,000	931	1,043	1,035	1,143	1,580	1,862
1,000 " 2,000	816	916	906	992	1,369	1,553
2,000 " 5,000	465	509	507	566	775	864
5,000 " 10,000	203	220	221	208	260	278
10,000 " 20,000	141	151	134	148	123	129
20,000 " 30,000	49	43	50	45	40	40
30,000 " 40,000	23	31	26	30	21	14
40,000 " 50,000	11	5	13	9	9	8
50,000 " 100,000	19	25	18	20	18	12
100,000 " 150,000	2	2	2	4	2	..
150,000 and over ..	2	2	7	6	3	1
Totals	30,764	34,450	37,432	38,935	43,735	45,068

Previous to the year 1906 the areas of freehold lands under ,000 acres were not classified, but it is possible to compare the eas above that quantity as held in 1889 and 1906. Still excluding ids in the hands of Native owners, local bodies, church, education, endly societies, and other public bodies, the figures are :—

Area in acres.		1889. Acres.	1906. Acres.
10,000 and under 20,000	..	1,911,154	1,817,562
20,000 " 30,000	..	1,221,829	1,002,816
30,000 " 40,000	..	921,435	474.822
40,000 " 50,000	..	570,646	353,100
50,000 " 75,000	..	723,459	490,507
75,000 " 100,000	..	522,590	342,493
100,000 " 150,000	..	241,423	..
150,000 and over ..	..	1,389,664	223,242

It would appear from the above that there has been a reduction the total held in areas of 10,000 acres and over of 2,797,658 acres ring the period 1889–1906. Purchases by Government contributed this result, but only to the extent of about one-third, voluntary bdivision accounting for the balance. The average area held by ners of 10,000 acres and upwards shows a steady decrease since 89, as follows :—

Year.				Average Area held. Acres.
1889	..	..	..	30,009
1892	..	..	..	29,924
1902	..	..	..	28,312
1906	..	..	..	23,061

LIVE-STOCK.

A comparative table is presented showing the increase in live-ck since the year 1858. The figures are taken from the census far as 1891, but for 1895–96 and following years the results of enumeration made annually by the Department of Agriculture ler "The Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics Act, 1895," have n made use of.

ear.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.
3 ..	14,912	122	137,204	1,523,324	11,797	40,734	*
..	28,275	153	193,285	2,761,383	12,191	43,270	236,098
..	49,409	339	249,760	4,937,273	12,005	61,276	378,414
..	65,715	323	312,835	8,418,579	11,964	115,104	676,065
..	81,028	397	436,592	9,700,629	12,434	151,460	872,174
..	99,859	267	494,917	11,704,853	14,276	123,921	1,058,198
..	137,768	241	578,430	13,069,338	14,243	207,337	1,323,542
..	161,736	362	698,637	12,985,085	11,223	200,083	1,566,114
..	187,382	297	853,358	16,564,595	10,220	277,901	1,679,021
..	211,040	348	831,831	18,128,186	9,055	308,812	1,790,070
-96	237,418	426	1,047,901	19,826,604†	*	239,778	*
-97	249,813	434	1,138,067	19,138,493†	*	209,834	*
-98	252,834	393	1,209,165	19,687,954†	*	186,027	*

* *Not enumerated.* † Numbers for April, 1895, and years following.

Year.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.
1898-99	258,115	534	1,203,024	19,673,725†	*	193,512	*
1899-1900	261,931	459	1,222,139	19,348,506†	*	249,751	*
1900-1 ..	266,245	480	1,256,680	19,355,195†	*	250,975	*
1901-2 ..	279,672	406	1,361,784	20,233,099†	*	224,024	*
1902-3 ..	286,955	464	1,460,663	20,342,727†	*	193,740	*
1903-4 ..	298,714	468	1,593,547	18,954,553†	*	226,591	*
1904-5 ..	314,322	448	1,736,850	18,280,806†	*	255,320	*
1905-6 ..	326,537	429	1,810,936	19,130,875†	*	249,727	*
1906-7 ..	342,608	451	1,851,750	20,108,471†	*	242,273	3,191,604
1907-8 ..	352,832	425	1,816,299	20,983,772†	*	241,128	*

* Not enumerated. † Numbers for April, 1895, and years following.

The stock owned by Maoris in the year 1906, which is included above, comprised 252,404 sheep, 54,960 head of cattle, and 42,47 pigs. The number of horses is not specified, but is known to be large.

Table showing for each County in New Zealand the Number of Horse
Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in 1907.

County.	Horses, October, 1907.	Cattle, including Calves, October, 1907.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep, including Lambs, April, 1907.	Pigs, October, 1907.
Mangonui ..	2,701	12,644	2,295	18,566	1,947
Whangaroa ..	611	2,066	34	7,831	365
Bay of Islands ..	3,640	18,643	3,304	27,230	2,974
Hokianga ..	3,736	14,359	2,554	7,417	2,389
Rodney	2,731	20,682	5,523	57,035	1,454
Whangarei ..	5,412	42,509	13,459	24,934	2,893
Otamatea ..	2,291	23,522	5,124	41,551	1,580
Hobson	2,065	20,273	3,486	23,999	1,097
Waitemata ..	3,134	16,047	5,168	39,687	2,501
Eden	6,032	7,171	3,914	6,160	1,665
Manukau ..	10,032	55,984	23,700	82,126	8,908
Coromandel ..	1,136	7,521	892	16,730	677
Thames ..	1,269	6,572	2,769	5,080	1,353
Ohinemuri ..	2,153	9,356	3,849	5,329	2,175
Waikato ..	4,401	26,941	10,781	46,065	5,229
Raglan	2,232	33,744	4,715	91,942	2,619
Waipa	4,587	27,217	10,250	31,762	4,693
Piako	4,989	32,052	10,880	104,240	4,256
East Taupo and Rotorua	1,992	4,193	770	34,190	893
Waitomo ..	4,325	15,906	3,433	27,740	2,433
Kawhia	1,277	7,122	726	10,579	884
Awakino ..	763	9,083	192	23,295	193
West Taupo ..	1,845	8,115	1,297	6,534	2,665
Tauranga ..	3,580	21,996	4,672	3,623	2,538
Whakatane ..	2,120	8,468	2,610	24,039	1,220
Opotiki	2,072	9,393	2,485	38,592	1,141
Waiapu	5,174	24,649	342	480,672	3,979

WING THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.—*continued.*

y.	Horses, October, 1907.	Cattle, including Calves, October, 1907.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep, including Lambs, April, 1907.	Pigs, October, 1907.
..	10,776	87,857	4,517	1,228,689	2,431
..	4,229	24,936	2,961	584,456	1,384
y ..	8,157	52,530	7,141	1,096,397	2,319
and	3,039	40,396	8,667	724,003	404
..	6,617	47,031	5,711	791,973	3,276
..	1,556	14,710	2,796		2,722
..	1,850	18,828	5,541	39,744	2,918
..	4,951	49,858	24,741	37,699	10,303
..	2,737	35,887	17,468	8,943	4,249
..	3,441	47,728	23,179	129,538	8,606
..	6,973	85,306	46,515	136,750	19,002
..	3,777	29,284	9,306	262,631	3,204
..	2,428	17,295	4,268	168,981	1,541
..	4,468	24,780	3,669	404,621	1,183
..	2,003	5,542	1,196	76,223	1,135
..	7,738	45,964	7,491	824,648	3,342
..	2,834	19,401	4,448	314,028	2,037
..	2,702	14,799	7,843	151,333	4,500
..	3,808	20,007	9,658	113,624	4,744
..	1,367	14,259	4,262	140,873	2,130
..	3,850	23,600	11,267	150,614	6,068
a ..	3,697	26,548	9,331	140,232	5,253
..	5,655	16,385	7,380	208,564	3,411
..	3,887	36,707	4,694	441,458	2,753
arapa..	2,525	23,417	5,865	171,487	3,000
..	4,036	31,924	2,730	540,554	885
..	713	10,959	537	171,688	38
..	1,388	18,819	1,531	177,231	403
..	2,217	23,116	9,111	193,145	4,739
..	1,147	10,950	4,695	69,941	1,695
e ..	467	5,319	1,451	67,002	539
..	411	3,679	1,407	11,686	686
..	827	3,960	1,740	36,046	1,358
..	5,575	12,981	4,812	239,779	2,380
..	712	4,396	1,641	3,675	494
..	1,157	6,661	1,319	31,441	839
..	1,112	6,656	2,011	18,170	844
..	1,887	13,865	2,328	21,248	836
..	281	3,118	993	199,749	775
h ..	5,112	11,061	3,064	560,646	1,729
..	1,381	4,797	1,198	200,942	467
..	1,798	4,751	505	454,134	214
..	1,267	2,397	587	166,545	290
..	10,080	18,710	8,246	831,880	5,211
..	2,332	21,884	6,275	267,140	173
ert ..	500	2,293	382		2,202
..	17,738	30,756	18,148	695,518	15,021
..	11,326	9,860	4,050	890,119	4,231
..	2,275	3,361	983	449,957	260
..	5,656	7,523	3,280	616,285	1,963
..	4,494	5,786	2,700		1,152
..	6,993	11,859	4,619	574,820	2,711

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.—*conti*

County.	Horses, October, 1907.	Cattle. including Calves, October, 1907.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep, including Lambs, April, 1907.	P Oct 1
Waitaki.. ..	7,744	21,784	10,137	495,026	3
Maniototo ..	2,722	7,793	1,768	275,377	
Vincent.. ..	2,615	5,215	1,371	299,070	
Lake	1,581	3,957	838	183,514	
Waihemo ..	1,571	5,314	2,230	122,539	
Waikouaiti ..	1,734	9,629	5,277	81,081	1
Taieri	7,323	25,469	10,288	198,292	3
Bruce	4,338	10,603	5,008	164,592	1
Peninsula ..	910	6,244	4,148	1,257	
Clutha	5,469	16,983	6,039	293,490	1
Tuapeka ..	4,372	7,618	2,315	367,214	
Southland ..	21,626	71,701	26,375	949,503	6
Wallace and Fiord	6,556	23,002	5,969	427,208	1
Stewart Island ..	24	263	118	1,811	
Totals ..	352,832	1,816,299	541,363*	20,983,772	241

* Not including 59,000 heifers over two years old intended for dairying.

Live-stock in Australasia.

The following gives the number of the principal kinds of stock in Australasia for the year 1906–7 :—

Country.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	
Queensland	14,886,438	3,413,919	452,916	13
New South Wales	44,132,421	2,549,944	537,762	24
Victoria	12,937,440	1,804,323	406,840	22
South Australia	6,661,217	680,095	224,447	10
Western Australia	3,340,745	690,011	104,922	5
Tasmania..	1,729,394	211,117	38,299	4
	April, 1906.	Oct., 1906.	Oct., 1906.	Oc
New Zealand	20,108,471	1,851,750	342,608	24

New Zealand thus takes second place in order for numl sheep, third place for cattle, and fourth for the number o horses.

The losses in Australia have raised New Zealand to the s position in regard to sheep. To illustrate this, the case of Qu land shows 19,856,959 sheep in 1895, falling to 10,843,470 in Cattle fell in number from 7,012,997 in 1894 to 2,722,3 1904. With the advent of good seasons these losses are fast recovered.

Sheep.

The returns made to the Department of Agriculture sh smaller number of sheep for the year 1886 than the c figures given previously, because the account was taken in the year. The particulars are given for that year, and of ten years, 1898–1907, distinguishing the number for the from that in the South Island.

According to these returns, the flocks of the North Island increased from 5,285,907 sheep in the year 1886 to 10,854,018 in 1907, or at the rate of 105 per cent., while sheep in the South Island increased from 9,888,356 to 10,129,754, a gain of only 2·44 per cent. in the same period. For the North Island the increase during the twenty-two years was 5,568,111 sheep, and in the South Island 241,398.

Year.	North Island.	South Island.	Total.
1886	5,285,907	9,888,356	15,174,263
1898	9,864,945	9,808,780	19,673,725
1899	9,953,399	9,395,107	19,348,506
1900	9,998,173	9,357,022	19,355,195
1901	10,218,945	10,014,154	20,233,099
1902	10,286,346	10,056,381	20,342,727
1903	9,433,831	9,520,722	18,954,553
1904	9,203,963	9,076,843	18,280,806
1905	9,388,605	9,742,270	19,130,875
1906	10,009;731	10,098,740	20,108,471
1907	10,854,018	10,129,754	20,983,772

There was an increase of 641,045 in the total number of sheep since April, 1902, and of 1,310,047 between 1898 and 1907.

Of the provincial districts, that of Wellington had most sheep in 1907, Canterbury came next, and Otago occupied the third place. The full particulars, showing increases since 1906 to be general, with the exception of Canterbury, are given :—

Provincial District.	No. of Sheep in 1906.	No. of Sheep in 1907.	Increase or Decrease.
Wellington	4,244,830	4,526,247	281,417
Canterbury	4,485,950	4,325,719	-160,231
Otago	3,788,280	3,859,974	71,694
Hawke's Bay	3,037,784	3,196,829	159,045
Auckland	2,233,862	2,515,637	281,775
Marlborough	904,918	961,327	56,419
Nelson	886,100	943,306	57,206
Taranaki	493,255	615,305	122,050
Westland	33,492	39,418	5,926
Totals	20,108,471	20,983,772	875,301

NUMBER OF FLOCKS, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, AND 1907.

Size of Flocks.	1886.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.
Under 500	6,024	8,272	12,028	11,700	11,793	12,014
500 and under 1,000	1,189	1,691	2,605	3,059	3,431	3,661
1,000 „ 2,000	747	969	1,460	2,877*	3,340*	3,544*
2,000 „ 5,000	532	666	892			
5,000 „ 10,000	263	287	340	397	394	441
10,000 „ 20,000	228	239	231	189	213	230
20,000 and upwards	166	169	147	138	94	87
Totals	9,149	12,293	17,703	18,360	19,265	19,977

	1901.	1906.	1907.
* From 1,000 to 2,500	2,189	2,558	2,733
„ 2,500 to 5,000	688	782	811
	2,877	3,340	3,544

The average size of the flocks is found to have been 1,659 sheep for 1886, 1,081 in 1896, and 1,050 in 1907.

The proportion of small flocks of sheep has increased very considerably, and with smaller flocks the rabbit difficulty should be easier to master than with large ones.

Crossbreds and other longwools comprise about 90 per cent. of the New Zealand flocks, the merino being less suited for freezing. The number of the different classes composing the flocks in April, 1907, was as follows:—

Stud—	
Merino	60,719
Lincoln	111,506
Romney	174,667
Border Leicester	85,598
English Leicester	100,011
Shropshire	40,044
Southdown	19,509
Other breeds	43,630
Flock—	
Crossbreds and other longwools	18,189,112
Merino	2,158,976
	20,983,772

According to the latest available returns the sheep in the flocks of the world numbered 478½ millions, as against 515½ millions in 1895.

An interim return gives the number of sheep in New Zealand on the 30th April, 1908, as 22,124,202, an increase of 1,140,430 on the number for the previous year. Of this increase the North Island is credited with 483,448, and the South Island with 656,982.

The number of breeding-ewes in April, 1906, was returned at 10,479,187, and in April, 1907, at 10,736,846, an increase of 257,659 for the year.

Figures for ten years are given. There is an apparent disposition now to avoid an unrestrained slaughter for purposes of the frozen-meat industry:—

BREEDING-EWES.

1898	8,445,012	1903	9,071,751
1899	8,661,746	1904	9,222,448
1900	9,257,054	1905	10,079,184
1901	9,906,616	1906	10,479,187
1902	9,610,149	1907	10,736,846

Two important advantages that sheep-farming has in New Zealand are (1) the low cost of the production of mutton, and (2) the high percentage of natural increase. With regard to the high percentage of increase, there need only be cited a few average returns from well-known flocks to show what excellent lambings New Zealand farmers obtain under good management.

Lambing Returns.—Averages.

Locality.	Breed of Flock.	Breed of Rams.	Breed of Ewes.	No. of Ewes.	Percentage of Lambs.	Remarks.
North Island ..	Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincoln	7,517	81·04	Land merely surface-sown in English-grass pasture.
„ ..	„	„	„	5,301	85·05	
„ ..	„	„	⅞ Lincoln	12,177	100·00	
„ ..	Romney	Romney	Romney	1,141	96·17	
„ ..	Lincoln	Southd'n	Lincoln	2,033	94·71	
South Island ..	Merino	Merino	Merino	14,765	75·36	Mountainous country in n'tive past're, unimproved.
„ ..	„	B. Leic'str	„	4,235	88·94	
„ ..	Cross-bred	„	Cross-bred	8,624	80·82	In English-grass pasture.
„ ..	Half-bred	„	Half-bred	2,747	82·79	
„ ..	B. Leic'str	„	B. Leic'str	778	90·77	
„ ..	Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincoln	452	88·08	
„ ..	R. Marsh	R. Marsh	R. Marsh	253	111·46	
„ ..	E. Leic'str	E. Leic'str	E. Leic'str	464	93·34	
„ ..	Shropshire	Shropshire	Shropshire	168	97·41	
„ ..	Southd'n	Southd'n	Southd'n	114	96·87	

The above returns are fair average ones, but much higher might have been shown if exceptional cases had been selected.

The annual export and consumption of sheep during the last eight years has been :—

Year.	Export of Frozen Mutton and Lamb, including Pieces at 60 lb. to a Sheep.	Live Sheep exported.	Estimated Consumption in the Dominion: Carcases.	Total
1900	3,055,135	3,840	1,800,000	4,858,975
1901	3,400,138	3,668	1,834,000	5,237,806
1902	4,084,578	48,047	1,904,000	6,036,625
1903	4,922,622	21,763	1,942,000	6,886,385
1904	4,017,829	7,430	1,998,000	6,023,259
1905	3,605,592	11,729	2,050,000	5,667,321
1906	4,274,637	13,324	2,137,000	6,424,961
1907	4,850,552	13,762	2,175,000	7,039,314

It has been estimated that the annual consumption of mutton in New Zealand is equivalent to 2·25 sheep per inhabitant, and that the number of sheep required in the present year (1908) for food will be about 2,224,000. (Maoris, for the purposes of this calculation, have been included.)

Cattle.

The cattle as enumerated in 1907–8 for each provincial district are given in the next table, and show a decrease of 35,451 on the total number. All districts with the exception of Auckland and Marlborough share in the decline, which is no doubt due mainly to a greater area of *grazing-land being* devoted to sheep-farming :—

Provincial District.	Bulls for Stud Purposes.	Steers over Two Years Old.	Cows and Heifers for Dairy Purposes.	Cows and Heifers for Breeding Purposes.	Cows and Heifers for Fattening.	Steers and Heifers under Two Years not otherwise enumerated.	Totals.
Auckland ..	8,849	113,986	156,761	86,732	28,868	178,889	574,085
Taranaki	5,158	30,498	138,005	9,108	12,323	71,799	266,891
Hawke's Bay ..	2,560	39,912	30,588	49,162	9,036	48,345	179,603
Wellington ..	6,244	77,048	109,905	72,358	21,623	102,613	389,791
Marlborough ..	417	3,385	5,885	906	2,045	6,338	18,976
Nelson	684	6,464	13,474	2,392	4,226	11,585	38,825
Westland ..	343	4,309	5,136	3,714	1,631	5,388	20,521
Canterbury ..	2,126	13,679	51,871	2,802	7,588	33,966	112,032
Otago—							
Otago portion ..	2,132	17,312	53,301	6,509	6,107	35,248	120,609
Southland portion	1,652	13,994	35,437	8,138	7,486	28,259	94,966
Totals, 1907-8 ..	30,165	320,587	600,363*	241,821	100,933	522,430	1,816,299
„ 1906-7 ..	31,405	315,558	604,137*	239,285	84,145	577,220	1,851,750
Increase ..	..	5,029	..	2,536	16,788	..	..
Decrease ..	1,240	..	3,774	..	..	54,790	35,451

* Including heifers over two years old intended for dairying: 60,210 in 1906-7, and 59,000 in 1907-8. For number of dairy cows in each county see table on pages 474-476.

Out of a total of 1,816,299 cattle, the North Island is shown to have had 1,410,370, or 78 per cent., while the South Island had 405,929, or 22 per cent. Similarly, the dairy cows and heifers intended for dairying in the North Island numbered 435,259, or 72 per cent., and in the South Island 165,104, or 28 per cent.

Thus, the North Island, which has a greater number of sheep than the South Island, contains besides more than three times as many cattle.

Of the total number of cattle (1,816,299) given above, 541,363 were dairy cows. It is found impossible to give a statement of the total quantity of butter and cheese made. All that can be said is that there were in March, 1907, 321 cheese and butter factories, with 463 skimming-stations, 403 private dairies, and 128 packing-houses reported to the Department of Agriculture. A summary of the returns rendered to the Department by the cheese and butter factories of their output for the previous year makes it possible to arrive at the approximate quantity of cheese and butter made at them.

Butter.

An attempt to estimate the total production of butter can be made, although it would not be safe to put forward the result as anything more than a probable approximation of the facts.

The total quantity of butter exported during the year ending 31st March, 1908, was 29,115,408 pounds, according to the figures of the Agricultural Department. The estimated consumption in New Zealand at twenty pounds per head of population per annum equals 19,706,360 pounds. Adding to this 19,706,306 pounds consumed locally the 29,115,408 pounds exported, the estimated total production of butter for the year would equal 48,821,768 pounds.

This amount evidences a considerable falling off from the previous season, but this is mainly accounted for by the large increase in the production of cheese due to the disparity of prices between these two commodities at the beginning of the season.

The number of butter and cheese factories in each provincial district as in March, 1907, with the output for the previous year, is next shown :—

Provincial District.	Number of Factories.		Skimming-stations.	Output.	
	Butter.	Cheese.		Butter.	Cheese.
				Tons.	Tons.
Auckland	51	9	121	5,139	458½
Taranaki	78	23	79	7,508	3,541
Hawke's Bay	20	1	31	1,534½	119
Wellington	35	27	118	5,891	2,203½
Marlborough	2	3	1	38	267
Nelson	8	2	12	306	6
Westland	2	..	1	83	..
Canterbury	7	8	42	1,534	550
Otago	9	36	58	1,955½	3,167
Totals, 1907	212	109	463	23,989	10,312
„ 1906	211	82	460	22,466¼	7,671
„ 1905	298		448	22,108¼	5,121
„ 1904	284		444	20,707	5,853½
„ 1903	272		380	18,035¼	5,038
„ 1902	254		276	14,716½	5,600½

Of the above, 15 were returned as "new" in 1907, and in 26 cases the output was not stated.

Of the cattle used or intended for stud or dairy purposes only there were 82,913 of pure breeds, viz. :—

Shorthorns	45,948
Hereford	9,564
Polled Angus	9,103
Ayrshire	4,687
Jersey	5,957
Other breeds	7,654
Total	82,913

In order to encourage dairy-farmers to improve the quality of their herds, the Government has from time to time imported pure-bred stud-bulls, which are located in different parts of the Dominion. A small fee is charged for the service of these animals.

Horses.

The increase in horses is shown for five census years :—

Census Years.	Number of Horses.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per Cent.
1880	187,382		
1891	211,040	23,658	12·63
1896	237,418	26,378	12·50
1901	266,245	28,827	12·14
1906	326,537	60,292	22·65

At the enumeration made in 1907–8 (October to January), the number of horses was found to have increased to 353,257 (including 425 mules and asses), for which particulars are given. It will be seen that the Provincial District of Auckland had by far the most horses, Otago and Canterbury following, Wellington taking fourth place.

Provincial District.	Entires.	Geldings.	Mares over Two Years old.	Mares with Foal at Foot, or to foal this Season.	Colts or Fillies under Two Years old.	Totals.
Auckland ..	1,006	42,627	28,853	10,666	14,150	97,302
Taranaki ..	135	9,592	8,118	2,533	3,355	23,733
Hawke's Bay ..	396	9,959	7,257	2,752	3,245	23,609
Wellington ..	636	24,177	18,447	6,011	7,723	56,994
Marlborough ..	107	2,677	2,274	649	1,067	6,774
Nelson	131	5,019	4,188	1,028	1,385	11,751
Westland ..	62	1,282	852	340	463	2,999
Canterbury ..	585	26,095	20,109	5,847	8,824	61,460
Otago—						
Otago portion..	360	16,779	13,032	3,901	6,350	40,422
Southland portion	193	11,555	8,452	3,179	4,834	28,213
Totals, 1907–8	3,611	149,762	111,582	36,906	51,396	353,257*
1906–7	3,378	145,246	107,730	36,453	50,252	343,059*
Increase ..	233	4,516	3,852	453	1,144	10,198

* Including 425 mules and asses in 1907–8, and 451 in 1906–7.

Classified according to type, the numbers for the two years under review are :—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Thoroughbred	9,215	9,452
Draught	132,501	137,653
Other breeds (harness and saddle) ..	184,463	189,263
Ponies under 14 hands	16,429	16,464
Mules and asses	451	425
Totals	343,059	353,257

Thoroughbred stallions, imported and owned by the State, are stationed throughout the Dominion, and are available to breeders at moderate fees.

The export of horses from New Zealand is not so large as might be expected. The figures for 1907 are: To Bengal, 213; Queensland, 2; Victoria, 227; Fiji, 47; New South Wales, 133; Tasmania, 7; United Kingdom, 1; United States of America, 3; and South Sea Islands, 5: a total of 638.

Pigs.

The figures given in the accompanying table are those compiled by the Agricultural Department, and for 1907–8 show a decrease of 1,145 in the total number of pigs for the previous year—242,273. The Auckland Provincial District has more pigs than any other, Wellington, Taranaki, and Canterbury following in that order.

NUMBER OF PIGS IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

Provincial District.	Boars.	Sows over One Year old kept for Breeding.	Sows under One Year old kept for Breeding.	Barrows or Sows all Age kept for Fattening.	Totals.
Auckland ..	1,817	9,727	3,139	52,469	67,152
Taranaki ..	1,139	6,660	361	40,122	48,282
Hawke's Bay ..	269	1,466	561	7,809	10,105
Wellington ..	1,361	7,419	666	39,950	49,396
Marlborough ..	103	447	119	2,302	2,971
Nelson	176	805	231	5,049	6,261
Westland ..	46	275	79	1,280	1,680
Canterbury ..	670	4,108	584	27,562	32,924
Otago—					
Otago portion ..	385	1,732	229	12,188	14,534
Southland portion	207	874	149	6,593	7,823
Totals, 1907–8 ..	6,173	33,513	6,118	195,324	241,128
„ 1906–7 ..	5,914	33,111	6,366	196,882	242,273
Increase ..	259	402	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	248	1,558	1,145

Of 45,804 pigs intended solely for breeding, 11,345 were pure Berkshires, 1,941 pure Yorkshires, 826 other pure breeds, and 31,692 crosses.

ANGORA GOATS.

The Goverment has introduced some pure-bred goats by way of encouraging the breeding of this animal. There are several privately owned flocks, and the production of mohair should be a profitable undertaking. The animals thrive on dry scrubby country.

SECTION XIII.—AGRICULTURE.

By the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics Act, passed in 1895, the duty of collecting returns devolved upon the Department of Agriculture. The plan adopted is similar to that used in the United Kingdom, the account of land laid down in crop being made up at an early date, while estimates of produce are made after the results of threshing are known.

A summary of the particulars obtained at the collection made in October, 1907, is now shown, with the finally corrected statements of yield of the principal crops. Full remarks on the progress of agriculture in New Zealand, in respect of all its features in detail, are supplied in the special article devoted to the subject which appears in Section II, in Part III.

ACREAGE AND ACTUAL YIELD IN PRINCIPAL CORN-CROPS, 1908.

Provincial District.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			MAIZE.			RYE.		
	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.
Auckland	1,372	30·9	42,444	2,083	30·96	64,500	1,255	38·2	47,965	8,869	56·74	503,301	2,958	23·9	70,702
Taranaki	387	34·0	13,158	3,785	35·0	132,475	899	47·0	42,253						
Hawke's Bay ...	340	34·0	11,560	8,087	36·0	291,132	1,563	43·0	67,209						
Wellington ...	4,019	23·97	96,348	19,569	30·1	589,167	602	42·9	25,860						
Marlborough ...	1,264	24·0	30,336	2,878	37·0	106,486	11,413	26·0	296,738						
Nelson	1,932	32·43	62,664	5,118	35·6	181,998	4,001	25·0	101,047						
Westland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Canterbury ...	138,597	28·2	3,911,445	169,018	33·8	5,713,594	11,753	39·0	461,022						
Otago—															
Otago portion ...	42,559	30·5	1,299,634	86,233	44·9	3,872,351	4,131	25·8	106,752						
Southland portion	2,561	38·8	99,550	90,114	45·2	4,070,158	560	26·0	14,560						
Totals	193,031	28·84	5,567,139	386,885	38·82	15,021,861	36,177	32·15	1,163,406	8,869	56·74	503,301	2,958	23·9	70,702

NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, 1907-8.

Provincial District.	In Grass or Clover, sown after Land ploughed.	In Grass, surface-sown: Land not ploughed.	In Hay, included in either or both of the Previous Columns.	In Bare Fallow.	In Grain-crops.	In Green and other Crops.	In Garden.	In Orchard or Vineyard.	Total in Grass, Crop, and Fallow.	In Plantations of Forest Trees.	Tussock or Native Grass, and Unimproved.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland ..	748,864	2,092,219	15,049	13,399	16,644	107,355	4,336	12,135	2,994,952	19,318	3,532,880
Taranaki ..	183,479	735,543	10,109	656	5,669	26,879	764	716	958,706	1,038	264,936
Hawke's Bay ..	359,816	1,353,776	13,723	1,768	11,144	50,067	1,255	1,959	1,779,785	4,536	1,216,664
Wellington ..	339,530	2,405,565	18,231	2,319	25,461	76,889	2,381	3,395	2,855,540	5,598	1,272,351
Marlborough ..	93,028	*290,000	1,813	204	17,567	26,333	230	415	427,777	2,113	1,987,571
Nelson ..	137,602	360,624	5,086	1,190	12,739	39,565	551	3,762	556,033	2,872	1,596,395
Westland ..	10,405	60,906	709	242	15	1,369	69	154	73,160	14	572,322
Canterbury ..	1,540,805	556,906	8,837	8,238	328,678	369,883	5,115	3,214	2,812,839	25,748	3,830,606
Otago—											
Otago portion..	837,184	194,870	6,599	10,728	136,078	182,609	2,666	1,883	1,366,018	5,507	6,267,869
Southland port'n	707,520	117,111	279	10,528	93,505	181,143	1,217	611	1,111,635	1,199	2,023,306
Totals ..	4,958,233	8,167,520	80,435	49,272	647,500	1,062,092	18,584	28,244	14,931,445	67,943	22,564,900

* Approximate.

UNDER SOWN GRASSES, AND CULTIVATION GENERALLY, FOR EACH COUNTY, AS ON THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

unties.	In Sown Grasses, after having been ploughed.	In Sown Grasses, not previously ploughed.	Land broken up but not under Crop.	Total under Crop.	In Garden.	In Orchard.	Plantations of Forest Trees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
i	6,379	27,932	52	1,040	109	201	39
oa ..	423	7,011	..	187	28	92	3
lands ..	8,160	42,314	75	1,886	126	290	40
.. ..	1,000	44,817	26	1,340	152	399	28
.. ..	15,531	103,433	586	1,593	105	1,225	228
ei ..	24,867	126,009	261	1,922	99	1,233	53
.. ..	8,358	88,460	626	667	94	268	292
.. ..	3,301	63,186	30	301	82	182	145
ta ..	34,768	37,457	1,855	2,151	312	2,747	305
.. ..	14,839	7,579	54	754	1,471	588	248
.. ..	132,260	90,166	4,578	20,342	372	1,366	1,198
del ..	5,398	17,243	4	382	41	92	2
.. ..	5,528	8,086	6	839	55	355	20
ri ..	12,363	12,889	207	2,246	321	128	29
.. ..	76,803	31,839	1,347	10,723	105	555	4,572
.. ..	21,245	137,394	227	4,717	63	206	93
.. ..	80,155	11,658	473	14,722	122	513	387
.. ..	145,815	35,030	1,423	21,454	105	333	804
.. ..	4,713	50,388	55	1,364	108	77	39
.. ..	684	32,627	2	501	35	24	5
.. ..	191	49,250	..	216	..	2	..
po ..	15,724	14,207	299	2,492	15	38	567
po & Rotorua	3,638	17,220	303	1,416	16	67	5,473
.. ..	40,857	32,719	270	11,173	107	577	4,160
ne ..	10,939	21,218	420	4,267	20	52	27
.. ..	14,543	26,276	128	4,053	26	57	62
.. ..	2,614	268,436	7	3,736	68	127	179
.. ..	57,768	687,375	85	7,515	179	341	320
.. ..	14,221	267,170	45	4,836	100	132	187
Bay ..	177,002	342,898	968	21,902	758	1,310	1,610
.. ..	96,159	284,703	318	28,434	222	230	2,173
e	7,793	89,054	..	2,415	84	173	64
a and Weber	64,641	369,951	437	3,624	91	114	502
.. ..	12,268	80,167	..	3,791	44	41	15
.. ..	44,341	108,957	59	9,785	434	388	458
.. ..	22,392	82,135	354	2,342	38	54	7
.. ..	7,345	195,007	..	3,626	46	21	33
and Eltham	57,041	152,961	143	7,092	165	110	296
.. ..	40,092	116,316	100	5,912	37	102	229
a	27,560	74,289	7	3,650	125	246	227
no ..	678	44,953	..	679	9	34	69
i	17,734	177,136	28	3,779	142	182	346
ei	62,293	304,208	595	21,027	199	506	1,088
.. ..	6,033	156,720	20	4,760	11	99	107
a ..	711	92,319	30	1,446	9	134	20
.. ..	14,094	78,143	30	6,623	90	161	252
.. ..	18,066	71,567	136	4,518	395	457	254
tu	38,181	71,787	261	15,490	115	230	536
nua ..	6,131	103,872	32	4,061	289	301	147
.. ..	4,882	*172,108*	11	1,671	457	239	231
ton ..	*48,600*	*202,011*	204	12,312	131	181	1,067

ACREAGE UNDER SOWN GRASSES, ETC.—*continued.*

Counties.	In Sown Grasses, after having been ploughed.	In Sown Grasses, not previously ploughed.	Land broken up but not under Crop.	Total under Crop.	In Garden.	In Orchard.	Plantations of
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acr
Wairarapa South	31,422	134,961	658	8,095	96	123	
Masterton	34,761	259,783	73	10,933	167	162	
Castlepoint ..	3,883	90,109	1	658	20	26	
Akitio	11,144	118,857	95	112	30	36	
Pahiatua	2,278	148,805	35	1,295	54	198	
Eketahuna ..	7,846	61,774	87	778	30	59	
Mauriceville ..	3,233	42,133	16	463	12	21	
Marlborough ..	56,583	146,359	192	40,386	173	326	1,
Sounds	3,481	77,121	10	323	32	59	
Kaikoura	32,964	66,520	2	3,191	25	30	
Collingwood ..	1,888	14,730	30	229	15	65	
Takaka	4,527	23,570	64	1,365	24	207	
Waimea	34,853	168,006	541	26,016	308	3,147	
Buller	1,122	10,323	2	117	51	130	
Inangahua ..	5,927	31,753	34	999	12	78	
Grey	5,382	20,992	4	591	40	114	
Westland	5,023	39,914	238	793	29	40	
Amuri	55,271	91,331	492	12,964	82	41	1,
Cheviot	34,014	20,911	27	10,614	59	94	
Ashley	310,619	188,066	2,394	107,361	538	500	3,
Selwyn	296,993	39,798	1,875	150,547	2,628	1,214	6,
Mount Herbert ..	10,141	24,502	..	742	30	87	
Akaroa	11,309	168,966	..	2,399	98	163	
Ashburton	420,758	23,760	1,674	204,698	629	461	10,
Geraldine	137,425	13,760	858	67,992	267	260	2,
Levels	89,051	10,226	368	47,456	424	292	1,
Waimate	205,245	70,873	1,069	94,108	408	196	
Mackenzie.. ..	59,264	16,955	..	23,258	93	41	
Waitaki	190,954	45,968	1,277	81,965	463	285	
Waihemo	34,104	15,381	187	10,132	81	57	
Waikouaiti ..	19,275	30,287	..	6,696	112	101	
Peninsula	3,284	12,882	..	1,412	192	20	
Taieri	80,934	21,149	730	27,372	639	306	
Bruce	111,034	7,685	605	40,213	198	63	
Clutha	183,892	31,726	1,076	56,614	345	134	
Tuapeka	110,463	18,077	224	40,297	177	548	2,
Maniototo	57,830	2,769	399	25,933	228	33	
Vincent	29,646	1,872	2,149	15,346	113	270	
Lake	15,768	7,074	4,081	12,807	118	66	
Southland	534,070	62,141	9,561	211,081	1,099	523	
Wallace and Fiord ..	173,409	54,007	967	63,459	102	85	
Stewart Island ..	41	963	..	8	16	3	
Totals.. ..	4,958,233	8,167,520	49,272	1,709,592	18,584	28,244	67,

The extent of land in cultivation (including sown grasses a
land broken up but not under crop) amounted to 14,931,445 acr
Of this area, land under artificial grasses comprised 87·91 per cen
land under grain-crops, 4·34 per cent.; land under root and gr
crops, 7·11 per cent.; land in garden and orchard, 0·31 per cen
ınd land in fallow, 0·33 per cent. Full details for the last twer
ears are tabulated.

NUMBER OF ACRES IN GRASS, UNDER EACH CLASS OF CROP, AND IN BARE FALLOW, 1889 TO 1908.

Year.	In Grass or Clover, sown after Land ploughed.	In Grass or Clover, surface-sown: Land not ploughed.	In Hay, included in either or both of the Previous Columns.	In Bare Fallow.	In Grain-crops.	In Green and other Crops.	In Garden.	In Orchard or Vineyard.	Total in Grass, Crop, Fallow, Garden, and Orchard.	In Plantations of Forest Trees.
1889	2,941,888	3,337,423	50,656	142,747	793,866	454,243	8,561	15,246	7,693,974	33,938
1890	3,027,912	3,497,137	45,889	149,979	826,505	513,893	8,568	15,771	8,039,765	28,928
1891	3,250,543	3,715,675	44,045	210,509	703,329	582,439	9,810	17,047	8,489,352	35,310
1892	3,327,755	4,076,126	46,652	140,454	769,778	579,112	9,608	19,627	8,922,460	38,723
1893	3,611,393	4,650,652	61,811	154,254	753,091	544,355	9,763	20,085	9,743,593	40,401
1894	3,865,348	4,833,549	60,740	142,342	669,850	551,962	9,951	21,109	10,094,111	39,826
1895	3,908,581	4,921,136	56,614	140,494	560,179	597,686	10,263	21,401	10,159,740	55,386
1896	4,254,983	5,030,247	96,818	58,039	674,850	680,750	17,749	19,362	10,735,980	43,246
1897	4,308,720	5,733,138	109,466	57,158	688,297	762,762	16,924	22,291	11,589,290	47,630
1898	4,123,304	5,743,245	67,865	60,792	727,038	790,184	16,177	22,387	11,483,127	52,546
1899	4,065,860	6,178,879	75,620	51,164	892,468	796,235	16,930	22,983	12,024,519	47,216
1900	4,337,594	6.515,708	68,234	78,751	745,685	796,773	16,890	24,401	12,515,802	48,942
1901	4,425,738	6,656,174	68,023	67,747	721,325	765,051	17,411	25,777	12,679,223	49,394
1902	4,695,200	6,924,978	62,984	55,947	634,879	772,967	17,684	26,836	13,128,491	48,770
1903	4,558,346	7,249,869	69,342	44,494	736,683	768,308	17,632	27,191	13,402,523	53,788
1904	4,607,165	7,342,006	77,167	61,069	705,443	788,321	17,511	27,541	13,549,056	50,103
1905	4,741,702	7,568,337	78,816	63,313	661,926	832,796	17,176	27,482	13,912,732	52,846
1906	4,779,734	7,745,727	80,749	54,080	648,805	886,579	18,915	27,810	14,161,150	61,479
1907	4,815,157	7,903,374	70,201	52,119	649,003	963,134	18,391	28,169	14,429,347	57,079
1908	4,958,233	8,167,520	80,435	49,272	647,500	1,062,092	18,584	28,244	14,931,445	67,943

Wheat.

The wheat harvest of 1908 showed an average yield c
bushels per acre, the crop realised being 5,567,139 bushels,
5,605,252 bushels in 1907.

The quantity of wheat of the previous season's harvest
farmers in October, 1907, as shown by the gazetted figur
1,641,251 bushels, which includes stocks of grain and flour
merchants and millers. The total amount of wheat exported
the year 1907 was 1,374 bushels.

The imports of flour during 1907 were 99,827 centals
tons), and the exports 184 tons.

The area under wheat for threshing decreased from 206,1
in 1907 to 193,031 acres in 1908, and the decrease was
throughout the Dominion, with the exception of Otago Pr
District. In addition to the area cut for threshing, 732 acr
cut for chaff, and 126 acres for ensilage and feeding dow
stock, so that the total area sown in wheat was 193,889 acre

Of the 193,031 acres in wheat (for threshing) this year,
than 138,597 acres were in Canterbury and 45,120 acres in C

The area under wheat for grain, the estimated gross
in bushels, and the average yield per acre for each of
ten years were :—

Year.	Land under Wheat.	Estimated Gross Produce.
	Acres.	Bushels.
1899	399,034	13,073,416
1900	269,749	8,581,898
1901	206,465	6,527,154
1902	163,462	4,046,589
1903	194,355	7,457,915
1904	230,346	7,891,654
1905	258,015	9,123,673
1906	222,965	6,798,934
1907	206,185	5,605,252
1908	193,031	5,567,139

The following gives the area in wheat, and the estimated
for the States of the Commonwealth of Australia for the s
1907 :—

State.	Wheat-crop.	
	Acres.	Bushels.
New South Wales	1,866,253	21,817,938
Victoria	2,031,893	22,618,043
Queensland	114,575	1,108,902
South Australia	1,681,982	17,145,796
Western Australia..	250,283	2,758,567
Tasmania	32,808	651,408
	5,977,794	66,100,654

The Wheat-crop of the World.

The estimated wheat-crop of the world for the years 1904 to 1907, according to "Beerbohms'," was as follows:—

THE WHEAT-CROP OF THE WORLD
(In Quarters of 480 lb., 000 omitted).

Country.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Austria	6,250	7,200	6,750	6,700
Hungary*	16,250	25,900	21,500	18,300
Belgium	1,850	1,750	1,500	1,750
Bulgaria	2,500	5,150	3,750	5,250
Denmark	500	500	500	510
France	46,000	41,000	42,000	37,400
Germany	15,935	18,000	17,000	17,500
Greece	750	750	750	750
Holland	650	600	590	750
Italy	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000
Portugal	400	500	500	350
Roumania	5,350	13,600	12,750	6,750
Russia†	63,675	63,300	79,000	82,000
Servia	1,500	1,850	1,400	1,500
Spain	12,000	17,600	11,000	12,000
Sweden	725	750	620	700
Switzerland	500	500	500	450
Turkey (in Europe)	3,500	5,000	5,000	4,500
United Kingdom	7,000	7,580	7,550	4,750
Total for Europe ..	206,335	231,430	232,660	223,010
Algeria	3,890	4,250	2,700	3,550
Tunis	1,250	1,250	750	1,200
Argentine Republic	22,000	19,100	17,500	19,500
Australasia	6,000	10,000	9,500	7,900
Asia Minor	3,500	5,000	5,000	4,500
Canada	10,500	15,400	13,500	8,500
Cape Colony	500	500	500	550
Chili	1,800	1,750	1,550	2,000
Egypt	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
India	39,000	40,000	35,000	44,700
Persia	4,000	3,500	3,500	3,000
Syria	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500
United States of America ..	79,000	91,000	85,000	66,000
Uruguay	1,500	800	575	750
Mexico	1,000	1,000	750	1,100
Japan	10,000	12,000	10,000	11,600
Total out of Europe ..	187,940	210,050	189,825	178,850
Grand totals	394,275	441,080	422,485	401,860

* Including Slavonia and Croatia. † Including Poland and Siberia.

Consumption of Wheat.

The yearly consumption of wheat per head of population in New Zealand has been estimated at 6 bushels, and the quantity required for seed at 2 bushels to the acre.

Using these figures, the Department of Agriculture estimates that there will be a surplus quantity after providing for this year's wants.

WHEAT: ESTIMATED SURPLUS, 1908.

		Bushels.
The area for threshing was 193,031 acres, and the total yield is computed at ..		5,567,139
Amount of wheat and flour returned on hand, 31st October, 1907 (as per returns) ..		1,641,251
Amount of wheat and flour imported from 1st November, 1907, to 28th February, 1908 ..		124,271
		7,332,661
	Bushels.	
Wheat and flour exported from 1st November, 1907, to 28th February, 1908 ..	4,756	
Consumption for same period for population of 960,000, at the rate of 6 bushels per head per annum ..	1,920,000	
		1,924,756
Leaving available for all purposes as at 28th February, 1908 ..		5,407,905

The difficulty of correctly computing the consumption of breadstuffs is shown by the great differences in the estimates arrived at.

The average quantity required per head of the population (exclusive of that used for seed) has been calculated at 5·9 bushels for New South Wales, and 5·2 bushels for Victoria, by statisticians in those States.

The average consumption of wheaten breadstuffs in New Zealand thus appears to be somewhat higher than in New South Wales and Victoria.

The following is the average annual consumption of wheat per inhabitant in some of the principal countries of the world :—

United Kingdom ..	5·6 bushels.
Canada ..	6·6 "
France ..	8·1 "
Germany ..	3·0 "
Russia ..	2·1 "
Italy ..	5·4 "
United States ..	4·5 "

The English consumption during the last twenty-five years appears to have ranged from 5½ to 6 bushels per head of population.

Oats.

The extent of land in oats sown for grain in 1908 was 386,885 acres, against 351,929 acres harvested in the preceding year, an increase of 34,956 acres. The Provincial Districts of Otago (176,347 acres) and Canterbury (169,018 acres) account for 345,365 acres of the total area harvested, Wellington taking third place with 19,569 acres. The breadth of land in oats for chaffing, ensilage, or feeding down with stock was 294,638 acres, an increase of 34,288 acres on the figures for 1907.

The average yield per acre was, in 1908, 38·82 bushels, and in *1907, 31·83* bushels, and the quantity of produce increased from *1,201,789* bushels to 15,021,861 bushels.

The oat-crop for 1907 in the States of the Commonwealth of Australia was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre.
Queensland	1,236	28,884	23·37
New South Wales ..	56,431	1,404,554	24·89
Victoria	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
South Australia ..	57,000	896,166	15·72
Western Australia ..	28,363	457,155	16·12
Tasmania	58,320	1,979,574	33·94

Maize.

This is a crop of some importance. In 1908 there were 8,869 acres sown for grain, the yield being 503,301 bushels of corn, an average of 56·74 bushels per acre, and 2,087 acres sown for ensilage, or feeding down with stock. Maize is grown only in the North Island, with the exception of a few acres. The Provincial District of Auckland had 10,018 acres; Hawke's Bay, 424 acres; Taranaki, 288 acres; and Wellington, 143 acres, in 1908. As considerable interest is taken in this crop, the group of counties where it is chiefly grown is stated — viz., Manukau, Whangarei, Mangonui, Bay of Islands, Hokianga, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Waiapu, Cook, and Wairoa. Small acreages are found in nearly all the counties of the Auckland, Taranaki, and Hawke's Bay Districts.

Barley.

Under barley (for threshing), 36,177 acres were returned in 1908, the crop being 1,163,406 bushels, an average yield per acre of 32·15 bushels. In 1907 the area under barley was 33,305 acres, and the yield 1,035,346 bushels, or 31·08 bushels per acre. There were in addition 5,058 acres in barley for ensilage or feeding down with stock.

Rye.

There were 2,958 acres in rye, yielding 70,702 bushels, or at the rate of 23·9 bushels per acre, in 1908, against 1,298 acres and 41,536 bushels, the rate being 32 bushels per acre, in 1907.

Peas and Beans.

The area under peas for threshing in the season 1908 was 8,416 acres, yielding 242,245 bushels, or an average of 28·78 bushels per acre, against 11,519 acres and 336,452 bushels, or 29·21 bushels per acre, in the previous year.

Under beans there were 1,168 acres, giving a return of 43,923 bushels, the average being 37·6 bushels per acre, against 1,960 acres and 73,299 bushels (37·39 bushels per acre) in 1907.

Potatoes.

The area under potatoes was 27,035 acres in 1908, yielding the return of 142,999 tons, or a rate of 5·28 tons per acre, against 31,289 acres in 1907, and 169,875 tons (or 5·42 tons per acre), a decrease of 4,254 acres and 26,876 tons.

A comparison of the gross yield of potatoes with the amount exported in each of twelve years showed that for such period an average of 597 lb. per head of population was consumed. Allowing for waste, pig-feed, and seed, the average amount retained for human consumption was found to be 449 lb. a head.

Turnips, &c.

Turnips and rape form a most important crop in a sheep-breeding country such as New Zealand, and in 1892 the area of land under this crop amounted to 422,359 acres. The returns for 1898 gave only 470,582 acres, but for the present year 712,913 acres (549,209 acres in turnips and 163,704 in rape) were set down as under these crops; and there were 11,697 acres in addition, in mangolds (9,242 acres), beet (481 acres), and carrots (1,974 acres).

Hops.

There were 865 acres under hops in 1908, as against 1,011 acres last year. No account of the produce for the last ten years was taken, but in 1895 the yield was 7,556 cwt. In 1905 the total quantity used by the breweries amounted to 5,155 cwt. Of the land under hops in 1908, 820 acres were in the Waimea County and 21 in Takaka, both in the Provincial District of Nelson. The import of hops in 1907 amounted to 764 cwt., and the exports, the produce of the Dominion, to 2,555 cwt.

Tobacco.

The growing of tobacco does not progress in New Zealand. In 1889, 34 acres were being cultivated; in 1890, 25 acres; in 1891, 16 acres; in 1892, 6 acres; in 1893, 4 acres; in 1894, 4 acres; and in 1895, 5 acres, producing 1,599 lb. of dried leaf. Statistics of this crop have not been taken since 1895.

Gardens and Orchards.

The extent of land in garden was 18,584 acres, of which 14,422 acres were private gardens and 4,162 acres market gardens. In plantations of forest trees there were 67,943 acres.

There were 27,623 acres in orchard in 1908, an increase of 108 acres on the area so returned in the previous year, and 621 acres were returned as "vineyard," as against 654 acres in 1907. The fruit-crop is supplemented by a considerable import from the Australian States and Fiji.

Sown Grasses and Seeds.

New Zealand is essentially suited for grazing purposes. Wherever there is light and moisture English grasses thrive when the natural bush and fern are cleared off—in fact, the white clover gradually overcomes the fern; and, from the mildness of the winter season, there are few places where there is not some growth, even in the coldest months of the year. In all parts of the Dominion stock live, although in varying condition, without other food than such as they can pick up. Sown-grass land, as might be expected, heads the list of cultivations.

At the beginning of the year 1908 there were 13,125,753 acres under artificial grasses. Of these, 4,958,233 acres had been previously ploughed, presumably under grain or other crops, while 8,167,520 acres had not been ploughed. Much of the latter area was bush or forest land, sown down in grass after the timber had been wholly or partially burnt off.

The area under ryegrass for seed in the season of 1908 was 40,435 acres, yielding 1,160,413 bushels of 20 lb., or a rate of 28·69 bushels per acre, against 25,893 acres and 579,399 bushels, an average of 22·37 bushels per acre, in 1907.

In cocksfoot there were 28,731 acres, which yielded 4,147,902 lb., or an average of 144·37 lb. per acre, against 31,633 acres and 5,795,915 lb. (a rate of 183·19 lb. per acre) in the previous year.

Seeds for sowing pasture lands are used much as in Great Britain, the following being a common mixture: Perennial ryegrass, 25 lb. to 30 lb. per acre; cocksfoot, 2 lb.; alsike, 2 lb.; timothy, 3 lb.; cowgrass, 2 lb.; red clover, 2 lb.; white clover, 2 lb.; rape, 1 lb.: total, 39 lb. to 44 lb. per acre. Pastures are renewed at intervals of from four to eight years, according to the nature of the land.

The following shows the acreage in sown grasses in Australasia in 1906–7:—

	Acres.
Queensland	45,990
New South Wales	679,631
Victoria	1,095,642
South Australia	23,679
Western Australia	6,787
Tasmania	432,128
New Zealand	12,718,531

It will be observed that the acreage of land under sown grasses is far greater in New Zealand than in the whole of Australia and Tasmania. When compared in size with the States of Australia, New Zealand is not large — about one-thirtieth of their total area—but in respect of grazing capabilities the relative importance of this country is much greater. Australia is generally unsuitable, owing to conditions of climate, for the growth of English grasses, and the amount of feed produced by the natural grasses throughout the year is very much less per acre than is obtained from the sown-grass lands in New Zealand; indeed, it may be said that the average productiveness of grass-land is about nine times as great here as in Australia, or, in other words, that land in New Zealand covered with English grasses may be considered equal for grazing purposes to an area of Australian land about nine times as great.

In addition to the artificially sown pastures, the returns for 1908 show that 22,564,900 acres of unimproved land, including that in tussock or native grass, belonged to the occupied holdings, and were available for stock-feeding by the sheep-farmers and cattle-farmers.

SECTION XIV.—MINING.

THE natural mineral resources of New Zealand are very g and have exercised in the past a most important influence on development and progress of the Dominion. Gold to the val £71,528,978 was obtained prior to the 31st December, 1907; value of the produce for the year 1907 having been £2,027,490. the earliest years the gold was obtained from alluvial diggings, at the present time the greatest quantity is taken from gold-be quartz, which is distributed widely through several parts of country, and thus there is a much better prospect of the perman of this industry than alluvial diggings alone could give.

The yield of silver to the end of 1907 amounted to £1,090,7 value, the quantity mined in 1907 having been 1,562,603 oz., va at £169,484.

Of other minerals, the value of the product to the same amounts to £27,903,357, of which kauri-gum yielded £14,022 and coal, with coke, £13,510,099.

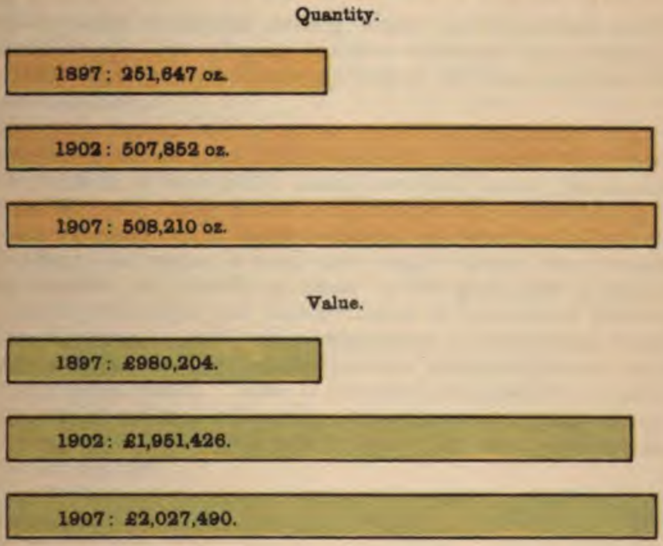
The quantities and values of precious metals and min obtained during the year 1907, and the total value of all mi produce since 1853, are:—

	1907.		Total Value since 18
	Oz.	£	£
Gold	508,210	2,027,490	71,528,978
Silver	1,562,603	169,484	1,090,751
	2,070,813	2,196,974	72,619,729
	Tons.		
Copper-ore	56	595	18,823
Chrome-ore	..	..	38,002
Antimony-ore	98	2,118	54,716
Manganese-ore	5	26	61,857
Scheelite-ore	137	15,486	29,853
Hæmatite-ore	..	5	444
Mixed minerals	1,355¼	14,962	159,447
Coal	1,831,009	965,766	13,485,259
Coke (exported)	15	15	24,840
Kauri-gum	8,708	579,888	14,022,905
Shale	..	..	7,211
		£3,775,835	£100,523,086

DIAGRAM No. 7.

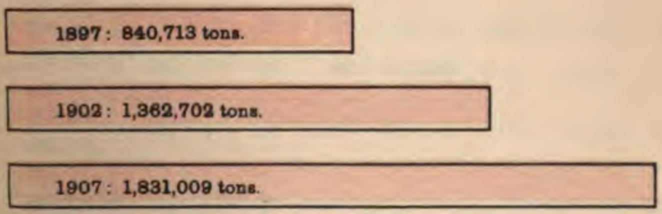
OUTPUT OF GOLD

Entered for Duty for Exportation, 1897, 1902, 1907.



OUTPUT OF COAL,

1897, 1902, 1907.



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GOLD-MINING.

The history of the finding of gold was briefly sketched in the Year-books for 1893 and 1894, and need not, therefore, be given again. An account of the "Waihi," New Zealand's greatest mine, will be found in the Year-book of 1905.

GOLD-DREDGING.

This system of alluvial mining, which had New Zealand for its cradle, although now adopted in other countries, has probably produced more than eight millions sterling of the total gold-production of this Dominion.

To enable dredge-mining to be carried out profitably, even when the ground to be operated upon is payably auriferous, it is necessary that a number of favourable conditions shall exist, the absence of any one of which may render unprofitable the undertaking. The presence of snags, or of large boulders, the hardness of the matrix surrounding the same, a hard and rough bottom from which the dredge-buckets are unable to clean up the gold, and in connection with paddock dredges the limited space of operations causing the gold to be stirred up and held in suspension in the muddy water, are all causes any one of which may render unprofitable an otherwise promising proposition. There is therefore no cause for surprise that the system of alluvial mining by hydraulic sluicing and elevating is now being applied whenever practicable in preference to the bucket-and-ladder dredge.

The following statement shows the number of dredges, the gold produced by them, and the dividends paid during 1906 and 1907:—

Inspection District.	Number of Dredges.				Number of Persons ordinarily employed.	Yield during 1907.	Average Yield per Dredge, 1907.	Dividends paid.	
	1906.		1907.						
	Idle.	At Work.	Idle.	At Work.				1907.	1906.
						£	£	£	£
West Coast ..	7	31	2	25	201	75,676	3,027	16,488	24,086
Southern ..	23	136	35	103	949	343,958	3,339	73,219	79,636
Totals ..	30	167	37	128	1,150	419,634	3,278	89,707	103,722

During 1907 the average yield per working dredge was £3,278, as against £3,013 in 1906; there has, however, to be recorded a decrease of £81,565 in the gold-production, and the number of working dredges has decreased by thirty-nine.

MINERS, AND GOLD ENTERED FOR EXPORT AT DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

The total number of gold-miners employed in 1907 was 9,138, of whom 8,514 were Europeans and 624 were Chinese, as against a total of 9,039 for the previous year. In some places, more especially in Otago, Nelson, and on the West Coast, many of the miners do not depend entirely on mining, but employ a part of their time in farming and other pursuits.

The total quantity of gold entered for export during the years ending 31st March, 1907, and 31st March, 1908, for the several districts, and the total quantity and value of the gold exported from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st March, 1908, are shown hereunder; but this does not necessarily include the whole of the gold produced, as no doubt much has been taken away from time to time by people who have evaded the duty, and a good deal has been used for making jewellery and ornaments:—

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD ENTERED FOR EXPORTATION FROM NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEARS ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1907 AND 1908, AND THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE FROM JANUARY, 1857, TO 31ST MARCH, 1908.

District.	Year ending 31st March, 1907.		Year ending 31st March, 1908.		Increase or Decrease for Year ending 31st March, 1908.	Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st March, 1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	£
Auckland ..	298,188	1,202,975	307,469	1,215,592	+9,281	4,365,073	16,467,434
Wellington..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
Marlborough	110	438	720	2,702	+610	89,929	350,354
Nelson ..	3,584	14,329	3,225	12,601	−359	1,718,929	6,814,569
West Coast..	96,783	381,874	85,203	334,936	−11,580	5,348,008	21,280,817
Canterbury..	..	..	..	..	..	99	387
Otago ..	153,607	620,901	127,578	516,256	−26,029	6,830,557	27,142,780
Totals ..	552,272	2,220,517	524,195	2,082,087	−28,077	18,352,783	72,057,047

It will be seen from the above table that there was last year a decrease in the export of gold of 28,077 oz. on the figures for the preceding twelve months.

Of the total quantity of gold exported in 1907–8 Auckland contributed 58·66 per cent.; Marlborough, 0·13 per cent.; Nelson, 0·62 per cent.; West Coast, 16·25 per cent.; and Otago, 24·34 per cent.

Of the gold entered for exportation during the year ended the 31st March, 1908—viz., 524,195 oz., representing a value of £2,082,087—about 65 per cent. came out of quartz-mines; but, if the total yield of gold obtained be taken, the value of which to 31st March, 1908, is £72,057,047, about 26 per cent. came from quartz-mines and 74 per cent. from alluvial workings.

MINERAL PRODUCTION (VALUE) OF AUSTRALASIA TO END OF 1906.

The total value of mineral production for Australasia to the end of the year 1906 is shown in the following table :—

Country.	Gold.	Silver and Silver-lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New S'th Wales	54,314,152	43,236,759	8,472,629	7,744,509	50,356,742	6,683,364	170,808,155
Victoria ...	276,516,979	207,784	123,454	441,580	1,477,275	257,185	279,024,207
Queensland ...	64,334,908	1,352,316	4,402,003	6,111,199	3,654,368	873,828	80,728,617
South Australia	2,707,141	387,904	25,575,846	137,902	...	936,650	29,745,443
W'st'n Australia	70,793,659	545,796	478,129	597,173	486,908	53,860	72,955,525
Tasmania... ...	6,246,214	4,255,266	6,753,561	9,175,180	399,125	120,814	26,950,160
New Zealand ...	69,501,488	921,267	18,228	...	12,519,493	13,786,775*	96,747,251
	544,414,536	50,907,092	45,823,850	24,207,493	68,893,911	22,712,476	756,959,358

* Inclusive of kauri-gum to the value of £13,443,017.

Gold-production of Australasia (Quantity).

The gold-yield of Australasia (in crude ounces) for the years 1900 to 1906 was as under :—

	1900. Oz.	1902. Oz.	1904. Oz.	1906. Oz.
Queensland	963,189	860,453	639,151	544,636
New South Wales ..	309,884	190,316	324,996	302,556
Victoria	807,407	777,738	821,017	834,775
South Australia ..	24,086	28,198	29,108	29,084
Western Australia ..	1,580,950	2,177,442	2,373,021	1,736,295
Tasmania .. .	81,125	70,996	65,921	60,547
New Zealand	373,616	508,045	520,323	563,843
	4,140,257	4,613,188	4,773,537	4,071,736

The value is as follows: 1900, £15,018,040; 1902, £16,763,381; 1904, £17,884,838; 1906, £16,902,649.

Gold-production of the World for the Years 1905 and 1906.

The following is a summary of the world's production of gold for the year 1905, and of the estimated and ascertained production for 1906, in fine ounces :—

	1905 Fine Ounces	1906 Fine Ounces
Australasia	4,232,000	3,964,000
Africa	5,494,000	6,602,000
United States	4,266,000	4,649,000
Canada	701,000	605,000
Russia	1,078,000	1,028,000
Mexico	738,000	775,000
Other countries	1,781,000	1,750,000
Total	18,290,000	19,373,000
Total Value ..	£78,770,613	£83,431,759

COAL-MINING.

The extent of the coal-measures in New Zealand will make coal-mining one of the large industries, especially on the west coast of the South Island, where bituminous coal exists equal, if not superior, in quality to coal of the same class in any part of the world.

The progressive increase in the output of coal from 1878 to the end of 1907 is shown below:—

Year.	Raised in New Zealand.		Imported.	Total raised in the Dominion and imported per Annum.	Exported (excluding Coal for Fuel by Ocean Steamers).	Total Consumption of Coal within the Dominion.	Yearly Increase in Consumption within the Dominion.
	Total.	Yearly Increase.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1878 ..	162,218	..	174,148	336,366	3,921	332,445	..
1879 ..	231,218	69,000	158,076	389,294	7,195	382,099	49,654
1880 ..	299,923	68,705	123,298	423,221	7,021	416,200	34,101
1881 ..	337,262	37,339	129,962	467,224	6,626	460,598	44,398
1882 ..	378,272	41,010	129,582	507,854	4,245	503,609	43,011
1883 ..	421,764	43,492	123,540	545,304	7,172	538,132	34,523
1884 ..	480,831	59,067	148,444	629,275	6,354	622,921	84,789
1885 ..	511,063	30,232	130,202	641,265	2,371	638,894	15,973
1886 ..	534,353	23,290	119,873	654,226	2,862	651,364	12,470
1887 ..	558,620	24,267	107,230	665,850	12,951	652,899	1,535
1888 ..	613,895	55,275	101,341	715,236	27,678	687,558	34,659
1889 ..	586,445	-27,450*	128,063	714,508	39,290	675,218	12,340
1890 ..	637,397	50,952	110,939	748,336	33,404	714,932	39,714
1891 ..	668,794	31,397	125,318	794,112	29,093	764,019	49,087
1892 ..	673,315	4,521	125,453	798,768	28,169	770,599	6,580
1893 ..	691,548	18,233	117,444	808,992	24,288	784,704	14,105
1894 ..	719,546	27,998	112,961	832,507	25,449	807,058	22,354
1895 ..	726,654	7,108	108,198	834,852	26,151	808,701	1,643
1896 ..	792,851	66,197	101,756	894,607	27,974	866,633	57,932
1897 ..	840,713	47,862	110,907	951,620	26,639	924,981	58,348
1898 ..	907,033	66,320	115,427	1,022,460	18,348	1,004,112	79,131
1899 ..	975,234	68,201	99,655	1,074,889	14,146	1,060,743	56,631
1900 ..	1,093,990	118,756	124,033	1,218,023	36,699	1,181,324	120,581
1901 ..	1,227,638	133,648	149,764	1,377,402	77,563	1,299,839	118,515
1902 ..	1,362,702	135,064	127,853	1,490,555	110,666	1,379,889	80,050
1903 ..	1,420,193	57,491	163,923	1,584,116	97,461	1,486,655	106,766
1904 ..	1,537,838	117,645	147,196	1,685,034	56,513	1,628,521	141,866
1905 ..	1,585,756	47,918	169,046	1,754,802	41,257	1,713,545	85,024
1906 ..	1,729,536	143,780	207,567	1,937,103	62,745	1,874,358	160,813
1907 ..	1,831,009	101,473	220,749	2,051,758	51,790	1,999,968	125,610

* Decrease.

It will be seen from the above that, with the exception of 1889, there has been a steady increase in the output of coal year after year since records have been kept by the Mines Department. The yearly increase in output is principally due to the growing demand for consumption within the dominion. During a period of thirty years the annual consumption of coal in New Zealand has increased to the extent of 1,667,523 tons, showing that new industries are springing up, requiring fuel for generating motive power.

The total output from the mines last year was 1,831,009 tons, as against 1,729,536 tons for 1906, an increase of 101,473 tons. The coal imported from other countries was 220,749 tons, against 207,567 tons in 1906, an increase in the importation last year of 13,182 tons. The imports were 220,726 tons from New South Wales, 2 tons from Victoria, 2 tons from Tasmania, and 19 tons from the United Kingdom. The total export of coal was 129,030 tons, all New Zealand produce but 80 tons. Of the coal exported, 77,240 tons were for coaling direct steamers trading between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and has been treated as coal consumed within the Dominion, these steamers trading wholly between New Zealand and Great Britain. Taking, therefore, the output from the mines and the coal imported, there is a total of 2,051,758 tons, of which 51,790 tons were exported, leaving the consumption within the Dominion last year 1,999,968 tons, as against 1,874,358 tons for 1906, an increased consumption of 125,610 tons.

The largest increase in the output last year was in the Greymouth district—namely, 58,086 tons. There was also an increased production from the mines in the Westport district of 40,943 tons, in the Waikato district of 6,507 tons, in the Southland district of 7,080 tons, in the Mokau district of 723 tons, in the Kawakawa and Hikurangi districts of 6,171 tons, in the Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau districts of 11,982 tons, but there was a decline in the Otago district of 7,631 tons, in the Miranda district of 9,592 tons, in the Reefton district 4,185 tons, in the Canterbury district of 2,874 tons, and in the West Wanganui district of 5,737 tons.

The quantities of coal produced in each district are as under:—

Name of District.	Output of Coal.		Increase or Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1907.
	1907.	1906.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Kawakawa and Hikurangi ..	105,866	99,695	6,171	1,701,775
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau	32,987	21,005	11,982	630,163
Waikato	162,226	155,719	6,507	1,998,289
Mokau	4,967	4,244	723	57,178
Miranda	10,931	20,523	−9,592	73,646
Pelorus	..	..	..	711
West Wanganui	14,418	20,155	−5,737	124,066
Westport	649,212	608,269	40,943	7,660,897
Reefton	9,466	13,651	−4,185	155,297
Greymouth	378,926	320,840	58,086	4,712,969
Canterbury	23,679	26,553	−2,874	554,103
Otago	295,350	302,981	−7,631	6,215,274
Southland	142,981	135,901	7,080	1,363,174
Totals	1,831,009	1,729,536	101,473	25,247,542

(−) Decrease.

As regards the quality of the coal, it cannot be surpassed. The late Sir John Coode, in his presidential address to the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, stated : "The bituminous coal found on the west coast of the South Island is declared by engineers to be fully equal, if not superior, to the best description from any part of the world."

The quantity of each class of coal produced in 1907 and 1906 was :—

Class of Coal.	Output of Coal.		Increase or Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1907.
	1907.	1906.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bituminous and semi-bituminous	1,184,211	1,077,408	106,803	14,591,934
Pitch	22,060	24,961	-2,901	1,953,671
Brown	515,797	521,003	-5,206	7,610,679
Lignite	108,941	106,164	2,777	1,091,258
Totals	1,831,009	1,729,536	101,473	25,247,542

The number of coal-mines working during the year 1907 was, as shown by the next table, 173, and the number of persons employed 3,910.

Number of Mines working.	Number of Persons employed in each Mine.	Total Number of Persons employed
110	1 to 4 in each	196
28	5 " 10 "	183
9	11 " 20 "	119
26	21 and upwards	3,412
173		3,910

The total output of coal from the above mines was 1,831,009, and the average annual output per person 468 tons.

It is believed that 6s. per ton is a good estimate of the cost, for labour only, of coal delivered in railway-trucks clear of the colliery premises, which differs somewhat from the cost at the pit's mouth.

The average earnings of each person employed have been computed at £2 18s. per week, or £150 16s. per annum, throughout the

Dominion, but this varies in different districts, for which the figures computed by Inspector Green are:—

AVERAGES OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.

	£	s.	d.
Northern district	3	3	5
West Coast	3	9	6
Southern	2	1	0
Average for Dominion	£2	18	0

The wage given for the West Coast district may be somewhat more than the fact, on account of youths being counted as men. On the other hand, the information given for the Southern district may be rather too low, on account of the more intermittent nature of the work. The dredging industry is stated by the Southern Inspector to have largely increased coal-consumption in certain places, each steady working dredge consuming 20 tons of coal for at least forty weeks in the year, or, say, 800 tons per annum.

STATE COAL-MINES.

There are two collieries owned and worked by the State, one at Seddonville, the other at Point Elizabeth. The former is situated twenty-nine miles in a northerly direction from the Port of Westport, and connected therewith by a railway under the control of the Westport Harbour Board. The colliery contains a large quantity of excellent hard coal valuable for steam and household purposes, and during 1907 produced 35,436 tons of this quality. There is also in this mine a considerable quantity of soft coal, suitable for the manufacture of briquettes, and a plant for this purpose has been erected at the port of shipment, producing an article of fuel highly recommended for household use.

The Point Elizabeth Colliery lies some five miles north of the Port of Greymouth, the connection being by a State-owned railway, and is equipped with a complete and up-to-date coal-mining and carrying plant. The coal mined is of excellent quality, containing but a small percentage of sulphur, and is largely used for steam-producing purposes on the Government railways. At the present time the mine is capable of an output of 1,500 tons per day if facilities for shipment were sufficient. During the past year 205,337 tons were won. Depots have been opened at Wellington, Christchurch, and Wanganui, and one is shortly to be opened at Dunedin for the sale of coal to the public at a price which is greatly to the advantage of the purchaser. It is intended to extend this class of business where the circumstances warrant the establishment of depots, and an endeavour is being made to arrange with municipal bodies to undertake the sale and distribution of coal in localities where State depots could not be financially successful.

Within four miles of the Point Elizabeth mine there is an area, reserved by the State, containing a large field of the best bituminous coal in six distinct seams, the outcrops of which vary from 5 ft. to 21 ft. in thickness.

Samples from each of these seams have been analysed at the Colonial Laboratory by Dr. Maclaurin, with the following results:—

Thickness of Seam.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Hydro-carbons.	Water.	Ash.	Total Sulphur.	Evaporative Power per Pound of Coal
10 ft. 6 in. ..	56·88	35·76	4·34	3·02	0·39	13·66
13 ft. 6 in. ..	60·60	35·30	1·85	2·25	0·36	15·49
7 ft. 4 in. ..	63·63	32·25	0·82	3·30	0·30	15·70
7 ft. 4 in. ..	62·90	33·53	0·67	2·90	0·33	15·81
13 ft. 6 in. ..	62·23	30·33	3·52	3·92	0·33	14·07
11 ft.	65·08	31·95	0·77	2·20	0·36	15·58
10 ft.	65·98	29·93	1·27	2·82	0·29	15·49
21 ft.	55·63	39·10	1·62	3·65	0·25	14·83
16 ft.	55·40	40·34	2·36	1·90	0·22	15·17
5 ft. 10 in. ..	56·05	39·13	1·62	3·20	0·19	15·31
3 ft.	53·62	39·60	1·68	5·10	0·31	14·55
5 ft. 3 in. ..	54·70	37·95	2·95	4·40	0·31	14·44
5 ft.	57·58	34·30	7·00	0·92	0·31	13·01
5 ft.	43·62	42·94	3·16	10·28	0·09	12·61

With the exception of the last two samples the whole of the tests show the coal to be of excellent quality. The small percentage of water, ash, and sulphur, with its high evaporative power, prove it to be coal of very great value.

WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The total coal produced by all the countries of the world has been estimated for the year 1905 at over 880,000,000 tons. The principal contributors were:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Germany	121,190,000	India	8,216,000
Austria-Hungary ..	12,971,000	Japan	9,979,000
Belgium	22,492,000	South Africa	3,182,000
Spain	3,045,000	Canada	7,951,000
France	35,347,000	United States of America	392,000,000
Great Britain	236,111,000	Australia	6,853,000
Russia	19,318,000	New Zealand	1,586,000

In the year 1886 the total production was 383 millions of tons, and in 1896 547 millions of tons.

ACCIDENTS.

During 1907 there were 10 fatal accidents in coal-mines, causing 12 deaths, and 33 non-fatal accidents, by which 34 persons were injured. Of the fatal accidents 5 were caused by falls in mines, 2 occurred in shafts, and 3 from various causes—one underground and two on the surface. Of the non-fatal accidents 12 were caused by falls in mines, and 22 from various causes—eighteen underground and four on the surface. Of the average number of persons employed during the year (3,910) the fatalities were one in every 326, the proportion of persons injured was one in every 115, and of the two classes of accident together, one in every 85 persons.

IRONSANDS AND ORES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Almost every known variety of iron-ore has been discovered in New Zealand. At Parapara, near Nelson, immense quantities of brown hæmatite ore occur on the surface of the ground. When converted, the product is of the variety called white iron. Another deposit, about 60 ft. thick, is that on the west side of Mount Peel. This ore contains 56 per cent. of metallic iron, and has been traced a distance of three miles, beyond which point it is reported to swell out to as much as a mile in width. An extensive and valuable deposit (limonite and glauconite) occurs on the western slope of Mount Royal, Otago. It contains about 37 per cent. of the metal, and as regards both quality and position this deposit is of importance.

The following information on the ore deposits at Parapara is extracted from the Geological Survey Reports: The deposit occurs about a mile south-west of the Parapara River. About five miles north of this is the town of Collingwood, close to which is a mine which yields some of the best coal in New Zealand. A short tramway would enable the ore to be shipped in barges and taken to Collingwood, where there is every facility for the construction of a wharf, at which vessels of any size might lie. There is a large deposit of nearly pure crystalline limestone on the banks of the Parapara River, and the numerous streams in the neighbouring hills would give ample water-power if needed. It is estimated that the main deposit contains nearly 53 millions of tons of ore, but in the absence of any system of prospecting this estimate must not be regarded as in any way conclusive.

In the form of sand, the chief deposits are on the seashore of the west coast of both islands, the best known being that near New Plymouth. The Taranaki ironsand has been the subject of many experiments to determine the best method of smelting it. When mixed with clay and moulded in the form of a brick it has been readily smelted in the blast-furnace, and the iron produced is of excellent quality, suitable for steel-making processes. Cheap coal is obtainable from Mokau, a short distance from the ironsand deposits. A variety of articles have been manufactured from th product of the sand and submitted to experts, who have invariably expressed a favourable opinion as to quality and suitability.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Fairly extensive deposits of phosphate rock have been discovered as a fringe to the limestone at Clarendon, near Milton, Otago The Ewing Phosphate Company (Limited) has been formed, and operations of quarrying and burning on a commercial scale hav been undertaken. After burning, the rock is crushed and chemically treated. The value of this phosphate as a fertiliser has been satisfactorily proved, and there is every indication of a growing industr in quarrying the rock and preparing it for use. With such a valuabl material at our very doors, there is no doubt that in future th importation of phosphate manures will cease, or at least be greatl reduced, whilst the question of export is within the range of possibility.

OTHER METALS OR MINERALS.

Very little has been done to prospect and develop mines othe than for gold and silver. The only exports last year of metalliferou products, excluding gold and silver, were 1,244 tons of auriferou ore, 137 tons of scheelite-ore, and small parcels of other minerals representing an aggregate value of £33,192.

KAURI-GUM.

The quantity of kauri-gum exported last year was 8,708 tons as against 9,154 tons for 1906. Last year's produce (£579,888 gave an average value of about £66 11s. 10d. per ton, while for 190 the average was £57 1s. 7d. per ton.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

Schools of Mines have been established in New Zealand durin the past twenty-three years, and are of great value for the educatio of mining and metallurgical students at the principal mining centres In connection with these schools the Government offers four scholarships annually, one each for Otago and the west coast of the Sout Island, and two for the North Island. These scholarships, tenabl for three years, are awarded to candidates who comply with th conditions and obtain the highest number of marks at the yearl examinations held in each December, and are of the value of £5 each per annum to successful candidates residing three miles o more beyond the town in which the school is situated, and of £3 each per annum to successful candidates residing within the three mile limit. The Mines Department will furnish particulars to intending candidates.

The amount expended by the Government on the schools sinc their inauguration to 31st March, 1907, was £46,583, includin £12,053 paid to the school attached to the University of Otago.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held annually under "The Mining Act, 1905," and "The Coal-mines Act, 1905," of candidates for certificates as first-class mine managers, battery superintendents, dredge-masters, first-class coal-mine managers, and second-class coal-mine managers. No candidate will be permitted to present himself for examination unless he holds an authority from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners stating that his certificates of service have been accepted by the Board. All necessary information will be supplied by the Mines Department on application.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

Three diamond rock-drills, with a boring capacity of 2,500 ft., 1,500 ft., and 1,000 ft., respectively, may be hired from the Mines Department on the following conditions: The hirer to take delivery of the plant at any place decided upon by the Minister of Mines. The superintendent in charge of the drill to defray all expenses whatsoever in connection with transit, wages, and working-expenses, and at the end of every two weeks to deliver a statement of the same to the hirer, and receive payment of one-half of the total outlay. The hirer, prior to the delivery of the plant, to make a deposit of £50, and to find approved bond and security for the payment of all charges he may become liable for, and also for the due observance of the conditions. The superintendent appointed by the Minister to have sole control of the drill and the workmen employed in connection therewith. The Minister may terminate the agreement and remove the drill if the payments are not made within one week of the account being rendered, or if the work is unnecessarily delayed by the hirer; the cost of such removal to be borne by the hirer. Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Mines.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The salient features of the economic geology of New Zealand are thus described by Dr. James Mackintosh Bell, F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey:—

COAL.

Distribution of Coal.—Perhaps in no country of the world is coal more generally distributed than it is in New Zealand, as it occurs in almost every part of the Dominion—a fact which makes up for the narrowness of the coal-seams and the inextensiveness of the basins in which they lie, as compared with coal-deposits in other countries. The coal varies considerably in quality, both in regard to the amount of ash and the state of carbonation.

The coals of Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Nightcaps, which form fairly wide seams in Tertiary rocks in the south-eastern part of the South Island, are lignites of good quality. The seams which are so widely distributed in the hilly country west of the Canterbury Plains are all lignites, but not generally so highly carbonised as are the southern coals. The coals of Greymouth and Brunnerton, in the Westland District, and of Westport and Puponga, in the Nelson District, are bituminous coals of varying degrees of purity. The coals of the North Island, which are chiefly in the northern part, near Auckland and Whangarei, are in general intermediate in state of carbonation between the bituminous coals and lignites. No extensive seams of true anthracite have as yet been found in New Zealand, though there is a very small deposit in early Tertiary sediments at Cabbage Bay, in the Hauraki Peninsula, which owes its high percentage of fixed carbon to the metamorphism produced by the extrusion of flows of andesite. Some of the lignite seams of Canterbury also are said to be in part altered to anthracite, as a product of contact metamorphism.

PETROLEUM.

In many parts of the Dominion there is abundant evidence of petroleum, though in no locality can it be said to have been proven to exist in great quantity. It has been found and exploited to some slight degree at Kotuku, near Greymouth, in Westland; near Gisborne, in the Auckland District; and more especially at New Plymouth, in Taranaki, not far from the base of the lofty cone of Mount Egmont. In the last-mentioned locality the oil seeps out on the surface along the sea-shore and at a few places in the interior, and gas issues at many points along natural crevices. Boring operations have been conducted in this locality for a number of years, and an oil-bearing stratum has been struck at a depth of 2,400 ft. This stratum consists of a loosely consolidated marine sand underlying hard argillaceous sandstone, above which marine sands and clays, more or less hardened, extend to the surface. As far as is known, all the beds are disposed in almost horizontal attitude, the lowest being probably of Miocene age, the upper apparently Pliocene.

IRON-ORE.

There are in New Zealand two very interesting deposits of iron-ore. The most important of these appears at Parapara, in the rugged Cape Farewell Peninsula, lying west of Golden Bay, in the South Island; while the other is visible on the shores of the Tasman Sea, near New Plymouth.

Parapara Deposits.—The rocks in which the Parapara ore occurs are metamorphic, and consist of much corrugated hornblendic and feldspathic schists, sideritic limestones, and cherty quartzites. These have been tentatively classified as Silurian by Mr. Herbert Cox, formerly a geologist on the staff of the New Zealand Geological Survey. Uncomformably above this series of Palæozoic rocks lies a considerable thickness of coal-bearing strata—probably Early Tertiary—which consist of limestones, sandstones, grits, and coal-seams. Forming a mantle over much of the district are thick deposits of glacial gravels and boulder-clays. These usually contain more or less gold, and have afforded some rich bonanzas in the past where reassorted by stream action.

Structurally, the iron-ore appears to occur in a broad syncline composed of banded ferruginous cherts and quartzites. In intimate connection with the banded cherts are narrow beds of sideritic crystalline limestone, which is often rusty, due to the oxidation of iron-carbonate contained. The ferruginous limestones and banded cherts bear a striking resemblance to similar rocks so closely associated with the iron-ore bodies of the Lake Superior region in America. The soft, rusty, and much-decomposed banded cherts so common in many of the American ranges may occasionally be observed in the mass of the ore-body itself. The width of the actual ore-mass visible on the surface averages not less than 900 ft., though the iron-bearing horizon is much wider. Broken by several gullies filled with glacial *débris*, the ore-body outcrops in a north-westerly and south-westerly direction for nearly a mile and a half from the Parapara Inlet. Beyond this the iron-bearing horizon is known to extend much farther, and is said to contain several deposits of high-grade ore. Mr. George J. Binns, formerly Inspector of Mines for the New Zealand Government, estimates that in the large ore-body near Parapara Inlet there are not less than 51,835,600 long tons of iron-ore in actual outcrop, which could be removed in an open quarry.

The ore is in general a high-grade hydrous hæmatite, botryoidal, mamillary, and often porous in character. Apparently, manganese is a constant constituent.

Phosphorus and sulphur are in general low, though there are small quantities of other impurities, principally lime, magnesia, alumina, and some silica. In places the ore contains rounded quartz pebbles, often in sufficient abundance to constitute a highly ferruginous quartz conglomerate. This conglomerate is apparently the result of glacial action, which was very effective in the past. It represents soft ore, which has been intensely comminuted by the pressure of the ice and mixed with its burden of quartz pebbles, to be subsequently recemented into the conglomerate now observable in the outcrops. The conglomeratic portion of the ore is auriferous, the gold apparently being derived from the same source as that in the quartz pebbles. In depth the quartz pebbles are lacking.

The origin of this extensive deposit of iron-ore is of considerable interest. Briefly stated, the ore has resulted from the concentration of iron-oxide by meteoric waters in the base of a synclinal trough having an impervious basement of schist. The waters had their burden of iron derived either directly or indirectly from the oxidation, partly of iron-carbonate, but more especially of the suphides pyrite and marcasite.

New Plymouth Deposits.—The deposits of iron-ore occurring near New Plymouth, in the North Island, are of a very different character. They consist of magnetic iron-sands, all more or less titaniferous, which owe their concentration in thick beds along the sea-shore and inland for a mile or more to the action of the waves or wind. Beds of pure black sand of very fine grain are interstratified with beds of feldspathic quartz sand, containing considerable titaniferous magnetite, and with others practically free from iron. Sometimes the demarcation between the various beds is very abrupt and decided, again much more gradual. Considered longitudinally, the beds of pure black sand lense out, and are replaced by others in which the iron constituent is lacking or unimportant, and again the latter beds may be replaced by pure black sand. The black sand is supposed to consist of an intimate mixture of magnetite and ilmenite. It occurs very widely distributed, and, there can be no doubt, in very large quantities. It appears at very frequent intervals along the coast on either side of New Plymouth, from the mouth of the Waitara River as far south as the mouth of the Patea.

The black sand has apparently been derived in part from the disintegration of hornblende andesites and more basic volcanics—all rich in titaniferous magnetite—and in part from tufa, representing the comminuted equivalent of these volcanics. Volcanics and tufas carrying titaniferous magnetite have a wide distribution near New Plymouth around the volcanic cone of Egmont.

COPPER.

Ores of copper are found in New Zealand at many localities, but there are no known deposits of any considerable size. There has recently been discovered a mineralised horizon, containing native copper, malachite, and other ores of copper, near the Kaipara Harbour, in the North Auckland peninsula. The country is but little explored, and the exact nature of the deposit has not yet been investigated.

Perhaps the best-known deposits of ores of copper are in a heavy mineralised zone stretching from D'Urville Island southward to the Aniseed River, in the neighbourhood of the Town of Nelson, in the South Island. The ore-bodies lie in small disconnected and generally parallel lenses disposed along the planes of stratification of the enclosing argillites, and occur close to the contact between the argillites and extensive sills or bosses of dunite. The most common ore is a cupriferous pyrite, in which the copper-content is generally low. On the surface the oxidation-products — malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, cuprite, and native copper—are occasionally encountered, and in one case (the Champion Mine) are important, giving very rich, though small, bodies above the water-level. Enriched sulphides are to be seen in some of the lower workings of the United Mine above the water - level, though the ore is more or less oxidized on the surface.

GOLD.

In the past most of the gold of New Zealand was derived from placer deposits in various parts of the South Island, but more especially in the districts of Westland and Otago. The bonanzas, in general, occurred where morainic gravels had been reassorted by fluviatile or marine action. The amount of gold derived from this source is now much reduced, and the supply of the precious metal in New Zealand is to a greater extent obtained from quartz reefs. All through the ancient crystalline schists and Palæozoic argillites and grauwackes, which form such an important part of the strata of the South Island, quartz veins are common. Generally, these are disposed parallel to the stratification, but are sometimes in fissures transverse to the bedding-planes. Although quartz veins of this class are almost innumerable, many of them contain gold only in traces, and comparatively few yield it in payable quantities. The veins are in rocks which exhibit physiographically mature and sub-mature forms, and in consequence are in general merely the remnant of former veins, the upper and probably richer part having been removed in the extensive and varied denudation—sub-aerial and glacial—which the country has undergone.

At present much the most important centre of quartz-mining in the South Island is at Reefton, where a number of mines are now working—the Globe, the Progress, the Wealth of Nations, the Keep-it-Dark, &c. The ore filling the veins consists chiefly of quartz. This contains a great deal of pyrites, rarely chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, and often stibnite. In all of the mines the values are very irregularly distributed in the quartz gangue, even near the surface, where the yield is usually higher than from the lower levels. Often not only may the ore-shoots terminate within the quartz mass in the direction both of the strike and dip of the vein, but the quartz gangue frequently itself lenses out and is replaced by comminuted gouge, to reappear either barren or with shoots of rich ore in the continuation of the line of reef. This occurrence of the quartz in patches is one of the most characteristic features of the veins at Reefton. The highest values are almost always along slaty selvages, which are frequently rusty, and where the quartz is of the character known as "magpie stone" by the miners. "Magpie stone" is simply quartz enclosing numerous small angular fragments of argillite of grauwacke, which are the prevailing country rocks of the district.

There is a small reefing-area near the head of the Wilberforce and Arahura Rivers, known as the Westland Reefs district, in which a number of promising auriferous-quartz veins have recently been discovered, but which has been as yet very little prospected. Quartz-mining is carried on at Taitapu, in the Cape Farewell Peninsula, in reefs very much like those at Reefton. Quartz veins are also being worked at Skipper's, Arrowtown, Barewood, and various other places in Central Otago, though none is of important proportions.

The occurrence of the mineral scheelite in many of the quartz veins in Otago is interesting. The quartz with which it is associated is nearly always somewhat auriferous, and in places payably so. The scheelite sometimes appears in a decided band running through the quartz, or again intimately intermixed, with the appearance of a pegmatite. At Barewood, Glenorchy, and Macrae's, near Palmerston South, the mineral is found in sufficient quantity to pay for working.

Much more prominent than any of the centres of quartz-mining in the South Island, and of widely different character, are the goldfields of the Hauraki Peninsula of the North Island, which contain the mining centres of Coromandel, Thames, Karangahake, and Waihi, in addition to many less prominent mining localities. The output of gold from Coromandel is now comparatively small. At Thames the Waiotahi Mine yielded bullion to the value of £18,000 to £20,000 per month, but there is no other mine at present date giving large returns, though many rich bonanzas have been discovered in the past. The site of the Waihi Mine—one of the greatest gold-mines of the world—is a centre of immense economic importance as well as of scientific interest. At Karangahake is situated the Talisman Mine, which is now the second gold-producer in New Zealand.

The oldest rocks of the Hauraki Goldfield apparently consist of unfossiliferous argillites and grauwackes, which are probably very late Palæozoic or early Mesozoic. Uncomformably above these are late Cretaceous rocks containing unimportant coal-seams, which occur as widely separated isolated remnants in the northern part of the Hauraki Peninsula. On the denuded surface of these sedimentaries have been disposed thick and wide distributed volcanic deposits, flows, breccias, and tuffs of andesitic character, above which are others of rhyolitic character. By far the most important veins of the Hauraki Peninsula are in the andesitic flow or in the fine-grained andesitic tuffs. Veins occurring in the coarse andesitic agglomerates and tuffs rarely carry much gold, while those appearing in the rhyolites are decidedly unimportant as compared with those in the andesites. A few relatively unimportant veins are found in the older sedimentary rocks. The andesites are often tremendously altered, especially near the veins. In fact, the rock in places has been changed to a mass of chlorite, epidote, sericite, calcite, quartz, and pyrite, giving the so-called propylite. There were evidently at least two periods of vein-deposition, much the more important apparently being the result of the andesite extrusion, while the second period of vein-formation succeeded the outpouring of the rhyolites. Sinter-deposits, widely ditributed throughout the Hauraki Peninsula, testify to the enormous extent of hydro-thermal activity in the past, and a few scattered hot springs show that it has not yet ceased. The veins are apparently mainly deposits by hot siliceous solutions, carrying a great deal of hydrogen-sulphide in pre-existing fissures, greatly enlarged by replacement of the wall-rock.

Of the payable veins of the Hauraki Goldfields there are two more or less distinct types—those which occur in decided and definite veins, in which the payable ore is contained chiefly in a well-demarcated ore-shoot, with considerable horizontal continuation, and with longitudinal extension from level to level; and those in which not only is the quartz of very irregular width, but the values are almost entirely in small disjointed patches, often of the enormous richness of "jewellery-shop" ores. Of the former class much the most conspicuous example is given by the more or less connected reefs worked in the Waihi Mine, at Waihi, though the Union, Amaranth, and Silverton veins at the same place, and the Talisman vein at Karangahake, are of the same class. Of the "jewellery-shop" class of veins, the reef-systems of the Hauraki, Kapanga, Royal Oak, and Tokatea Mines at Coromandel, and the reef-systems of the Kuranui-Caledonian, Moanatairi, and Waiotahi Mines at Thames, are good examples. The bonanzas of free gold in the veins of the Waiotahi type are apparently always at points where the vein is heavily mineralised with pyrite, with which is sometimes associated sphalerite, stibnite, and chalcopyrite, and occasionally native arsenic. The bonanzas frequently have an intimate connection with the faulting of the vein. The faults, formed subsequent to the original period of vein-deposition, may have determined the the position of the bonanzas formed during a period of secondary enrichment of the vein, either by acting as barriers to migrating auriferous solutions, or by forming channels along which solutions came, reacting with those in the original vein-channel.

The great Waihi Mine, which is now working on the complex system of branching reefs—the Martha, Welcome, Empire, Royal, and several smaller veins—had an output during the year ended 31st December, 1907, of £878,486. Those reefs of the Waihi Mine system which approach the surface show an oxidized capping of moderate though not of bonanza richness, which gradually is replaced in depth by sulphide ores. The gold is very rarely visible to the unaided eye, though a considerable portion exists as free gold. One of the most characteristic features of the reefs of the Waihi Mine system is the continuity of the "pay-ore," both in horizontal and vertical extension. If there was any enrichment of these veins subsequent to the original deposition of the quartz, which seems very likely, it was probably by secondary solutions ascending along the reef-channels, excepting near the surface, where descending solutions gave a limited concentration. Some of the veins of the Waihi reef system are of immense size—the Martha reaches a width of 60 ft. on the surface, and at the levels opened at about 800 ft. beneath the surface it is, where widest, over twice that width. It is interesting to note that in general the veins of the Hauraki Peninsula show a diminution in the amount of gold in the electrum in passing from the northern to the southern portion of the field.

Very interesting evidence on the origin of gold and silver in quartz veins is given by certain hot springs in the centre of existing hydro-thermal activity in New Zealand—the Taupo volcanic zone. Sinter taken by the writer from the rim of a very ebullient spring at the Maori settlement of Whakarewarewa was found to contain, on analysis, silver to the amount of 4 oz. and 18 gr. per ton, and gold to the amount of 1 dwt. 4 gr. per ton. The sinter analysed was stained with sulphur, but showed no visible evidence of any sulphides. Analysis made from the sinter deposited in a wooden trough used to conduct water from the same spring at Whakarewarewa gave the following result in the precious metals: Gold, 12 gr.; and silver, 16 dwt. 3 gr. per ton.

The great geyser of Waimangu, which broke into action some years after the terrible Tarawera eruption of 1886, and remained active until November, 1904, deposited a blackish material, consisting chiefly of sulphides, but containing neither gold nor silver. Some mud obtained by Dr. Wohlmann, the Government Balneologist, from a hot spring in the sanatorium grounds at Rotorua gave the following somewhat remarkable analysis:—

Silica	69·30
Alumina	4·52
Iron-oxides	2·00
Titanium-oxide	0·58
Lime	1·00
Magnesia	0·10
Soda and potash	1·30
Sulphur, combined	1·40
Sulphur, free	6·09
Organic matter	10·01
Water	3·70
	100·00

Microscopic examination of the deposit showed that it consisted mainly of quartz and amorphous silica, with a little feldspar. The mud also contained 5 gr. of gold and 6 dwt. 1 gr. of silver per ton. It is evidently not a deposit from the spring, but is merely a siliceous tufa impregnated by the thermal solutions.

PLATINUM.

Platinum has been found at many points in the South Island in the alluvial drifts, but never in sufficient quantities to be of any economic value, excepting where saved with gold. Platinum has been reported from the Queen of Beauty quartz reef at Thames, and also from an occurrence of massive pyrites at Coromandel. During the past season a number of platiniferous quartz veins were discovered by the writer near the Teremakau River, in the district of Westland, in the South Island, in close proximity to sheets of altered magnesian eruptives—apparently originally dunite, and situated parallel to the stratification of the enclosing phyllites. The quartz is somewhat vitreous, and in general very "hungry" in appearance. Iron-pyrite is fairly common, and iron-oxides derived from its alteration. In three analyses made of the platiniferous quartz the platinum was found to occur associated with silver, and always in the approximate ratio of 7 parts of silver to 1 of platinum. The following is a characteristic result, showing the amount of platinum and silver: Platinum, 3 dwt. 8 gr.; and silver, 1 oz. 4 dwt. 9 gr. per ton. It seems possible that the platinum and silver may exist in some mineralogical combination, though no data were obtained to substantiate this hypothesis.

An interesting product of metamorphism of the magnesian eruptives, near which the platinum-veins just described occur, is the mineral nephrite—the much-valued *pounamu* and *tangiwai* of the Maoris, and the precious "greenstone" of commerce. This mineral, which is apparently a massive actinolite or allied amphibole, occurs as segregations from a few inches to several feet in width in a talcose matrix—also a product of alteration of the magnesian eruptives. Many analyses made of the magnesian eruptives failed to show any platinum actually existing in them.

TIN.

Cassiterite has been found in the form of "stream-tin" in some of the streams amid the rugged hills of Stewart Island, and has been reported to occur actually *in situ* in granite.

Ores of antimony, lead, zinc, and several other metals have been discovered in New Zealand, but scarcely in sufficient quantity to deserve especial mention in this paper.

Much of the wild, mountainous country of the South Island, and the thickly wooded central and northern parts of the North Island, are still unexplored, and vast mineral wealth may yet be discovered in these areas of *terra incognita*.

SECTION XV.—LABOUR LAWS.

The legislation passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand and termed the "labour laws" comprises the undermentioned statutes and regulations made under various Acts:—

"The Accidents Compensation Act, 1901."

"The Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1902."

"The Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1907."

"The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act Amendment Act, 1895": Section 10 (*re* holiday on licensing-election day).

"The Bank Holidays Act, 1902."

"The Bankruptcy Act, 1892": Sections 112 and 120 (*re* wages of employees).

"The Coal-mines Act Compilation Act, 1905," with amendments (2) of 1907.

"The Companies Act, 1903": Sections 1 and 249 (*re* wages of employees of companies that are being wound up).

"The Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894" (*re* conspiracy in trade disputes, &c.).

"The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892." (See also Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act.)

"The Criminal Code Act, 1893": Sections 150 and 213 (*re* masters and apprentices).

"The Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act, 1880." (See also Legitimation Act.)

"The Electoral Act, 1905": Section 115 (*re* holiday on election-day).

"The Employers' Liability Act, 1882," with amendments of 1891 and 1892.

"The Factories Act, 1901," with amendments of 1902, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

"The Government Advances to Workers Act, 1906."

"The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Compilation Act, 1905," and Amendment Acts, 1905 and 1906.

"The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902," with amendment of 1903.

"The Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1898," and Amendment Acts of 1899, 1902, and 1903.

"The Labour Day Act, 1899."

"The Labour Department Act, 1903."

"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900": Section 13 (provision for workmen's homes).

"The Legitimation Act, 1894": Section 6. (See Deaths by Accident Compensation Act.)

"The Licensing Act, 1881": Section 131 (*re* payment of wages at houses where liquor is sold).

"The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865." Master and Apprentice: Extract from "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," sections 150 and 213.

"The Mining Act Compilation Act, 1905," and Amendment Acts, of 1905 and 1906.

"The Public Contracts Act, 1900."

"The Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1906," and Amendment Act of 1907.

"The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895."

"The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898."

"The Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903," and Amendment Act, 1905.

"The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," and Amendment Acts, 1905 and 1907.

"The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1906,": Section 10.

"The Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act, 1895."

"The Trade-Union Act, 1878," and Amendment Act, 1896.

"The Truck Act, 1891."

"The Wages Attachment Act, 1895."

"The Wages Protection Act, 1899" (forming part of and to be read with "The Truck Act, 1891").

"The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," with amendments of 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

"The Workers' Dwellings Act, 1905," and Amendment Acts of 1905 and 1906.

"The Workmen's Wages Act, 1893."

The labour laws have been passed in the effort to regulate certain conditions affecting employer and employed. Their scope embraces many difficult positions into which the exigencies of modern industrial life have forced those engaged in trades and handicrafts. The general tendency of these laws is to ameliorate the position of the worker by preventing social oppression through undue influences, or through unsatisfactory conditions of sanitation. It will undoubtedly be found that, with the advance of time, these laws are capable of improvement and amendment; but they have already done much to make the lives of operatives of fuller and more healthy growth, and their aim is to prevent the installation of abuses before such abuses attain formidable dimensions.

The manufacturing population in New Zealand differs from that in some of the Australian States by its wide dispersion. The capital city has hitherto been unable to draw to itself the industrial ability of the other provincial centres; and not only do Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin vie with Wellington as centres of population, but also as *nuclei* of commercial activity. In the second-class towns, such as Palmerston North, Wanganui, Nelson, Napier, Invercargill, &c., many important works are being carried on, while even in the villages and rural districts the progress of new settlement necessitates the manufacture of articles which in older communities are produced in specialised localities. Men scattered widely at the numerous occupations of colonial country life, shearing, harvesting, bushfelling, road-making, or sailing coastal vessels, &c., require legal protection against the dangers and disabilities to which their callings expose them. This general dispersion of industry necessitates not only a wide system of supervision, but legislative measures of a peculiar character, at once sufficiently elastic to comprehend many varieties of function, and yet rigid to crush any apparent abuse.

The following explanatory notes on the labour laws of New Zealand are by Mr. E. Tregear, Secretary for Labour:—

"By far the most interesting and original of these laws is the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, first passed in 1894. This, with three later amending Acts, was consolidated in 1900, but has been amended afresh in 1901, 1903, and 1904. The substance of all these may be found in 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Compilation Act, 1905'; but it has to be supplemented with the amending Act of 1905. The necessity of continuous amendment has been thrust upon the Legislature through the principle of industrial arbitration of a judicial character being entirely unique and without statutory precedent. The law on this subject has to be kept flexible in order to meet the continual necessities of change and growth. As difficulties impossible to foresee arise on the untrodden ground, they have to be met by new efforts to cope with the new situation, and with the knowledge which can only be born with experience. A Bill is now before the Legislature the outcome of which will probably be radical changes found neccessary in respect of Arbitration and Conciliation methods.

"'The Factories Act, 1901' is a consolidation of former legislation, but with important amendments within itself and in the years 1902, 1905, 1906, and 1907. The Acts passed prior to 1901 dealt almost exclusively with the protection of working-women and children, but the existing law takes cognisance also of the working-hours of men, and arranges for payment being made for overtime-work. The forty-five-hour week is insisted on for women and youths, except in woollen-mills, where forty-eight hours are allowed; but if men are employed over forty-eight hours in one week overtime must be paid. The wages of young persons, the statutory holidays (with payment therefor), the regulated hours of overtime, the sanitation and hygiene of factories, provision of fire-escapes, drinking-water,

&c., are all carefully arranged for under this Act. Any establishment wherein two or more persons work to produce articles intended for sale is a factory in New Zealand. All bakehouses, all laundries, and all places wherein Asiatics are employed are also factories, even if only one person is employed therein. This low limit is made mainly for the purpose of inspection, in order that the public should not be injured by taint on food or clothing manufactured in filthy surroundings. 'Sweating' has almost disappeared in New Zealand by the prohibition of sub-contracting in the issue of textiles to be made up into garments. The Factories Act is probably one of the most complete and perfect laws to be found on the statute-book of any country, and is greatly appreciated by the workers, while the honest, fair-dealing employer is himself thereby protected from the unscrupulous proceedings of the piratical competitor.

"'The Shops and Offices Act, 1904,' is the consolidation of the Shops and Shop-assistants Acts of 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1901, but was itself amended in 1905 and 1907. The Act regulates the hours of assistants in shops, not allowing them to exceed fifty-two hours a week or more than nine hours a day, with some exceptions. The shops are to be kept clean, and to have sanitary conditions necessary where two sexes are employed together.

"A weekly half-holiday is compulsory, but the particular day of the week is left to be chosen by each town separately. Compulsory closing of shops at any hour whatever is not insisted on unless under certain conditions whereby each trade is allowed to settle its closing-hour by a majority vote of all shopkeepers. To all young persons wages of 5s. a week as a minimum must be paid, with an annual increase of 3s. per week, until twenty years of age is reached. Overtime has to be paid for in both shops and offices, but some establishments, such as banks and shipping offices, are exempt.

"The hours of work and wages are subject to awards of the Arbitration Court.

"'The Employers' Liability Act, 1882,' added to and amended in 1891 and 1892, is designed to protect workmen from negligence on the part of employers by defining under what circumstances compensation for injury or death may be recoverable. The Act covers all employment except that of domestic service, and does not allow of 'contracting out' from its provisions, or permit the plea of 'common employment' to shield the employer or his agent for payment of damages if incurred.

"The last-mentioned Act has been practically superseded by 'The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900' (amendments 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905), because, while an accident to a worker had not to be compensated by an employer under the Employers' Liability Act unless such accident had occurred through his carelessness or through that of his agent, under the later Act all accidents are to be compensated unless they are caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the person injured. This compensation is in no sense intended to be a punishment or penalty on the employer, but to be a means of providing for an injured workman or (in case of his death) for his family.

"A certain number of accidents take place—these numbers can almost be computed beforehand by actuarial experts— in spite of all that care and skill can do to prevent them. The workman, in case of industrial accident, had formerly not only the risk and pain to bear, but the money-loss of wages, the medical expenses, and in some events the ruin of his family, in order that profits might be made by others. Now the expense of accident is borne by the business itself as one of the legitimate expenses of carrying it on. To meet the difficulty of too great expense falling suddenly on an employer through his having to pay large accident compensation, provision is made by 'The Government Accident Insurance Act, 1899,' which insures employers against risk of paying compensation. There are also several private insurance companies which undertake these risks, and are regulated in some degree by 'The Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1902.' The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act allows compensation up to £400 in case of death, and a less sum for injury. 'Contracting out' is permitted if the alternative scheme is accepted as a fair equivalent by the Board of Conciliation of the district. 'The Accidents Compensation Act, 1901,' provides that an independent medical examination of the injured person may be ordered by the Judge before whom a claim of compensaton for accident is brought. See also 'The Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act, 1880,' which deals with the status of persons to be benefited by compensation, and also 'The Legitimation Act, 1894,' which includes illegitimate children as legal recipients. 'The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1906,' amends 'The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900,' as regards certain Court procedure.

"'The Workmen's Wages Act, 1893,' states that if a workman shall demand payment of wages twenty-four hours or more after they are due, and the wages are not paid, the worker can legally attach moneys payable to the contractor by the employer until such wages are paid. Without written agreement to the contrary, all wages must be paid at intervals of not more than one week. Before the passing of 'The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900,' it was ascertained that certain employers were taking out accident-insurance policies on their work-peoples' risks, so as to remove their own liability in case of accident, and deducting premiums therefor from the wages of the workers. This was considered by the Legislature as not only tending to produce negligence or recklessness in employers and their agents or foremen, by removing from them the liability for damages through accidents, but was also condemned in principle, on the ground that it is against justice to allow an employer to make arbitrary deductions from any wage agreed upon and worked for. This caused 'The Wages Protection Act, 1899,' to be passed. It prevents any deduction from lawfully earned wages as premiums for accident insurance, and makes any such deductions recoverable as debts within six months of such deductions being made.

"'The Public Contracts Act, 1900,' provides that in every contract let by a public body (such as the Government, a municipality, a Harbour Board, Education Board, &c.), the contractor must pay such rates to his men for wages, overtime, holidays, &c., as are generally considered usual and fair for such description of labour in that locality, or as fixed by the Court of Arbitration for the industrial district, whether the contractor is or is not a party to the award.

"'The Truck Act, 1891,' requires that payment of wages or earnings shall not be made in goods (technically known as 'truck' or barter), but in money, any contra-account notwithstanding; but there are a few exceptions, such as for advances for food, tools, &c., to men engaged in felling bush.

"In order to minimise the number of cases wherein fraudulent or unfortunate contractors formerly victimised their labourers, 'The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892,' was brought into existence. This entitles a person who has done work on any land, building, or chattel to a lien upon such property. The lien is only to be exercised under certain restrictions, and for a limited amount; but it gives priority of claim for wages against other service, and enables legal proceedings for recovery to be taken before the attached property can be disposed of or alienated. With the Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act 'The Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act, 1895,' is also to be considered. Liens to be acquired for security of miners' wages are dealt with in 'The Mining Acts Compilation Act, 1905,' and in 'The Mining Act Amendment Act, 1905.'

"Among the enactments for the security of workers' wages may be noticed 'The Companies Act, 1903,' which gives priority of payment for wages or salaries above other debts in the event of the winding-up of a company, as 'The Bankruptcy Act, 1892,' does in the case of ordinary bankruptcy. 'The Wages Attachment Act, 1895,' prevents wages below £2 a week from being hypothecated for debt. It does not interfere with any workman being sued for debt in the ordinary course, but prevents a particular creditor from stepping in before others and seizing wages in advance before they are earned. The wages or earnings of coal-miners are specially safeguarded in the 'The Coal-mines Compilation Act, 1905,' and amending Acts of 1907, and all conditions of other miners in 'The Mining Acts Compilation Act, 1905,' and the amending Acts of 1905, 1906, and 1907. No wages or payments of any kind may be made to workers in a publichouse or other premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquors; penalties are provided under 'The Licensing Act, 1881,' for any such payment.

"'The Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1898' (with its amending Acts of 1899, 1902, and 1903), regulates the conditions under which the fossil gum of the giant kauri-pine is dug and disposed of for sale. It specifies the different classes of settlers who may obtain licenses for digging gum, the varieties of licenses to dig and sell gum, and the particular lands on which the right to dig gum may be exercised.

"'The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898,' entails on Inspectors of Factories the duty of inspecting shearing-sheds on farms, runs, and stations all over the Dominion. Proper sleeping and other accommodation has to be provided for shearers—the most nomadic of workmen. If no provision is made, or if the accommodation is insufficient, formal notice has to be served on the owner or occupier in regard to improvements to be effected, and if the notice is disregarded or not fully complied with the offender can be brought before a Magistrate and fined.

"'The Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1907,' follows on the lines of the Shearers' Accommodation Act by making provision for the decent and comfortable housing of agricultural workers. It constitutes the Inspectors of Factories of the district the arbiters as to the sufficiency of the accommodation provided, but other officers may be appointed, if necessary, as Inspectors. The maximum fine on any employer neglecting to comply with the instructions of the Inspector is £25, with a further fine of £2 per day for the continuance of the default.

"The licenses of registry offices for domestic or farm servants are regulated by 'The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895.' This Act prevents friendless or uneducated persons from becoming the prey of unscrupulous persons. Applicants for licenses as registry-office keepers have to pay a fee to the Government and to present a certificate of good character. Proper ledgers and books, open to inspection, must be provided. Registry-office keepers are not allowed to keep lodging-houses for servants or have any interest in such houses.

"'The Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903' (with amending Act of 1905), contains all the existing legal provisions affecting the protection of life at sea of both sailors and passengers. They relate to the appointment of pilots, ships' officers and engineers, the engagement and discharge of sailors, the sanitation, ventilation, or overloading of vessels, and the number of duly rated hands to be engaged in proportion to tonnage. They endeavour to prevent injustice to the sailor as to advance notes or payments in foreign money, and also specify penalties to be inflicted for desertion, disobedience, &c.

"'The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902' (with Amendment Act, 1903), has, as its name implies, the oversight of all machinery, whether on land or water. It also provides for proper persons being in charge of machinery, &c., and for certificates of engineers and others in charge of engines and boilers.

"'The Labour Department Act, 1903,' established that Department on a statutory basis, although it had been in practical existence for some years. Its duties are to administer the labour laws, and to furnish information on all industrial matters, while power is given to certain of its officers to collect statistics with the authority wherewith a Crown Commissioner is invested.

"'The Master and Apprentices Act, 1865' applies mainly to the indenturing of children to employers, such children being the offspring of destitute parents. In other respects the law of England is held to be the law governing the relations between master and apprentice in New Zealand; but this is tempered by awards of the Arbitration Court, which allot the ratio of apprentices to journeymen engaged. Special sections of the main Act apply to the punishment of apprentices for absenting themselves from duty, and to the fine on a master for neglecting or ill-using his apprentice. 'The Criminal Code Act, 1893,' sections 150 and 213, also relates to the proper care of apprentices by their masters.

"Combinations or associations of persons for regulating the trade relations between masters and masters, or masters and workmen, or workmen and workmen, are to be found in 'The Trade Union Act, 1878,' with its amending Act of 1896. Practically, however, these relationships are determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and it is to the latter statute that attention must be paid if the relation of worker to employer is to be understood.

"'The Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894,' permits any combination of persons in furtherance of a trade dispute, so long as it is not a combination for riot, sedition, or crime. Later legislation, however, forbids such combination from attempting to evade or defeat an award of the Arbitration Court, or to promote a strike or lock-out.

"Holidays for workers in the different trades are regulated under awards of the Arbitration Court, but by statute are referred to in the Factories, Shops and Offices, and other general Acts. Special enactments relate to 'The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act Amendment Act, 1895,' 'The Electoral Act, 1905,' 'The Bank Holidays Act, 1902,' and 'The Labour Day Act, 1899.'

"One of the latest departures in 'advanced legislation' is the provision of land and dwellings for labour by means of 'The Workers' Dwellings Act, 1905,' 'The Workers' Dwellings Act Amendment Act, 1905,' the Amendment Act of 1906, and a section of 'The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900.' The excessive rents which workmen have had to pay in the chief centres needed reform in some protective way, and this method of attempting to achieve the object has been adopted.

"'The Government Advances to Workers Act, 1906,' enables a worker, manual, or clerical, who is not in receipt of more than £200 per annum to borrow from the Government Advances to Settlers Office a sum not exceeding £350 for the purpose of erecting a dwelling for himself. The loan, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum (subject to a rebate of one-half per cent. if paid within fourteen days of due date), is repayable by seventy-three half-yearly instalments, or the borrower may from time to time reduce his liability by payment of five pounds, or a multiple of five pounds.

"'The Scaffolding Inspection Act, 1906,' and Amendment Act, 1907, provide for the appointment of inspectors, whose duties are to see that all scaffolding and gear used in connection therewith is constructed or rigged in accordance with regulations to be framed for the purpose. Any person intending to set up scaffolding must, in writing, notify the inspector of such intention, subject to a penalty for non-compliance not exceeding twenty pounds. The inspector has power, if necessary, to order the owner or person in charge of scaffolding or gear to make such alterations to the same as may be required to render it safe. The penalty for failure to comply with such direction is a fine not exceeding twenty pounds. There is a right of appeal to the Minister against the decision of an inspector."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Returns were received, as on the 31st December, 1907, from 120 unions of employers, with a membership of 3,640, and 312 unions of workers, with a membership of 45,614, registered in New Zealand under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The number for each registration district is as follows:—

Registration District.	Employers Unions.		Workers Unions.	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
Auckland	31	689	67	10,660
Taranaki	4	77	8	311
Wellington	26	660	78	14,254
Marlborough	2	63	4	192
Nelson	2	48	10	474
Westland	3	22	14	3,011
Canterbury	26	1,266	69	9,438
Otago and Southland	26	815	62	7,274
Totals	120	3,640	312	45,614

Eight industrial unions of employers and nine industrial u of workers failed to send in their returns.

Co-operative Public Works.

Remarks on the co-operative system of constructing p works were given in a special article in the Year-book of 1 The numbers of workmen employed in this manner under Gov ment Departments during each month of the financial year 19 were :—

Month.			Roads Department.	Public Works Department.	Total.
April,	1907	..	2,393	3,251	5,644
May,	„	..	2,126	3,245	5,371
June,	„	..	2,033	3,228	5,261
July,	„	..	1,871	3,202	5,073
August,	„	..	1,711	3,162	4,873
September,	„	..	1,700	2,983	4,683
October,	„	..	1,657	2,801	4,458
November,	„	..	1,684	2,806	4,490
December,	„	..	1,909	2,800	4,709
January,	1908	..	2,353	2,730	5,083
February,	„	..	3,051	2,935	5,986
March,	„	..	3,095	2,857	5,952

The average number of men employed in each year was follows :—

Year.			Roads Department.	Public Works Department.	Total.
1891–92	..	..	261	527	788
1892–93	..	..	280	842	1,122
1893–94	..	..	933	1,015	1,948
1894–95	..	..	1,103	962	2,065
1895–96	..	..	1,572	764	2,336
1896–97	..	..	1,459	854	2,313
1897–98	..	..	1,552	890	2,442
1898–99	..	..	1,613	1,194	2,807
1899–1900	..	..	1,825	1,243	3,068
1900–1	..	..	1,820	2,090	3,910
1901–2	..	..	1,894	2,673	4,567
1902–3	..	..	1,319	1,733	3,052
1903–4	..	..	1,493	2,305	3,798
1904–5	..	..	1,407	2,119	3,526
1905–6	..	..	3,440	2,345	5,785
1906–7	..	..	2,393	4,614	7,007
1907–8	..	..	2,132	3,000	5,132

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The total number of men for whom employment has been found y the Department of Labour up to the end of March, 1908, is given elow. The statement also exhibits the number of persons de-endent upon the men assisted:—

	Men.	Dependents
June, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	2,593	4,729
1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893 ..	3,874	7,802
1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 ..	3,341	7,942
1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 ..	3,030	8,883
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 ..	2,871	8,424
1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897 ..	1,718	4,719
1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898 ..	2,035	4,928
1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899 ..	2,115	4,759
1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900 ..	2,147	4,471
1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901 ..	3,124	5,432
1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902 ..	1,830	2,747
1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903 ..	3,704	5,934
1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904 ..	2,875	3,237
1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905 ..	3,130	3,274
1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906 ..	6,903	7,324
1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907 ..	7,204	4,136
1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908 ..	6,300	4,413
	58,794	93,154

SECTION XVI.—ACCUMULATION; PRODUCTION; PRICES AND WAGES.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

IN December, 1907, five banks of issue were doing business in New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank having amalgamated in 1895. Two of the five banks, the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), are wholly New Zealand institutions. The total average liabilities of all five banks for the year 1907 in respect of New Zealand transactions were £25,334,348, and the average assets £26,584,239. The average amount on deposit during the year was £23,517,111, of which sum £2,184,771 belonged to the General Government. Excluding those belonging to Government, deposits to the value of £9,669,658 were bearing interest, and £11,662,682 at call. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was £1,644,644.

The development of banking in New Zealand since the year 1857 has been very great. Taking for each year the average of the four quarters' returns made by the banks of issue, the figures for 1857, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1907 are:—

Year.	Deposits. £	Assets. £	Liabilities. £
1857	343,316	419,860	432,494
1870	3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670
1880	8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177
1890	12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598
1900	15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582
1907	23,517,111	26,584,239	25,334,348

In 1880 the deposits of these banks were £18 per head of the mean population; in 1890 they were £19·92 per head; in 1900 they were £20·39, and in 1907, £25·59. The ratio of advances to deposits, which was 132·34 per cent. in 1880, reached its maximum in 1883, when it stood at 173·35 per cent. The proportion since that year fell, till in 1903 it was only 75·96 per cent. In 1904 the ratio stood at 82·10 per cent., in 1905 at 80·77 per cent, in 1906 at 79·54 per cent., and in 1907 at 84·35 per cent.

The following figures, which are taken from the published returns for the December quarter of each year, show that the value of the coin and bullion held by all the banks of issue doing business in New Zealand rose steadily from 1891 to 1895, in which year the value stood at £3,333,272. Since that date the value gradually decreased year by year to £2,636,177 in December quarter, 1899, but rose again to £4,984,566 in 1907 :—

Quarter ended 31st December.	Coin.	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars.	Total Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£
1891	2,231,242	126,346	2 357,588
1892	2,381,319	141,406	2,522,725
1893	2,480,453	121,496	2,601,949
1894	3,103,355	118,121	3,221,476
1895	3,199,389	133,383	3,333,272
1896	3,171,702	122,901	3,294,603
1897	2,848,183	107,635	2,955,818
1898	2,625,896	126,349	2,752,245
1899	2,511,102	125,075	2,636,177
1900	2,658,207	144,025	2,802,232
1901	2,921,268	142,575	3,063,843
1902	3,124,916	167,174	3,292,090
1903	3,597,280	149,300	3,746,580
1904	3,790,483	162,592	3,953,075
1905	3,849,039	203,134	4,052,173
1906	4,513,551	183,207	4,696,758
1907	4,814,908	169,658	4,984,566

The figures shown for each quarter of the year 1907 are :—

	Coin.	Bullion.
	£	£
March quarter, 1907	4,451,669	150,989
June "	4,570,603	185,204
September "	4,842,383	161,456
December "	4,814,908	169,658

In 1886 the average amount of advances made by the banks was £15,853,420, equal to £27·23 per head of the mean population. The advances gradually declined in amount and proportion to population until 1891, when they were in value £11,549,145, or £18·34 per head. In 1897 advances stood at £10,892,111, or £15·09 per head, which is the lowest average since the year 1872. From thence there was continuous rise both in amounts of advances and rates per head of population until 1907, for which the figures are £19,838,799, or £21·58 per head. The discounts in 1906 amounted to £2,068,404, or £2·31 per head of mean population, and in 1907 they were £2,014,848, or £2·19 per head. The largest amount of discounts in any year was £6,061,959 in 1879, a rate of £13·53 per head. From 1879 there was a fall year by year until 1896, when the sum was £1,756,791, or £2·49 per head.

An account of the special banking legislation of 1893 and its subsequent developments will be found in the previous issues of the Year-book. (See page 400, Year-book 1902.) The portion of "The Bank-note Issue Act, 1893," which remains in permanent operation is quoted on the following page.

"THE BANK-NOTE ISSUE ACT, 1893."

Section 3 of the above Act provides that—"After the passing of this Act all notes payable on demand heretofore, or hereafter to be, issued, circulated, or reissued in the colony by any bank under authority of this or any other Act of this colony in that behalf, shall, to the amount of the issue authorised, be a first charge on all the assets and property of that bank being assets for the payment of debts or other obligations contracted or entered upon, or due and payable in the colony; and shall be payable in gold only at the office of the bank at the place of issue of the said notes respectively, anything contained in any other Act notwithstanding."

"THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ACT, 1903."

This Act was passed in anticipation of guaranteed shares or stock issued under the authority of the Act of 1894, to the extent of two million pounds sterling, reaching maturity on the 19th July of the year 1904, and of the expiry of the term of currency of the debentures issued by the Assets Realisation Board (31st March, 1904). It also makes provisions under which the remaining liability of the proprietors of the Bank, under section 2 of "The Banking Act, 1861," ranks as ordinary uncalled capital, and for the issue of fresh shares to the Government in lieu of the preferred shares originally issued to the Crown, but afterwards repurchased by the Bank Besides the above, the Act deals with other matters affecting the business of the Bank and the Assets Realisation Board

Ordinary Shares.

Every ordinary share in the Bank is deemed to be a share of the nominal value of £6 13s. 4d., paid up to the extent only of the amount actually paid on account of instalments of the call in respect of such share, leaving a liability of the balance of instalments, and the further liability of £3 6s. 8d. per share, but no more.

New Guaranteed Stock.

The guaranteed stock issued under "The Share Guarantee Act, 1894," to the extent of two million pounds, matured on the 19th July, 1904, and has been redeemed by the Bank, and a new issue of guaranteed stock, representing the sum of one million pounds sterling, having a currency not exceeding ten years, has been made in lieu thereof

Preference Shares.

The preferred shares, representing £500,000 new capital, issued under the authority of "The Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895," and subsequently repurchased by the Bank, have been cancelled; and in lieu thereof the Government of New Zealand purchased 75,000 preference shares of the Bank, fully paid, representing £500,000 new capital. These shares rank for dividend purposes in priority to ordinary shares to the extent of 5 per cent. per annum (non-cumulative), and for dividends in excess of 5 per cent. they are entitled to only half the rate payable on ordinary shares; so that where, for example, the dividend on the ordinary shares is at the rate of 6 per cent., the dividend on the preference shares will be at the rate of 5½ per cent. The maximum rate of dividend payable on preference shares is 10 per cent., while that payable on ordinary shares is not limited. Otherwise the preference shares confer the same rights and privileges as ordinary shares.

Assets Realisation Board. (Since defunct; see last paragraph.)

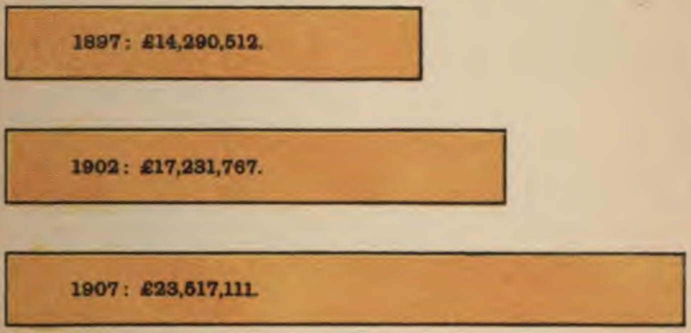
The Act empowered the Assets Board, for the purpose of redeeming such of its debentures as might be outstanding at maturity, to issue fresh debentures, a currency of five years, for a sum not exceeding in all the face value of the residue of the outstanding debt, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The properties vested in the Assets Board were to be valued at appointed times, and the actual deficiency between such value and the amount of out-

DIAGRAM No. 8.

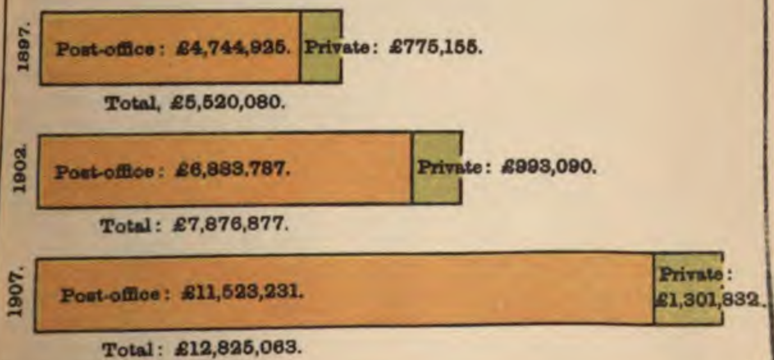
BANKS OF ISSUE.

Amount of Deposits, 1897, 1902, and 1907
(Average of Four Quarters).



SAVINGS BANKS

(Post-office and Private). Amount to Credit of Depositors
at end of Years 1897, 1902, and 1907.



To face page 524.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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standing debentures ascertained. When the assets were found to be sufficient to meet liabilities, the Governor by Order in Council declared that the Board should cease to exist, its properties being handed over to the Bank, which thereupon was empowered to redeem all the outstanding debentures of the Board.

A Proclamation by the Governor in Council was published in a supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, dated 7th December, 1906, to the effect that valuations in the terms of the above provisions having been duly made and confirmed by the Valuer-General, the assets were found to be sufficient to meet the outstanding liabilities, and the Assets Realisation Board, from the 17th December, 1906, should cease to exist.

Other Provisions.

December and June, as the dates for holding the half-yearly and annual meetings, are substituted for February and August. Special provision for voting at elections of directors (by papers forwarded and returned through the post) is made, and the date of election of the chairman is altered from January to April.

"THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ACT, 1904."

The capital stock of one million pounds sterling issued by the Bank under authority of the Act of 1903, is to have priority, both as to capital and dividend, as against the assets of the Bank, over all existing shares of the Bank, whether preference or ordinary. Further provisions of this Act deal with the form in which the stock may be issued, the issue of fresh certificates on transfer, loss, or destruction of certificates or warrants, also as to the countersigning of certificates or warrants.

The appointment and term of office of Auditors is also dealt with.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The number of post-offices open for the transaction of savings-bank business at the end of 1907 was 563.

There were 74,671 new accounts opened in the year, and 53,644 accounts were closed. The total number of open accounts at the end of 1907 was 319,773, or 1 in every 2·91 of the population.

The deposits received during the year amounted to £9,351,664, and the withdrawals to £8,125,123, the excess of deposits over withdrawals having thus been £1,226,541. The total sum standing at credit of all accounts on the 31st December, 1907, was £11,523,231, which gave an average of £36 0s. 9d. to the credit of each open account.

The number of open accounts (as on the 31st December) for five years are classified according to amounts at credit of each:—

	1900.	1902.	1904.	1906.	1907.
Not exceeding £20	142,368	161,989	187,631	212,605	226,012
Exceeding £20 and up to £50	22,333	25,520	28,231	33,314	34,708
" £50 " £100	13,704	16,621	18,363	21,748	23,830
" £100 " £200	11,173	14,657	15,583	17,752	19,005
" £200 " £300	5,151	5,473	5,624	7,585	8,219
" £300 " £400	1,238	1,619	1,918	2,841	3,921
" £400 " £500	773	860	956	1,506	4,078*
" £500	668	726	858	1,395	
Totals	197,408	227,465	259,164	298,746	319,773

---

*Exceeding £400 and not exceeding £600, 3,262 depositors, exceeding £600, 816 depositors.

The following were the securities, &c., standing in the name of he Postmaster-General on account of the Post-Office Savings-Bank und on the 31st December, 1907 :—

Description of Securities, &c.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1899," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900," Debentures, 4 per cent.	200	0	0	199	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901," Debentures, 4 per cent.	17,600	0	0	17,600	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1902," Debentures, 4 per cent...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1902," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903," Debentures, 4 per cent.	48,525	0	0	48,525	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903," Debentures, 4 per cent...	167,900	0	0	167,900	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1906," Debentures, 4 per cent.	20,500	0	0	20,500	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1906," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1907," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0
Canadian Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,700	0	0	10,869	0	0
Canadian Stock, 4 per cent.	30,496	17	2	30,801	2	10
Canadian Stock, 3½ per cent.	34,022	11	8	33,852	9	3
Canadian Stock, 3 per cent.	5,000	0	0	4,800	0	0
Canadian Stock, 2½ per cent.	13,666	15	11	10,933	8	9
"The Consolidated Loan Act, 1867," Debentures, 4 per cent.	13,000	0	0	12,480	0	0
"The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	194,200	0	0	194,200	0	0
"The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	283,500	0	0	283,500	0	0
"The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
"The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884," Debentures, 3 per cent.	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0
"The Dairy Industry Act, 1898," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,781	0	0	1,781	0	0
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870," Debentures, 4 per cent.	75,000	0	0	72,000	0	0
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870," Debentures, 4½ per cent.	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0
Dunedin Garrison Hall Debentures, 4½ per cent	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
"The General Purposes Loan Act, 1879," Debentures, 4 per cent...	5,200	0	0	4,342	0	0
Gold Coast Stock, 3 per cent.	18,000	0	0	15,120	0	0
"The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0
"The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1906," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	410,000	0	0	410,000	0	0
"The Government Advances to Settlers Extension Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0

Description of Securities, &c.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Government Advances to Workers Act, 1906," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0
"The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	231,500	0	0	231,500	0	0
Greymouth Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	165,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Hamilton Borough Debentures, 4½ per cent...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Hokitika Harbour Board Debentures, 5 per cent...	7,225	0	0	7,225	0	0
Hong Kong Stock, 3½ per cent.	14,260	17	5	14,117	8	0
"The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1903," Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
"The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1905," Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870," Debentures, 4½ per cent. ..	20,900	0	0	20,527	10	0
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870," Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	175,300	0	0	168,372	0	0
Inscribed Stock, 3½ per cent.	618,000	0	0	618,000	0	0
Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent.	2,260,495	11	1	2,244,582	18	0
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0
The Land for Settlements Acts, 1894 and 1897, Debentures, 3½ per cent.	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," Debentures, 4 per cent.	1,750	0	0	1,750	0	0
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," Debentures, 4 per cent. .. .	650	0	0	650	0	0
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," Debentures, 3½ per cent... ..	23,000	0	0	23,000	0	0
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894," Debentures 4 per cent.	279,000	0	0	279,000	0	0
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894," Debentures 3½ per cent.	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
Leeds Corporation Stock, 3 per cent. ..	14,000	0	0	12,280	0	0
"The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901," Debentures, 4 per cent.	55,000	0	0	55,000	0	0
"The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,086,000	0	0	1,086,000	0	0
"The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905," Debentures, 4 per cent...	600	0	0	600	0	0
"The Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1907," Debentures, 3½ per cent. .	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
New South Wales Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	19,800	0	0	20,097	0	0
New South Wales Stock, 4 per cent. ..	5,486	6	7	5,815	10	2
New South Wales Stock, 3½ per cent. ..	85,000	0	0	84,575	0	0
"The New Zealand Consols Act, 1894," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	27,590	0	0	27,496	5	0
Oamaru Borough Consolidated Loan, 1893, Debentures, 5 per cent.	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0
Oamaru Harbour Bonds, 5½ per cent. ..	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	26,870	0	0	26,870	0	0

Description of Securities, &c.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Reading Corporation Stock, 3 per cent. ..	6,500	0	0	5,795	3	9
"The Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	800,000	0	0	800,000	0	0
"The Scenery Preservation Act, 1903," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Sheffield Corporation Stock. 3 per cent. ..	963	15	10	838	10	0
South Australian Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	24,700	0	0	24,850	0	0
South Australian Stock, 4 per cent. ..	4,851	0	5	4,970	8	11
South Australian Stock, 3½ per cent. ..	39,000	0	0	38,220	0	0
Southern Nigeria Stock, 3½ per cent. ..	17,000	0	0	16,320	0	0
"The State Coal-mines Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
"The State Fire Insurance Act, 1903," Detures, 4 per cent.	500	0	0	500	0	0
"The State Fire Insurance Act, 1903," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
"The Public Revenues Act, 1893" (Treasury Bills), 3½ per cent.	449,200	0	0	449,200	0	0
Transvaal Stock, 3 per cent.	42,602	18	5	40,046	14	11
Trinidad Stock, 4 per cent.	2,861	9	10	2,918	14	5
Victorian Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,100	0	0
Victorian Stock, 4 per cent.	43,233	17	4	43,650	15	2
Victorian Stock, 3½ per cent.	84,000	0	0	82,320	0	0
Victorian Stock, 3 per cent.	12,379	19	10	10,708	13	10
Wellington City Council Debentures, 4 per cent.	75,600	0	0	75,088	0	0
Wellington Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	28,900	0	0	28,900	0	0
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	489,500	0	0	489,500	0	0
Totals	11,515,979	1	6	11,473,254	13	0

Most of this fund is invested in securities of the New Zealan General Government. Summarising the figures shows the inves ments to be:—

In New Zealand Government securities.. ..	10,121,558
In local bodies' securities	850,895
In other securities	543,526
Total	£11,515,979

There are five savings-banks not connected with the Office. The total amount deposited in them in 1907 £1,036,568, of which the deposits by Maoris comprised £61. withdrawals reached the sum of £993,841, or less than the deposits by £42,727. The total amount to the credit of the positors at the end of the year was £1,301,832, of which sum *belonged* to Maoris.

The deposits in the savings-banks of New South Wales on 31st December, 1906, of the other States of the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1907, and of New Zealand on 31st December, 1907, were as given below. The figures for Australian States are taken from the Official Year-book of the Commonwealth :—

State.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit at End of Year.	Average amount per Depositor at End of Year.	Deposits to Credit per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£
New South Wales	392,050	15,320,532	39 1 7	
Victoria	491,318	12,792,590	26	
Queensland	92,912	4,543,104	48	
South Australia ..	161,855	5,320,872		
Western Australia ..	66,737	2,633,135		
Tasmania	53,817	1,488,0		
Commonwealth ..	1,258,689	42		
New Zealand	364,422			

Thus it would appear that to the credit of each deposit tion are each higher than though in the States of South Wales the ave country.

If the total dep be assumed to be of the year, then moneys, the de classes of saving In addition, th 1906 were £4 with financia plied. The head of the

The end of perma

T were

	39		10 0 8
	9		10 6 10
	17 11		8 7 6
1906	32 17 6		13 15 0
	39 9 1		9 19 3
556	27 13 0		8 8 4
098,289	33 8 11		10 3 8
2,825,063	35 3 10		13 15 11

strict in New Zealand the average amount £9 or and the amount per head of popula- £6 in the Commonwealth as a whole, al- Queensland, Western Australia, and New 6 rage per depositor is higher than in this

SUMMARY OF ALL DEPOSITS.

osits in the banks of issue at the end of the year equal to the average deposits for the four quarters it may be affirmed that, exclusive of Government posits in the said banks of issue and in the two s-banks amounted at the end of 1907 to £34,157,403. ere are the deposits with building societies, which in 4,991, and it is known that there were also deposits companies of which no particulars have been sup- known deposits reach an average of £37 5s. 5d. per population, exclusive of Maoris.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

re 100 registered building societies in operation at the Of these, 65 were terminable societies, the rest were

al receipts by these societies during their financial year ,978, *of which deposits comprised* £538,206.

ts at the end of the year were valued at £1,992,200. *were : To shareholders,* reserve fund, &c., £1,429,254 ; *£484,991 ; and to* bankers and other creditors, £77,955.

Classified according to the various rates of interest, the amounts in the mortgage deeds registered during the two years were:—

1906-7. £	1905-6. £	Rate of Interest.
50,118	..	free of interest.
107,552	101,818	at 4 per cent. or under.
1,361,306 (*a*)	545,023 (*g*)	at 4½ per cent.
350,830	57,829	at 4¾ per cent.
5,987,609	6,313,670	at 5 per cent.
49,801	106,224 (*h*)	at 5¼ per cent.
1,401,381	1,277,389 (*i*)	at 5½ per cent.
27,430 (*b*)	6,370	at 5¾ per cent.
1,836,850	1,683,164 (*j*)	at 6 per cent.
3,765	1,500	at 6¼ per cent.
150,668 (*c*)	150,639	at 6½ per cent.
2,550 (*d*)	..	at 6¾ per cent.
511,635 (*e*)	454,760	at 7 per cent.
69,113 (*f*)	36,246(*k*)	at 7½ per cent.
280,387	283,240	at 8 per cent.
106,308	105,114	at 8½ per cent. and over.
2,505,592	1,987,110	at rates not specified.
£14,802,895	£13,110,096	

(*a*) Including £26,205 at 4¾ per cent. (*b*) Including £15,780 at 5⅓ per cent. (*c*) Including £1,400 at 6⅓ per cent. (*d*) Including £1,050 at 6⅔ per cent. (*e*) Including £54 at 6⅞ per cent. (*f*) Including £737 at 7¼ per cent., £600 at 7⅓ per cent., and £200 at 7¾ per cent. (*g*) Including £17,698 at 4¼ per cent. (*h*) Including £7,000 at $5\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. (*i*) Including £1,000 at 5⅝ per cent. (*j*) Including £290 at 6⅛ per cent. (*k*) Including £925 at 7¼ per cent. and £900 at 7¾ per cent.

Comparison of the foregoing with the amounts at the various rates of interest in the mortgages registered during 1895–96 shows the lowering of the rates that has taken place:—

Year 1895-96. £	
26,285	in small sums at less than 5 per cent.
833,226	at from 5 per cent. to 5¼ per cent.
732,764	at 5½ per cent.
116,600	at 5¾ per cent.
1,372,261	at from 6 per cent. to 6¼ per cent.
371,896	at from 6½ per cent. to 6¾ per cent.
599,542	at from 7 per cent. to 7¼ per cent.
111,651	at 7½ per cent.
382,348	at 8 per cent.
173,416	in small sums, at rates above 8 per cent.
853,801	at rates which are not specified.
£5,573,790	

The total amounts shown in deeds as registered are given above, but in respect of some transactions the same money may be included more than once.

LIFE INSURANCE.

There were existing at the close of the year 1906 118,265 life-insurance policies, an average of 130 in every 1,000 persons living. The gross amount represented by these policies was £29,036,047, an average of £245 10s. 4d. for each policy, and of £31 19s. 1d. for every European inhabitant at the end of the year.

The distribution of these policies shows that 39 per cent. are held in the Government Life Insurance Department:—

Name of Office.	Number of Years of Business in the Dominion.	New Zealand Business only.	
		Number of Existing Policies at End of Year 1906.	Gross Amount insured by Policies at End of Year 1906.
			£
Australian Mutual Provident Society	45	34,694	9,428,000
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	4	1,742	192,674
Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society (Limited) ..	9	3,069	757,029
Citizens' Life Assurance Company (Limited)	13	5,229	818,459
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	23	5,310	1,278,534
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	22	2,083	753,553
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	30	7,906	1,866,715
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited)	27	11,250	2,954,065
New York Life Insurance Company ..	20	831	286,327
Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company (Limited)	10	9	3,600
Yorkshire Insurance Company ..	5	161	29,500
Life Insurance Department of the New Zealand Government ..	37	45,981	10,667,591
Totals, December, 1906 ..	..	118,265	£29,036,047
Totals, December, 1905 ..	..	114,553	£28,087,349

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary life insurance transactions alluded to above, there were in 1906 four industrial life assurance offices doing business in New Zealand. The number of policies in existence and the gross amount insured by such policies at the end of the year were :—

Name of Office.	Number of Years of Business in the Dominion.	New Zealand Business only.	
		Number of Existing Policies at End of Year 1906.	Gross Amount insured by Policies at End of Year 1906.
			£
The Australian Mutual Provident Society	2	2,828	75,755
The Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	4	7,061	156,210
The Citizens' Life Assurance Company (Limited)	13	17,311	353,911
The Provident and Industrial Insurance Company of New Zealand.. ..	17	13,413	395,210
Totals, December, 1906 ..	..	40,613	£981,086
Totals, December, 1905 ..	..	36,502	£877,871

Here an increase of £103,215, or 11·76 per cent., is shown to have taken place in twelve months.

GOVERNMENT ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

By this statute the Commissioner of Life Insurance is given power to insure persons against accident, and especially employers against liability for accident to any person employed, besides generally doing the business of an insurer against accident.

In 1901 an Accident Branch of the Government Insurance Department was opened mainly with a view to relieve employers of labour of the liability imposed upon them by "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900." In such a business the rates charged must necessarily be of an experimental nature for a considerable time, but so far they have proved to be, on the average, equal to the strain imposed upon them. In any event the interests of the life-insurance policyholders cannot suffer, as *the life funds are in no case liable*, and the costs of conducting the business are borne entirely by the Accident Branch itself.

"The Employers' Liability Act, 1882," and its amendments give a workman the right to claim for any accident caused through any defect in the ways, works, machinery, or plant of the employer, or through the neglect of any overseer in the service of the employer, with certain limitations, the maximum amount he can claim being

"The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," greatly extends the liability of employers, as under this Act a workman can claim compensation for all injuries arising out of and in the course of his employment, not attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct.

The compensation is as follows:—

(*a*.) Where death results from the injury and the workman leaves dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, the compensation is three years' wages, but not to be less than £200, nor to exceed £400.

(*b*.) If dependants are left partially dependent upon the workman's earnings, the compensation is to be such sum as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the amount payable under the former provision.

(*c*.) If no dependants are left, the compensation is to be a sum equal to the reasonable expenses of the workman's medical attendance and burial, not exceeding £30.

(*d*.) Where a workman is totally incapacitated for work, he is entitled to a weekly payment from the date of the accident, not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings. If the incapacity is partial only, he cannot claim for the first week unless the incapacity continues for a longer period than two weeks. The weekly payment is not to exceed £2, nor to be less than £1 when earning as much as £1 10s. at the time of accident, and the total liability of the employer is limited to £300.

If the accident occurs in course of employment in or about a mine, factory, building, or vessel, the compensation becomes a charge on the employer's interest in the property. This charge takes precedence of all existing or subsequent charges or encumbrances howsoever created other than those lawfully existing at the time of the commencement of the Act.

The Department's policies cover the full liability of an employer to his workmen under the Employers' Liability Acts and the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Acts, and the liability under common law to the extent of £500 per man.

The premiums are assessed on the wages, and vary from 3s. and 4s. per £100 of wages for the lightest occupations to 20s. per cent. for building trades, 45s. per cent. for coal-mines, and 85s. per cent. for bushfelling.

Policies protecting mortgagees from loss through the charge of an injured workman taking precedence of a mortgage are issued at premiums varying from 1s. per cent. of the mortgage for small mortgages to 6d. per cent. for large mortgages.

Personal-accident policies are also issued securing amounts for accidental death and permanent total or partial disablement, and weekly allowances during temporary disablement.

The premium income and claims of the Accident Branch since the commencement of business have been as follows:—

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims
	£	£
7th June to 31st December, 1901	11,856	2,428
Year ending 31st December, 1902	14,100	7,364
Year ending 31st December, 1903	24,381	13,230
Year ending 31st December, 1904	23,768	12,105
Year ending 31st December, 1905	23,970	11,242
Year ending 31st December, 1906	20,815	13,720
Year ending 31st December, 1907	21,477	11,288

The funds, assets, and liabilities of the Government Insurance Department belonging to its Accident Insurance Branch are to be kept separate and distinct from the main life-insurance business, and powers are vested in the Governor to make regulations in regard to tables fixing rates of premiums and other details for the conduct of accident insurance.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE.

A special article on this subject will be found in Part III of this book.

THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

This institution was described in full detail in the Year-book for 1898, page 454.

Classifying the business as on the 31st March, 1907 and 1908, the results are:—

	1907.		1908.	
	Number of Estates.	Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Value of Estates
		£		£
Wills and trusts (including sinking funds accounts in 1907)	1,240	2,608,942	1,510	2,000,107
Intestate estates	1,164	343,376	1,270	353,760
Mental patients' estates	1,082	284,004	1,037	323,542
Native reserves	119	425,000	94	425,000
West Coast Settlement Reserves ..	333	900,000	460	935,000
Unclaimed lands	338	28,835	347	28,580
Sinking funds	..	..	54	973,946
Total	4,276	£4,590,157	4,772	£5,039,935

The capital funds of the Public Trust Office invested amounted, on the 31st March, 1908, to £2,444,712. The investments are as follow:—

	£
New Zealand Government securities	217,462
Local bodies' debentures	131,859
Mortgages of freehold property	2,095,391
Total	£2,444,712

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The private wealth of the Dominion has been estimated as for the year 1906, calculating on the assumption that the wealth of the living is proportionately equal to that left by the dead.

Working on the adult method, but excluding Maoris, the results for New Zealand, calculated on figures for the five years ending with 1906, were as under :—

PRIVATE WEALTH IN NEW ZEALAND.

1. Estates of deceased persons: net amount sworn to (five years)	£16,477,000
2. Deaths of adults (number) (five years)	27,852
3. Average amount left by each adult	£591·589
4. Adults alive, 31st December, 1906 (estimated number) ..	514,975
5. Aggregate private wealth, 31st December, 1906	£304,654,000*
6. Wealth per head of total estimated population on 31st December, 1906	£335·253

The calculation has been made on the same method as that adopted in Australian States. It may be well to repeat the remark made before, that only a rough approximation to the facts can be put forward.

ESTIMATED PRIVATE WEALTH.

Year.	Amount. £
1891	145,781,000
1896	170,008,000
1906	304,654,000*

In the year 1891 the private wealth was estimated at £145,781,000, which rose to £170,008,000 in 1896, during a period of five years. From this last amount the private wealth would appear to have advanced to £304,654,000 in the year 1906.

An attempt to arrive at the value of the *public* property (exclusive of lessees' interests in land and improvements) in the Dominion, with the assistance of the Valuer-General, has led to the following result :—

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Public property—*i.e.*, land and improvements not owned by individuals (1905–6, latest information available), exclusive of Government railways:—

	£	£
Crown lands	18,918,000	
Local authorities' lands	5,851,000	
Educational lands	4,646,000	
Church and other lands	3,392,000	
		32,807,000
Government railways, open and under construction, 31st March, 1906		24,092,000
Other public works—viz., telegraphs, lighthouses, harbours, and water-supply on goldfields		5,142,000
Total public property		£62,041,000

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* Some exceptionally valuable estates certified for probate in 1906 accounts in a measure for the largely increased estimate of private wealth for that year, when compared with the figures previously given for 1905.

This amount of £62,041,000, with the sum of £304,654,000 previously shown as the private wealth, estimated from probate returns, gives a total of £366,695,000. If to this be added £9,708,000, the value of Native lands with their improvements (exclusive of lessees' interests), a final total of £376,403,000 is reached.

As before stated, so much of this sum as represents private wealth may be considered as *net* wealth, because stamp duty is paid after subtracting liabilities on estates. But the debt of the General Government and that of the local bodies (so far as raised abroad) must be deducted. The amounts were, in the year 1906, £53,497,000 and £5,468,000 respectively. Allowing for these, it is found that the Dominion had in 1906 at least £317,438,000 value of public and private wealth. Full information as to public wealth other than property owned by the Government is not procurable.

PRODUCTION.

The value of the total production of New Zealand has been estimated for the year 1905–6, and the result is given. In regard to the last item, the amount has been arrived at by an indirect though recognised method. It should not be considered as altogether guaranteed.

	1905-6. £
1. Agricultural produce	6,163,895
2. Pastoral, dairy, and poultry produce	15,882,132
3. Mining produce	3,871,991
4. Manufactures	6,636,120
5. Miscellaneous (including fisheries and forestry)	1,761,251
	£34,315,389
Value of building trade, industries not included in manufactories, and general labour	6,838,380
Total	£41,153,769

WAGES.

The aggregate of wages paid for the year 1906 has been arrived at by assigning to each wage-earner the probable annual income each would derive from the profession or occupation followed. The calculations made are put forward merely as the result of an attempt to get as closely as possible to the facts. No wage census was taken.

The total sum paid in salary or wages during the year is in this way found to have been £24,211,100, of which £21,539,900 was earned by males, and £2,671,200 by females, giving an average yearly earning of £94 16s. for the one sex and £42 6s. for the other. It is of course obvious that as the totals here given represent the gross sums paid in salaries or wages, they must include money counted many times over. Details, arranged according to the classi- for the census of 1906, are given.

MALES.

Class.	Occupations.	Number of Wage-earners, 1906.	Estimated Average Annual Earnings.	Estimated Aggregate Earnings, 1906.
			£	£
I	Professional	12,221	144·8	1,769,600
II	Domestic	6,701	79·3	531,400
III	Commercial	29,003	115·9	3,361,400
IV	Transport	24,224	108·0	2,616,200
V	Industrial	85,290	94·1	8,025,800
VI	Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers	63,624	73·3	4,663,600
VII	Indefinite	6,020	95·0	571,900
		227,083	94·8	21,539,900

FEMALES.

Class.	Occupations.	Number of Wage-earners, 1906.	Estimated Average Annual Earnings.	Estimated Aggregate Earnings, 1906.
			£	£
I	Professional	8,008	67·2	538,100
II	Domestic	27,596	37·3	1,029,300
III	Commercial	6,424	37·9	243,500
IV	Transport	731	59·8	43,700
V	Industrial	15,316	40·1	614,200
VI	Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers	1,932	22·4	43,300
VII	Indefinite	3,182	50·0	159,100
		63,189	42·3	2,671,200

TOTALS.

Males	21,539,900
Females	2,671,200
	£24,211,100

ESTIMATED RISE IN WAGES AND PRICES OF NECESSARY FOODS.

After the census of 1906 was completed a calculation was made in respect of wages paid in the various divisions of labour—agricultural, pastoral, artisans, servants, and miscellaneous—to show the rise since 1895. The calculation has since been extended to include the year 1907.

Taking the figures for 1906 in each occupation to represent 100 as a standard, the proportions to this of the rates for previous years and 1907 were ascertained, and the figures for the different groups were duly weighted according to the number of persons in each group.

The result shows the index number for each year, thus :—

1895	84·8
1896	84·3
1897	84·6
1898	88·7
1899	88·0
1900	90·4
1901	89·7
1902	93·4
1903	96·5
1904	98·6
1905	98·0
1906	100·0
1907	104·9

Here the rise in wages is found to have been at the rate of 23 per cent. in thirteen years.

The manufactories' returns, collected at the census of 1896 and 1906, which state hands employed and wages paid, were utilised as a sort of rough check on the above. They showed a rise of 19 per cent., including both sexes and all ages, between the years 1895 and 1905.

The rise in the price of provisions for the same years was also calculated, on the bare necessaries of life divided into three groups—animal food, vegetable food, and other necessaries. The price for 1906 was again considered to equal 100, and the proportions to this which obtained for the other years calculated. The weighting was according to the proportion of expenditure on the different classes of articles in the consumption of a family.

Index numbers were found to be as under :—

1895	84·3
1896	86·1
1897	86·1
1898	87·4
1899	83·6
1900	86·0
1901	89·6
1902	105·6
1903	100·5
1904	98·5
1905	102·0
1906	100·0
1907	103·3

The rise is at the rate of 22·0 per cent for thirteen years.

The result of the whole workings was to show that wages and prices for necessary foods had advanced at nearly equal rates in thirteen years, the wages' calculation having been made on two independent methods, both yielding very similar probable results. No calculation has been attempted so far for clothing or rent.

An effort has at least been made to answer the definite questions *asked*, using methods adopted in England, but not worked out in *their fullest* elaborations.

1. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.									
Farm labourers:									
With board, per week	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/ to 27/6	20/ to 25/	25/ to 27/6	20/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Without board, per day	..	..	..	..	7/ to 8/	..	8/	7/ to 8/	6/ to 8/
Ploughmen:									
With board, per week	25/ to 27/6	25/ to 30/	27/6 to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 27/6	25/	30/ to 40/	22/6 to 27/6	20/ to 30/
Without board, per day	..	..	8/	..	8/	..	8/	6/ to 8/	8/
Harvesters:									
With board, per week	25/	48/	30/ to 40/	25/ to 30/	40/ to 50/	..	..	40/ to 50/	40/ to 50/
Without board, per day	1/ per hour	1/9 per hr	8/	1/ to 1/3 pr hour.	1/ per hr.	8/	8/	8/6 to 10/	1/6 per hr
Men cooks on farms:									
With board, per week	20/ to 30/	25/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	25/	30/ to 40/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 40/
Female farm servants:									
With board, per week	12/ to 17/6	17/6 to 20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	12/ to 15/	15/	15/	12/6 to 20/	10/ to 18/
2. PASTORAL LABOUR.									
Shepherds, with board, per annum	£52 to £78	£78 to £83	£65 to £78	£60 to £80	£65 to £90	..	£52 to £65	£65 to £80	£60 to £80
Stock-keepers, with board, per annum	£52 to £65	£70	£60 to £78	£65 to £80	£78	..	£52 to £65	£65 to £80	£65 to £75
Station labourers:									
With board, per week	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Without board, per day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shearers, with board, per 100 sheep shorn	17/6 to 20/	20/	20/	17/6 to 22/6	16/6 to 20/	18/6	20/	16/8 to 20/	15/ to 20/
Men cooks on stations, with board, per week	20/ to 30/	30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/
3. ARTISAN LABOUR (per day, without board).									
Masons	10/ to 14/	12/	11/ to 14/	12/	12/	14/	12/	11/ to 12/	12/ to 15/
Plasterers	12/ to 13/	14/ to 15/	15/	12/ to 14/	12/	14/	12/	12/	12/ to 14/
ricklayers	12/ to 14/	12/	12/ to 15/	12/ to 12/8	11/ to 12/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 15/	12/ to 13/	12/ to 14/

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1907—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
3. ARTISAN LABOUR (per day, without board)—*continued.*									
Carpenters	10/ to 12/	12/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/	10/	10/ to 12/	12/ to 14/	10/8 to 12/	10/8 to 12/
Smiths	9/ to 11/	9/6 to 10/	10/ to 12/	10/	8/ to 11/	9/ to 11/	11/ to 12/6	9/ to 10/	9/ to 12/
Shipwrights	10/	10/	..	11/8	..	..	..	10/8 to 12/	10/ to 12/
Plumbers	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	9/6 to 11/	10/ to 12/	9/4 to 10/	10/ to 10/6	10/ to 11/	10/	9/ to 12/
Painters	9/ to 10/	10/	10/ to 11/	9/4 to 10/	9/4 to 10/	10/	9/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	9/ to 12/
Saddlers	8/ to 10/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 8/6	7/6 to 8/4	8/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/
Shoemakers	8/ to 8/6	7/6 to 8/6	8/6 to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	7/	8/4 to 10/	7/6 to 9/	7/6 to 10/
Coopers	7/6 to 10/	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	10/ to 11/	10/	..	9/ to 10/	9/6	10/
Watchmakers	8/ to 10/	10/	10/	10/ to 12/	10/	10/	..	8/4 to 11/6	8/4 to 12/
Wheelwrights	9/ to 11/	9/6 to 10/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 11/8	10/ to 12/	9/ to 11/	10/ to 12/6	10/ to 12/	10/ to 12/
4. SERVANTS.									
Married couples without family, with board, per annum	£75 to £85	£75 to £90	£80 to £85	£75 to £100	£70 to £90	£95	£75	£70 to £100	£75 to £90
Married couples with family, with board, per annum	£70	..	£75 to £80	£75 to £90	£65 to £80	£95	..	£70 to £85	£70 to £85
Grooms, with board, per week ..	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	25/ to 27/6	20/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	..	20/ to 25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
Gardeners:									
With board, per week	20/ to 22/6	25/	27/6 to 30/	20/ to 25/	25/	..	..	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/
Without board, per day	5/ to 8/	8/	8/	7/ to 9/	..	7/	7/ to 9/	8/	8/
Cooks, with board, per week	20/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	25/ to 40/	25/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 40/
Laundresses, with board, per week ..	15/ to 20/	20/	15/ to 20/	17/6 to 25/	15/ to 20/	..	..	15/ to 20/	15/ to 30/
General house servants, with board, per week	12/ to 15/	12/6	12/ to 18/	12/ to 15/	12/6 to 20/	15/ to 17/6	12/ to 15/	12/ to 17/6	10/ to 18/
Housemaids, with board, per week ..	12/ to 15/	14/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	12/6 to 17/6	15/	15/	12/ to 15/	12/6 to 15/	10/ to 18/
Nursemaids, with board, per week ..	5/ to 10/	7/ to 7/6	8/ to 12/	7/6 to 12/	8/ to 15/	10/	5/ to 12/	10/ to 15/	7/ to 15/

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1907—*continued.*

Description of Labour	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
4. SERVANTS—*continued.*									
Needlewomen:									
With board, per week	21/	10/ to 15/	17/6 to 20/	15/ to 20/	..	24/	20/	12/ to 25/	15/ to 20/
Without board, per day (lunch always provided)	2/6 to 5/	..	4/6 to 6/	4/ to 5/	3/6 to 5/	..	3/ to 6/	3/6 to 4/	3/ to 3/6
5. MISCELLANEOUS.									
General labourers, without board, per day	6/8 to 8/6	9/	8/ to 9/	7/ to 9/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	7/6 to 9/	8/ to 10/
Stonebreakers, without board, per cubic yard	3/ to 4/	3/6 to 4/6	2/6 to 3/6	3/6	..	..	5/	3/ to 3/6	2/3 to 3/6
Seamen, with board, per month ..	100/ to 130/	..	130/	130/ to 140/	120/ to 160/	130/ to 170/	120/ to 130/	110/ to 140/	130/ to 160/
Miners without board, per day	8/ to 10/	..	..	9/4 to 10/	9/ to 10/	10/ to 11/	10/	10/	10/ to 11/
Engine-drivers " "	8/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 11/	10/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 12/6	10/	9/ to 12/
Tailors " "	8/4 to 10/	9/	9/ to 10/	9/ to 11/	10/	8/ to 10/	8/	10/	9/ to 10/
Tailoresses " per week	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	30/ to 32/6	25/ to 40/	30/	22/6 to 35/	20/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	24/ to 35/
Dressmakers " "	24/ to 40/	15/ to 42/	30/	20/ to 40/	27/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	30/	21/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
Milliners " "	30/ to 45/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 35/	25/ to 35/	40/	30/ to 50/	20/ to 60/	24/ to 40/	20/ to 60/
Machinists " "	22/6 to 40/	27/6 to 36/	21/ to 36/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 25/	22/6	20/ to 25/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
Storekeepers " "	42/ to 60/	48/ to 70/	60/ to 72/	40/ to 60/	55/ to 100/	..	50/ to 80/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 80/
" assistants, " "	24/ to 45/	40/	45/ to 60/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 60/	48/ to 50/	40/ to 50/	30/ to 48/	30/ to 60/
Drapers' assistants, " "	24/ to 45/	40/ to 42/	45/ to 60/	30/ to 60/	30/ to 60/	50/	30/ to 50/	36/ to 60/	30/ to 60/
Grocers' assistants, " "	24/ to 50/	39/ to 45/	45/ to 60/	30/ to 60/	30/ to 60/	45/	40/ to 50/	40/ to 60/	30/ to 60/
Butchers, " "	50/ to 60/	45/6 to 50/	48/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	50/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 70/	42/ to 70/
Bakers, " "	50/ to 60/	48/ to 50/	48/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	50/ to 60/	47/6 to 55/	40/ to 65	40/ to 60/	45/ to 60/
Storemen, " "	45/ to 54/	42/ to 50/	45/ to 50/	45/ to 50/	42/ to 60/	50/	50/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 60/
Compositors " "	42/ to 60/	50/ to 54/	48/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	48/ to 70/	50/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	60/ to 65/	48/ to 66/
Sawmill hands " "	40/ to 60/	54/	50/ to 66/	54/ to 60/	54/	..	54/	60/	48/ to 60/
Flax-mill hands " "	40/ to 54/	..	50/	54/	..	..	..	..	30/ to 48/

E PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC., IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Articles.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.									
Wheat .. .. per bushel (60lb.)	5/3 to 6/6	5/6 to 6/	5/6 to 6/6	5/6 to 6/	4/3 to 6/	5/ to 6/	6/ to 6/6	4/9 to 6/	4/9 to 6/
Barley .. .. per bushel (47lb.)	4/ to 5/	3/9 to 4/6	3/6 to 4/9	4/3 to 5/	5/-	4/ to 4/6	4/6 to 5/	4/ to 4/6	4/ to 4/6
Oats .. .. per bushel (40lb.)	3/6 to 4/6	3/6 to 3/10	4/	3/11 to 4/6	4/-	4/ to 4/6	4/6	3/6 to 4/	3/3 to 4/
Maize .. .. per bushel (56lb.)	4/6 to 5/3	5/	4/6 to 5/6	5/ to 5/6	5/ to 5/6	5/ to 5/6	5/6	3/ to 5/6	4/6 to 4/10
Bran .. .. per bushel (20lb.)	1/1 to 1/6	1/3 to 1/6	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/9	1/9	1/2 to 1/6	1/3 to 1/6	1/ to 1/4	1/ to 1/6
Hay .. .. per ton ..	80/ to 120/	60/	75/ to 100/	80/ to 120/	65/ to 90/	80/ to 100/	110/ to 120/	60/ to 110/	60/ to 100/
II. FLOUR AND BREAD.									
Flour, wholesale .. per ton of 2,000lb.	250/ to 280/	220/ to 270/	245/ to 280/	235/ to 260/	240/ to 260/	235/ to 240/	245/ to 260/	230/ to 280/	220/ to 280/
Flour, retail .. per bag of 50lb...	6/9 to 7/6	6/ to 8/	7/3 to 7/6	6/6 to 7/6	6/9 to 7/9	6/ to 6/9	7/6	6/9 to 7/6	6/6 to 8/
Bread .. .. per 4lb. loaf ..	7½d.	7d. to 7½d.	7½d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	7d.	8d. to 9d.	7d.	7d. to 8½d.
III. LIVE-STOCK AND MEAT.									
Horses, draught .. per head ..	£25 to £50	£35	£35 to £50	£30 to £45	£35 to £50	£35	£45 to £60	£27/10 to £35	£30 to £45
Horses, saddle and harness .. .. per head ..	£10 to £30	£12 to £20	£10 to £25	£10 to £25	£18 to £25	£12	£12 to £30	£12 to £22	£12 to 27/10
Cattle, fat .. per head ..	140/ to 200/	120/ to 130/	150/ to 160/	140/ to 170/	120/ to 160/	150/ to 160/	180/ to 210/	140/ to 215/	150/ to 240/
Cattle, milch cows .. per head ..	100/ to 200/	100/ to 120/	85/ to 170/	100/ to 140/	100/ to 180/	100/ to 140/	120/ to 140/	100/ to 160/	100/ to 200/
Sheep, fat.. .. per head ..	19/ to 24/	16/ to 22/	15/ to 17/	15/ to 16/	15/ to 16/	17/6 to 20/	17/ to 23/	14/ to 20/	16/ to 25/
Lambs, fat .. per head ..	13/ to 16/	12/6 to 14/	12/ to 13/6	12/6 to 15/	11/ to 14/	11/ to 14/	12/ to 15/6	13/ to 17/	13/6 to 18/
Butchers' meat:—									
Beef .. .. per lb.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 7d.
Mutton .. .. per lb.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 5½d.	4d. to 5½d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.	4d. to 5½d.	4d. to 6d.
Veal .. .. per lb.	4d. to 6d.	4½d. to 5d.	5d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork .. .. per lb.	6d.	6d. to 7d.	6d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb .. .. per lb.	6d. to 7½d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
IV. DAIRY-PRODUCE.									
Butter, factory made per lb.	1/ to 1/2	1/1	1/ to 1/2	1/ to 1/2	1/ to 1/2	1/1	1/1 to 1/3	1/ to 1/1	1/ to 1/1
Butter, fresh dairy.. per lb.	10d.	10d.	..	10d.	10d.	10d.	..	10d.	10d. to 11d.
Butter, salt .. per lb.	10d.	10d.	9d. to 10d.	8d. to 10d.	7d. to 10d.	8d.	1/	8d. to 11d.	7d. to 11d.
Cheese, colonial .. per lb.	6d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8½d.	8d. to 9d.	6½d. to 8d.	8d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	6½d. to 9d.
Cheese, imported .. per lb.	1/ to 2/	2/	1/9 to 2/	2/	1/-	1/3	1/6	1/ to 3/	1/6
Milk .. .. per quart ..	3d. to 4d.	3d.	3d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	3½d to 5d	4½d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.

—continued.

Articles.		Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
V. FARM-YARD PRODUCE.										
Geese ..	.. per pair ..	7/ to 12/	6/	5/ to 8/	7/ to 10/	8/6 to 9/6	5/ to 10/	12/	6/ to 9/	9/
Ducks ..	.. per pair ..	4/ to 5/6	5/	4/ to 5/	5/ to 6/	4/ to 5/6	4/6 to 7/	6/ to 7/	3/6 to 6/	4/ to 7/
Fowls ..	.. per pair ..	3/6 to 5/	3/6 to 4/	3/ to 4/	2/6 to 5/	2/6 to 3/6	3/ to 3/9	4/ to 5/	2/6 to 5/	2/6 to 5/
Turkeys ..	.. per head ..	7/6 to 12/6	7/6 to 10/	5/6 to 7/6	5/ to 10/	4/6 to 10/	6/ to 10/	10/	6/ to 10/	6/ to 11/
Bacon ..	.. per lb. ..	8d. to 9d.	9d.	8½d. to 11d.	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 11d.	8½d. to 10d.	9d. to 9½d.	8d. to 11d.	9d. to 11d.
Ham ..	.. per lb. ..	8d. to 10d.	9d. to 10d.	9½d. to 1/	8½d. to 11d.	8d. to 1/	10d to 10½d	9½d. to 10d.	9d. to 1/	10d. to 1/
Eggs ..	.. per doz. ..	10d. to 1/2	1/ to 1/1	1/ to 1/6	1/ to 1/3	1/1 to 1/2	1/1 to 1/6	1/6	11d. to 1/3	10d. to 1/2
VI. GARDEN PRODUCE.										
Potatoes, wholesale	per ton ..	200/ to 280/	140/ to 180/	250/	160/ to 200/	300/	210/	200/ to 240/	160/	180/ to 300/
Potatoes, retail	.. per cwt. ..	12/ to 18/	10/	15/-	10/ to 12/	18/	12/	12/ to 17/6	10/	11/ to 20/
Onions ..	.. per lb. ..	1½d. to 2d.	1½d. to 2d.	1½d. to 2d.	1d. to 2d.	2d.	1½d. to 2d.	2d. to 2½d.	1d. to 2½d.	1d. to 4d.
Carrots ..	.. per doz. bnchs.	1/ to 2/	1/	1/ to 2/	1/ to 2/	1/ to 3/	2/ to 3/	1/6 to 2/	9d. to 1/6	1/ to 3/
Turnips ..	.. per doz. bnchs.	1/6 to 3/	1/	1/ to 2/	1/ to 2/	1/ to 3/	2/ to 2/6	1/6 to 2/	9d. to 1/6	1/ to 3/
Cabbages	.. per doz. ..	2/ to 2/6	3/	2/ to 3/	2/ to 3/	2/6 to 4/	2/ to 4/	3/6 to 6/	1/6 to 3/6	1/ to 3/
VII. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.										
Tea ..	.. per lb. ..	1/ to 2/3	2/ to 2/2	1/3 to 2/6	1/6 to 2/	1/8 to 2/4	1/10	1/6 to 2/	1/6 to 1/8	1/ to 2/
Coffee ..	.. per lb. ..	1/4 to 1/8	1/10 to 2/	1/8 to 1/10	1/6 to 1/10	1/9 to 2/	1/9	1/6 to 1/10	1/4 to 1/9	1/6 to 1/9
Sugar ..	.. per lb. ..	2d. to 2½d.	2d. to 2½d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 2½d.	2d. to 3d.	2½d.	2¼d. to 3d.	2d. to 2¾d.	2d. to 2½d.
Rice ..	.. per lb. ..	2d. to 3d.	2½d.	2d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	3d.	2d. to 2½d.	2d. to 3d.
Salt ..	.. per lb. ..	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
Soap ..	.. per cwt. ..	10/ to 36/	20/	20/ to 28/	17/6 to 27/	24/ to 26/	20/ to 24/	14/ to 26/	9/6 to 28/	12/ to 30/
Candles ..	.. per lb. ..	6d. to 8d.	7½d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	6½d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.	5½d. to 9d.
Tobacco ..	.. per lb. ..	5/3 to 5/6	6/ to 6/6	5/3 to 5/9	5/ to 6/	6/ to 6/8	5/6	5/6	5/6 to 6/	4/11 to 6/
Coal ..	.. per ton ..	21/6 to 36/	45/ to 48/	35/ to 50/	36/ to 45/	38/ to 47/6	22/ to 32/	20/ to 36/	32/ to 40/	19/ to 40/
Firewood	.. per cord ..	10/ to 30/	32/	17/6 to 35/	22/6 to 39/6	20/ to 32/6	12/6 to 30/	16/ to 30/	30/ to 40/	16/ to 40/
VIII. BEER, WINES, SPIRITS.										
Beer, colonial	.. per hhd. ..	72/ to 86/6	85/ to 87/6	84/6 to 100/	80/ to 91/6	84/ to 120/	80/ to 90/	80/ to 90/	80/ to 90/	80/ to 110/
Beer, English, bottl'd	per doz. qts. ..	13/ to 24/	15/	15/	13/ to 16/6	18/ to 24/	15/	14/6 to 16/	13/6 to 18/	14/6 to 20/
Brandy ..	.. per gallon ..	26/ to 36/	32/	27/ to 31/	25/ to 30/	27/ to 30/	26/	24/ to 26/	27/ to 35/	24/ to 36/
Rum ..	.. per gallon ..	25/ to 31/	25/	25/ to 30/	22/ to 29/	25/ to 30/	24/	24/ to 25/	25/ to 30/	21/ to 30/
Whisky ..	.. per gallon ..	25/ to 36/	30/	28/ to 31/	26/ to 30/	26/ to 35/	25/ to 29/	23/ to 25/	26/ to 30/	24/ to 29/
Gin ..	.. per gallon ..	20/ to 36/	24/ to 35/	30/	21/ to 30/	24/ to 28/	19/ to 24/	19/ to 30/	23/ to 33/	19/ to 30/
Wine, Australian	.. per gallon ..	16/ to 31/	18/	15/ to 20/	14/ to 19/	17/ to 30/	13/6 to 15/	15/	17/6 to 28/	15/ to 27/
Wine, European	.. per gallon ..	18/ to 36/	22/	20/ to 40/	20/ to 40/	24/ to 36/	15/6 to 16/	18/ to 20/	17/6 to 30/	16/ to 30/

SECTION XVII.—FINANCE.

SUBSECTION A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE revenue proper for the year ended 31st March, 1908, amounted to £9,055,946, an increase of £656,871 over that for the previous financial year. There was also a sum of £8,043 recovered in respect of expenditure of previous years. The principal increases over the previous year were in stamps, £185,207; Customs duties, £162,525; railways, £143,999; land and income tax, £117,542; and territorial, £38,703. All the other heads of revenue, excepting miscellaneous, exceeded the previous year's receipts.

The expenditure for the year under permanent charges and votes reached £8,213,965, or £439,039 in excess of that for the previous year. Amongst the permanent charges interest and sinking fund shows an increase of £15,327 over the previous year, arising from the payment of interest on new loans issued; old-age pensions amounted to £11,210 more than for the previous year, and £20,000 was granted to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. Of the increase in the departmental expenditure, £113,771 was for railways, £89,867 for post and telegraphs, £35,434 for education, and £23,661 for defence.

The receipts for the year from all sources being £9,063,989, and the expenditure £8,213,965, a surplus is left on the year's transactions of £850,024, to which must be added the amount of £717,825 left from previous year's balance, making a total of £1,567,849, out of which the sum of £800,000 was transferred to the Public Works Fund, leaving a balance on 31st March last of £767,849.

ne chief heads of revenue and expenditure are shown here-
:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.	£	£
e on 31st March, ...	...	717,825
s duties	3,103,565	
ty	113,973	
(including postal elegraph cash re-)	1,550,934	
ax	537,846	
-tax	304,905	
ys	2,765,395	
ation and other	129,166	
dues	42,217	
aneous	218,342	
rial revenue ...	289,603	
		9,055,946
eceipts—		
veries in respect xpenditure of pre-us years		8,043
		£9,781,814

Expenditure.	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	
Legislative	62,795	
Ministers' salaries and allowances	14,692	
Interest and sinking fund charges	2,187,427	
Exchange and commission	29,486	
Pensions, civil and military	62,375	
Old-age pensions ...	330,802	
Railways	1,963,428	
Public instruction ...	843,311	
Postal and telegraph services	707,146	
Judicial and legal ...	352,163	
Hospitals and charitable institutions	145,999	
Defence (including Naval)	214,670	
Subsidies to local bodies	109,591	
Department of Agriculture	144,989	
Mental hospitals ...	82,785	
Valuation Department ...	33,096	
Customs	49,579	
Marine (including harbours and lights) ...	66,292	
Printing and stationery	46,261	
Electoral	9,668	
Registration of land and deeds, births, deaths, and marriages ...	31,243	
Public buildings and domains, and maintenance of roads ...	67,169	
Public Health Department	33,253	
Labour Department ...	29,047	
Tourist Department ...	33,979	
Contribution to Civil Service Superannuation Fund	20,000	
Grant to New Zealand International Exhibition	21,000	
Miscellaneous expenditure	172,551	
Territorial expenditure...	342,168	
		8,213,965
Other expenditure—		
Transferred to Public Works Fund		800,000
Balance on 31st March, 1908 ...		767,849
		£9,781,814

Ordinary Revenue.

The ordinary revenue shows an increase for the year 1907–8 of 8·06 per cent. over the figures for 1906–7. When considering the figures given it must be remembered that the mean population increased at the rate of 2·64 per cent., so that any rate above this means a higher ratio of revenue. Taking the items in order of their magnitude, the advance is shown below:—

Heads of Revenue.	Ordinary Revenue.				Increase.	
	1906-7.	Per Cent. of Total.	1907-8.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
	£		£		£	Per Cent.
Customs duties	2,941,040	36·09	3,103,565	35·40	162,525	5·53
Railways...	2,621,396	32·17	2,765,395	31·55	143,999	5·49
Stamps (including postal and telegraph cash receipts)	1,365,727	16·76	1,550,934	17·69	185,207	13·56
Land-tax...	447,342	5·49	537,846	6·14	90,504	20·23
Income-tax	277,867	3·41	304,905	3·48	27,038	9·73
Beer duty	107,582	1·32	113,973	1·30	6,391	5·94
Registration and other fees	119,444	1·47	129,166	1·47	9,722	8·14
Marine	40,891	0·50	42,217	0·48	1,326	3·24
Miscellaneous	226,885	2·79	218,342	2·49	– *8,543	– *3·77
Ordinary revenue...	8,148,174	100·00	8,766,343	100·00	618,169	8·06

* Decrease.

The amount derived from Customs duties was 5·53 per cent. greater than that shown for 1906–7; land-tax, 20·23 per cent.; stamps, &c., 13·56 per cent.; income-tax, 9·73 per cent.; beer duty, 5·94 per cent.; registration and other fees, 8·14 per cent.; and railway revenue shows an advance of 5·49 per cent. While the mean population increased by 2·64 per cent. during 1907–8, the ordinary revenue advanced at the higher rate of 8·06 per cent., as shown above.

The Customs and excise duties in 1907–8 accounted for £35 8s. out of every £100 of ordinary revenue collected; railways, £31 11s.; and stamps (with postal and telegraph cash receipts), £17 13s. 10d. Of other items, the land-tax yielded 6·14 per cent. and income-tax 3·48 per cent. of the revenue.

Territorial Revenue.

Territorial revenue belonging to the Consolidated Fund increased from £250,901 in 1906–7 to £289,603 in 1907–8. Details for the last two years are:—

—	Territorial Revenue.				Increase or Decrease 1907–8.	
	1906–7.	Per Cent. of Total.	1907–8.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
	£		£		£	Per Cent.
Cash land sales	37,309	14·87	45,233	15·62	+ 7,924	+ 21·24
Deferred-payment land sales	2,462	0·98	2,255	0·78	– 207	– 8·41
Pastoral runs, rents, miscellaneous	211,130	84·15	242,115	83·60	+ 30,985	+ 14·68
Territorial revenue	250,901*	100·00	289,603	100·00	+ 38,702	+ 15·43

* Exclusive of revenue derived from land set apart for State forests, £18,258; lands for close settlement, £230,357; and of the Cheviot Estate, £14,291. These moneys are credited in the separate accounts to which they belong.

By the foregoing table the cash land sales for 1907–8 are shown to have increased by 21 per cent., and to supply 16 per cent. of the whole territorial revenue of the Consolidated Fund; while rents and miscellaneous, which constitute 84 per cent. of the total, have increased by 15 per cent.

Ordinary and Territorial Revenue.

The total ordinary and territorial revenue is found to have increased from £8,399,075 in 1906–7 to £9,055,946 in 1907–8, or at the rate of 7·82 per cent., or 5·18 per cent. more than the rate at which population increased :—

	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Total.
	£	£	£
Year 1907–8	8,766,343	289,603	9,055,946
„ 1906–7	8,148,174	250,901	8,399,075
Increase	618,169	38,702	656,871

After allowing for alteration in system of charging interest and sinking fund, the charges of the public debt paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in proportion to the ordinary and territorial revenue, are found to have fallen from 41·6 per cent. in 1890–91 to 24·15 per cent. in 1907–8.

If the sum of £47,488, the amount of territorial revenue received by way of land sales in 1907–8, is deducted from the total revenue the charges of the public debt will be found to have absorbed 24·28 per cent. of the revenue, reduced by the sum derived from relinquishment of real estate of the Crown.

Total Revenue of General Government.

The whole of the revenue of the General Government arising from taxation as well as from other sources for the last ten financial years exhibits great progress. The rates of taxation and of revenue per head of mean population are given to illustrate this :—

Year ended 31 March	Revenue.			Taxation per Head of Mean Population.	Revenue per Head of Mean Population.
	From Taxation.	From other Sources.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899	2,707,099	2,551,129	5,258,228	3 13 3	7 2 3
1900	2,891,126	2,808,492	5,699,618	3 16 10	7 11 6
1901	3,042,890	2,864,026	5,906,916	3 19 6	7 14 4
1902	3,113,079	3,039,760	6,152,839	3 19 8	7 17 6
1903	3,277,964	3,169,471	6,447,435	4 1 8	8 0 8
1904	3,649,601	3,480,516	7,130,117	4 8 4	8 12 5
1905	3,754,379	3,592,818	7,347,197	4 8 2	8 12 6
1906	3,841,596	3,808,502	7,650,098	4 7 7	8 14 4
1907	4,264,555	4,214,401	8,478,956	4 14 7	9 8 0
1908	4,645,754	4,418,235	9,063,989	5 0 4	9 15 10

The total revenue increased from £5,258,228 in 1898–99 to £9,063,989 in 1907–8, a difference of £3,805,761, while the proportion to population has increased by no less than £2 13s. 7d. per head.

The greater yield from the sources of taxation exhibited by the above figures may be regarded as to a large extent indicative of increased prosperity enjoyed by the people.

Ordinary Revenue Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1907–8 (exclusive of expenditure properly belonging to territorial purposes) amounted to £7,871,797, of which the largest item, after the charges of the public debt, £2,187,427, was on account of railways, £1,963,428. Public instruction cost £843,311, of which £526,548 was for carrying on the Board schools, £27,301 for training colleges and training of teachers, £128,773 for technical and higher education, £26,760 for Native schools, £24,631 for industrial schools, and £81,068 for school-buildings. The postal and telegraph services cost £707,146. Under the heading "Judicial and Legal" the total sum expended was £352,163, of which the largest item was the police, £157,932; the next, District, Magistrates', and Wardens' Courts, £58,125; and, thirdly, prisons, £45,448. Hospitals and charitable institutions cost £145,999, and the mental hospitals £82,785. Defence required £214,670, inclusive of £40,000 contributed towards the cost of Australasian naval defence; the Department of Agriculture, £144,989; Public Health Department, £33,253; Electoral, £9,668; Labour Department, £29,047; Tourist Department, £33,979; and the Valuation Department, £33,096. Payments of old-age pensions required £330,802 for the year, and £20,000 was contributed to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

Territorial Revenue Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure under this head are the Lands and Survey Department, £172,462, and Mines, £29,043; while there was paid to local bodies £134,285 (£55,220 being "thirds" and "fourths" and royalties under the Land Act, and £19,789 for the Greymouth, £3,718 for the New Plymouth, £54,391 for the Westport, £500 for the Motueka, and £667 for the Nelson Harbour Boards); besides £5,427 expended in management of water-races, and £951 in rates on Crown lands.

Ordinary and Territorial Revenue Expenditure: Five Years.

The expenditure out of ordinary and territorial revenue during the last five financial years is tabulated, specifying the chief heads of expenditure. It must be noted that the old-age pensions is now a large item. The development of the Departments of Agriculture, Public Health, &c., also contributed to raising the expenditure latterly:—

Expenditure.	Financial Years (ended 31st March				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of the public debt ..	1,957,962	1,993,870	2,087,437	2,172,092	2,187,427
Railways ..	1,451,954	1,471,844	1,594,954	1,850,047	1,963,428
Public instruction (including school buildings, industrial and Native schools, and deaf-and-dumb institution) ..	588,860	653,272	714,071	813,580	843,311
Postal and telegraph ..	524,500	557,535	577,115	617,270	707,146
Militia and Volunteers	165,142	183,134	156,555	151,431	174,670
Old-age pensions	204,500	197,911	258,720	19,076	330,802
Hospitals and charitable institutions ..	103,262	109,190	131,102	122,802	145,999
Crown lands and surveys ..	160,932	150,160	176,388	165,833	172,462
Police	126,149	130,426	135,253	145,321	157,932
Other expenditure	1,151,019	1,188,560	1,290,745	1,417,474	1,530,788
Totals ..	6,434,281	6,635,902	7,122,340	7,774,926	8,213,965

Loan Accounts, Receipts and Expenditure, 1907–8.

The total receipts of the various loan accounts—excluding the operations of the Government Advances to Settlers Account, Government Advances to Workers Account, the Conversion Account, and New Zealand Consols Account—for the year ended 31st March, 1908, were :—

	£	£
Receipts in aid :—		
Public Works Fund—		
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Acts—		
Proceeds of scrip and debentures issued under the Act of 1906	56,400	
Proceeds of scrip and debentures issued under the Act of 1907	808,200	
Proceeds of debentures issued under the Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts, 1903 and 1905	50,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued under "The Railways Improvements Authorisation Act, 1904"	65,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued under "The Waikaka Branch Railway Act, 1905" ..	50,000	
Transfer from Consolidated Fund	800,000	
Premiums received on sale of scrip and debentures	14,814	
Ellesmere Reclamation, &c., Account	1,640	
		1,846,054
Cheviot Estate Account—		
Receipts under "The Cheviot Estate Disposition Act, 1893": Rents from lands	..	14,291
Land for Settlements Account—		
Debentures sold for purchase of estates ..	390,690	
Rents, &c.	230,357	
Interest on investments	13,814	
Premium on sale of debentures	2,924	
Other receipts	2,178	
		639,963
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Proceeds of sale of debentures	185,000	
Other receipts	818	
		185,818
Maori Land Settlement Account—		
Proceeds of sale of debentures	..	50,000
Scenery Preservation Account—		
Proceeds of sale of debentures	..	10,000
Other receipts :—		
Public Works Fund—		
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Acts—		
Debentures for renewals and redemptions ..	3,700	
Land for Settlements Account—		
Debentures issued for renewals and redemptions	415,600	
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Debentures issued for renewals	250,300	
		669,600
		£3,415,726

The total expenditure out of the above accounts during the financial year was £3,318,649, excluding £669,600 for renewal and redemption of debentures falling due.

Disbursements out of the Public Works Fund totalled £2,109,882, including £46,221 for the improvement of the Hutt Railway, £36,609 for the Waikaka Branch Railway, and £140,461 for railway improvements. The Minister of Finance proposes to transfer to this account during the current year a substantial sum out of the Consolidated Fund, in addition to the amounts already received from that source in past years (£6,430,000).

The Land for Settlements Account shows that payments were made during the year for the purchase of estates to be cut up for close settlement, £565,728; incidental expenses, including the cost of issuing debentures, £47,967. The interest charge on the Consolidated Fund was relieved to the extent of £209,061 out of this account, by way of recoup, while the sum of £54,465 was paid to the Public Trustee for the purpose of providing a sinking fund for repayment of securities issued.

The Loans to Local Bodies Account, which deals with moneys used chiefly for roading the more inaccessible country and for water-supply, shows an expenditure amounting to £136,420, besides that to open up Crown lands, £38,524.

The only payments out of the Cheviot Estate Account during the year were for interest £8,866, and surveys, roading, &c., £6; and the sum of £5,484 was charged to the Scenery Preservation Account.

The sum of £139,672 was paid out of the Maori Land Settlement Account for land purchases, and £2,574 for charges and expenses.

Expenditure on Services :—		
Public Works Fund—	£	£
Railways	1,280,217	
Roads	323,717	
Public buildings	226,035	
Telegraph-extension	155,491	
Contingent defence	18,574	
Tourist and health resorts	45,048	
Departmental	18,244	
Immigration	9,131	
Purchase of Native lands	2,190	
Development of goldfields	8,632	
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour-defences	6,863	
Lands improvement	9,561	
Rates on Native lands	837	
Utilisation of water-power	315	
Charges and expenses of raising loans and renewing debentures	5,027	
		2,109,882
Cheviot Estate Account—		
Interest	8,866	
Surveys, roading, &c.	6	
		8,872
Carried forward		2,118,754

	£	£
Brought forward	..	2,118,754
Expenditure on Services—*continued.*		
Land for Settlements Account—		
Purchase of estates	565,728	
Interest recouped to Consolidated Fund ..	209,061	
Sinking Fund	54,465	
Charges and expenses (including loan charges) ..	47,967	
		877,221
Maori Land Settlement Account—		
Purchase of lands	139,672	
Expenses	2,574	
		142,246
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Grants to local bodies	136,420	
Roads to open up Crown lands	38,524	
		174,944
Scenery Preservation Account—		
Expenses	..	5,484
		3,318,649
Other expenditure :—		
Public Works Fund—		
Debentures redeemed and renewed (as *per contra*)	3,700	
Land for Settlements Account—		
Debentures redeemed and renewed (as *per contra*)	415,600	
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Debentures renewed (as *per contra*)	250,300	
		669,600
		£3,988,249

The expenditure out of loan accounts for five years may be summarised as given in the next table :—

Heads of Expenditure out of Loan Accounts.	Financial Years.				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges and expenses of raising loans and renewals (Public Works Fund) ..	87,249	10,764	23,654	10,660	5,027
Cheviot Estate interest and expenses	8,866	8,866	8,866	8,866	8,866
Contingent defence ..	38,724	46,588	35,569	14,874	18,574
Immigration	*Cr.* 7	6,482	8,753	14,353	9,131
Land purchases	*628,621	*610,193	*1,001,616	*547,867	*1,021,657
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and defences	10,863	5,990	4,946	4,504	6,863
Public buildings	216,192	116,678	160,214	226,918	226,035
Public Works departmental expenditure	16,089	12,814	13,517	16,710	18,244
Carried forward ..	1,006,597	818,375	1,257,135	844,752	1,314,397

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* Including sums expended in the purchase of land for settlements and expenses in connection therewith—viz., £623,269 in 1903-4; £603,912 in 1904-5; £990,815 in 1905-6; £432,343 in 1906-7; and £877,221 in 1907-8. Interest recouped to Consolidated Fund and payment to Sinking Fund has been included, being treated as expenditure out of the account. Also includes amount expended on purchase of land for Maori land settlement with expenses incidental thereto—viz., £37 in 1905-6; £106,289 in 1906-7; and £142,246 in 1907-8.

Heads of Expenditure out of Loan Accounts.	Financial Years.				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	1,006,597	818.375	1,257,135	844,752	1,314,397
Railway-construction and other works connected with railway-extension ..	828,704	749,453	1,077,978	1,345,749	1,280,217
Rates on Native lands ..	666	631	547	695	837
Roads	*387,595	*258,956	*399,667	*395,029	*362,247
Telegraph-extension ..	47,227	79,298	77,186	114,068	155,491
Development of goldfields..	16,278	6,258	18,533	11,064	8,632
Tourist and health resorts..	15,643	17,108	15,438	42,271	45,048
Lands improvement ..	2,019	2,248	1,052	5,605	9,561
State coal-mines	65,246	110,126	†	†	†
Scenery-preservation ..	..	2,090	5,085	9,147	5,484
Utilisation of water-power..	..	468	2,902	4,664	315
Payments to local bodies under Government Loans to Local Bodies Acts ..	195,652	165,893	117,066	133,629	136,420
Ellesmere and Forsyth Railway Trust	..	545	..	..	..
Debentures issued to Midland Railway bondholders	150,000	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,715,627	2,211,449	2,972,589	2.906,673	3,318,649

* Including sums expended under Loans to Local Bodies Acts—viz., £25,753 in 1903-4; £28,805 in 1904-5; £38,801 in 1905-6; £47,371 in 1906-7; and £38,524 in 1907-8.

† This account is now dealt with under another heading, the expenditure being met entirely from the proceeds of the sale of coal.

NOTE.—*Excluding* amounts applied to investments by way of advances to settlers, and advances to workers, with charges and expenses, besides amounts for debentures redeemed and advances repaid.

The total amount of actual loan-moneys under various heads raised from the beginning is roughly shown further on in a table dealing with the public debt.

Although the Public Works Fund forms the main source of the expenditure out of loan accounts, all the money included in it has not been raised from loans. Amounts from the revenue of the Consolidated Fund were paid to the Public Works Fund during the last seventeen financial years as follows:—

	£
1891-92	30,000
1892-93	200,000
1893-94	250,000
1894-95	250,000
1895-96	150,000
1896-97	150,000
1897-98	300,000
1898-99	425,000
1899-1900	450,000
1900-1	500,000
1901-2	500,000
1902-3	200,000
1903-4	350,000
1904-5	600,000
1905-6	500,000
1906-7	775,000
1907-8	800,000
Total	£6,430,000

The expenditure each year since 1884 on services provided for by the Public Works Fund has been :—

Year.	Immigration.	Railways.	Roads.	Development of Goldfields.	Telegraph Extension.	Public Buildings.	Lighthouses, &c.	Other Services.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884-85...	57,148	663,063	317,043	8,029	25,799	117,361	34,033	114,251	1,336,727
1885-86...	11,675	725,496	335,904	9,032	36,010	86,859	133,975	136,435	1,475,386
1886-87...	12,454	615,265	278,617	7,665	18,952	89,598	148,705	162,228	1,333,484
1887-88...	15,598	403,726	219,519	1,016	22,984	90,529	76,825	135,962	966,159
1888-89...	8,791	272,077	106,440	55	12,047	34,592	47,593	132,344	613,939
1889-90...	867	289,572	84,126	284	16,346	35,473	9,434	46,362	482,464
1890-91...	1,823	180,020	71,289	821	16,292	22,819	2,666	39,026	334,756
1891-92...	817	154,416	101,605	2,257	27,773	34,791	7,347	62,495	391,501
1892-93...	242	220,894	105,506	3,811	29,245	31,101	11,205	60,502	462,506
1893-94...	343	176,304	147,418	5,272	16,127	44,032	6,588	10,713	406,797
1894-95...	101	247,545	61,757*	5,865	19,229	54,190	3,145	9,578	401,410*
1895-96...	*Cr.* 10	197,105	66,774*	9,345	35,538	76,529	7,410	19,639	412,330*
1896-97...	301	207,231	64,292*	10,508	36,791	70,579	11,600	26,683	427,985*
1897-98...	70	351,600	290,777†	33,117	29,384	73,585	5,295	81,715	865,543†
1898-99...	105	374,141	295,534†	17,354	28,551	107,267	15,662	77,713	916,327†
1899-1900	385	417,937	285,532†	21,815	26,771	115,427	9,026	116,330	993,223†
1900-1 ...	214	717,723	315,791†	15,907	50,101	121,364	6,517	81,404	1,309,021†
1901-2 ...	140	1,333,941	403,690†	15,325	31,729	145,600	12,159	200,668	2,143,252†
1902-3 ...	142	759,753	283,169†	24,213	68,578	197,455	13,581	167,554	1,514,445†
1903-4 ...	*Cr.* 7	828,704	361,842†	16,278	47,227	216,192	10,863	315,728‡	1,796,841†
1904-5 ...	6,482	749,453	230,012†	6,258	79,298	116,678	5,990	96,901	1,291,072†
1905-6 ...	8,753	1,077,978	360,766†	18,533	77,186	160,214	4,946	108,443	1,811,819†
1906-7 ...	14,353	1,345,749	347,624†	11,064	114,068	226,918	4,504	104,614	2,168,894†
1907-8 ...	9,131	1,280,217	323,716†	8,632	155,491	226,035	6,863	99,797	2,109,882†

* Exclusive of moneys spent on roads under Lands Improvement, Native Lands Purchase, and Government Loans to Local Bodies Accounts: £103,076 in 1894-95, £162,757 in 1895-96, £173,358 in 1896-97.

† The expenditure on roads under the first two Acts mentioned above (*) is included as part of Public Works Fund; the sum of £18,770 was also spent out of Loans to Local Bodies Account on roads to open up Crown lands in 1897-98, £16,972 in 1898-99, £31,363 in 1899-1900, £37,390 in 1900-1, £31,979 in 1901-2, £18,578 in 1902-3, £25,753 in 1903-4, £28,895 in 1904-5, £38,801 in 1905-6, £47,371 in 1906-7, and £38,524 in 1907-8. These moneys have been excluded, as have also small sums expended in roading, &c., the Cheviot Estate.

‡ Including £150,000 debentures issued to Midland Railway bondholders.

Other Accounts.

The State Coal-mines Account received during the year £222,583, derived from the sale of coal. The working-expenses of the mines and depots, together with development of mines, machinery, plant, rolling-stock, and buildings absorbed £230,142, and the sum of £4,200 was paid for interest on debentures. The net profit on the year's working was £8,440, including £2,000 set aside as a sinking fund for redemption of debentures. During the year £40,000 of debentures were paid out of accumulated profits, and £100,000 of debentures were renewed.

The State Forests Account receipts for the year were £18,258, made up of rents from lands set apart, £3,083, and miscellaneous £15,175; while the expenditure for tree-planting, &c., was £25,831.

Revenue received for local bodies amounted for the year to £80,091, to which gold duty contributed £30,685, goldfields revenue

£18,248, endowments of land, &c., £22,071, and fees and fines, &c., £9,087. The amount paid over to the various local bodies was £80,784.

In the Deposit Account the sum of £404,582 is shown to have been received during the year, and £356,674 to have been withdrawn.

In the Conversion Account £633,676 10s. of 3½-per-cent. stock was inscribed, of which £266,100 was used for redemption of debentures, and £340,676 10s. for conversion of £332,700 of debentures which fell due, the premium paid requiring additional stock to the amount of £7,976 10s. Other expenses of these operations were: Brokerage and commission, £2,062 10s.; discount, £3,512 10s.; stamp duty, £3,945 10s. 11d.; rent and office expenses, £376 12s. 10d.; interest, £2,073 3s. 1d.; law costs, £8 8s.: total, £11,978 14s. 10d.

The public debt is increased by these conversions; but a considerable saving in the annual interest-payment is effected, as the Treasury was paying as high as 5 per cent. on £4,300 and 4 per cent. on the balance of the debentures dealt with.

Treasury bills, issued in anticipation of revenue, were reduced during the year by £150,000, leaving £400,000 outstanding on 31st March last. For many years, until 1906–7, these bills stood at £700,000.

Debentures to the amount of £924,000, part of £1,000,000 issued under authority of "The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870," and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, matured during the year, and were redeemed. These debentures had hitherto been held in London as a reserve fund to meet any unexpected financial contingency that might arise. It being deemed expedient to provide other securities to be used in the same manner, "The Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907," authorised the raising of £800,000 to be invested in negotiable securities. Debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum for this amount were created and sold, the proceeds being invested in London through the High Commissioner in the direction indicated by the Act. The nominal value of the securities purchased is £856,119 13s. 8d., so that if they be held to maturity a profit of £56,119 13s. 8d. will be realised. In the meantime the investment gives a return of 3¼ per cent. per annum.

Deposits inscribed in the New Zealand Consols Account amounted to £214 for the year. The sum invested up to 31st March, 1908, was £478,449.

Loans for Government Advances to Settlers.

A notable feature in the legislation of the year 1894 was the passing of the Government Advances to Settlers Act, a description of which, with its amending Acts, will be found in Part III.

The loans authorised to the 31st March, 1908, classified according to provincial districts, are shown in tabular form :—

Provincial Districts.	Number of Applications.	Amount of Advances authorised.
		£
Auckland	5,482	1,707,283
Taranaki	3,301	1,450,549
Hawke's Bay	1,113	320,275
Wellington	5,659	2,085,678
Marlborough	676	279,860
Nelson	284	90,415
Westland	468	115,280
Canterbury	1,911	603,155
Otago and Southland	3,562	1,351,435
Totals	22,456	8,003,930

Of the 22,456 advances authorised, 2,573 applicants declined the grants (£1,065,980) offered them, so that the net advances to the 31st March, 1908, numbered 19,883, and amounted to £6,937,950.

The total sum raised by the Government for investment on mortgage is £4,110,000. Eleven thousand seven hundred and thirteen mortgagors are indebted to the Department to the extent of £4,186,020 2s. 8d. in respect of principal moneys.

The gross profits for the year ended the 31st March, 1908, were £55,772 7s. 4d., and the cost of management £7,323 6s. 1d., being 0·18 per cent., or 3s. 7d. per £100 on the capital employed. The net profits amounted to £51,385 2s. 4d.

Loan-flotation charges have been written off out of profits and this item has now disappeared altogether.

The liabilities and assets at 31st March, 1908, of the Government Advances to Settlers Office were :—

Dr. *Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.	Cr. *Assets.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3-per-cent. Loan, redeemable 1st April, 1945, "A" ...	1,500,000	0	0	Investment Account— Advances on mortgage	6,754,704	8	0			
3-per-cent. Loan, redeemable 1st April, 1945, "B"	500,000	0	0	Less repayments ...	2,574,088	5	9			
Sundry loans	1,230,000	0	0							
Advances on account of loans	880,000	0	0					4,180,616	2	3
Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0	Mortgage instalments receivable, overdue				2,753	0	0
Suspense Account	35,108	19	8	Bills receivable				234	9	1
Accrued interest payable ...	11,210	1	8	Interest receivable, overdue				10,517	5	9
Accrued interest on deposits	20	3	8	" accrued				42,121	8	10
Sinking Fund	23,659	0	0	Office Furniture account ...				67	4	4
Profit and Loss Account ...	7,437	14	10	Cash in hand and in bank ...				1,126	9	7
	£4,237,435	19	10					£4,237,435	19	10

The Statutes under which Government Advances to Settlers have been made are now consolidated.

Advances to Workers.

The Government Advances to Workers Act was passed on the 29th October, 1906. Applications for loans were first considered by the Board at its meeting on the 8th January, 1907, and up to 31st March applications for loans to the number of 1,310, and amounting to £351,610, were received. Up to the 31st March, 1908, the Board had authorised 1,179 advances, amounting to £296,305. Applicants to the number of forty-five declined the grants offered them, amounting to £10,545, so that the net advances authorised to the 31st March, 1908, numbered 1,134, and amounted to £285,760.

Classified according to provincial districts, the advances authorised are as under:—

Provincial District.	Number of Applications.	Amount of Advances authorised.
		£
Auckland	289	71,270
Taranaki	36	8,570
Hawke's Bay	69	17,435
Wellington	268	69,280
Marlborough	39	8,900
Nelson	22	4,785
Westland	71	14,580
Canterbury	258	71,160
Otago and Southland	127	30,325
Total	1,179	£296,305

The advances outstanding are as follows:—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
On freeholds	729	198,285 15 8
On leaseholds	28	4,870 0 0
Total	757	£203,155 15 8

The average freehold advance is £272, and the average leasehold advance is £174.

The advances granted during the year ended 31st March, 1908, are as follows:—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
On freeholds	750	198,848 2 2
On leaseholds	30	5,130 0 0
Total	780	£203,978 2 2

For the year the average freehold advance is £265, and the average leasehold advance is £171.

The total sum raised by the Government in debentures for investment on mortgage is £205,000.

Seven hundred and fifty-seven mortgagors are now indebted to the Department, to the extent of £203,155 15s. 8d., in respect of principal moneys.

As provided by the Act, all mortgages are prepared in the office free of cost to mortgagors, and the work has been done in a most satisfactory manner and without difficulty.

The liabilities and assets as at 31st March, 1908, were :—

Dr. *Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Advances on account of loan	205,000	0	0
Accrued interest payable on account of loan ..	1,524	13	2
Suspense Account	8,743	0	7
	£215,267	13	9

Cr. *Assets.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investment Account—						
Advances on mortgage ..	209,468	2	2			
Less repayments	6,325	4	4			
				203,142	17	10
Mortgage instalments receivable overdue ..				12	17	10
Interest receivable overdue				51	14	11
Interest receivable accrued				1,390	15	0
Cash in hand and in bank ..	10,262	3	3			
Less cheques not presented	254	13	10			
				10,007	9	5
Profit and Loss Account				661	18	9
				£215,267	13	9

The Profit and Loss Account shows a debit balance of £661 18s. 9d., an increase on the previous year of £228 7s. 7d. The explanation of this increase is due to the fact that of the money advanced on mortgage during the year 67½ per cent. was issued during the last six months, with the result that the source from which the Department looks for revenue was considerably curtailed, whilst the interest payable on loan-money received for investment had to be provided for. At the end of the financial year the Department will, in addition to the interest received and accrued from investments made during the ensuing twelve months, have received a full year's interest on the sum (£203,155 15s. 8d.) advanced as at the 31st March, 1908, and at the same time the management and office expenses will not be increased. The time will then have arrived when the income will be sufficient to cover the expenditure and to yield a profit. The debit balance may, therefore, be considered to be in the nature of preliminary expenses necessarily incidental to the initiation of what is practically a new business.

Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement.

"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1896," gave power to raise £1,000,000—in aid of the Public Works Fund to the extent of £500,000, and the Lands Improvement Account and the Native Lands Purchase Account £250,000 each.

The Act passed in 1897 authorised the raising of an additional sum of £250,000, to be applied for the purpose of procuring £200,000 for ırther rolling-stock for railways, and for the repair of damages lines by floods or otherwise; £25,000 for erection and repair of ıblic-school buildings, and another sum of £25,000 for purposes of uilding and equipment of technical schools.

The Act of 1898 provided for raising £500,000, of which £175,000 as allocated to railways-construction, £200,000 was for new rolling-ock for open railways, and £125,000 for the construction of roads, ridges, and other works authorised.

Under another Act of 1899, the sum of £1,000,000 was authorised -£300,000 for railway-construction, £225,000 for rolling-stock, 350,000 for land-settlement and goldfields-development, £50,000 or school buildings, £50,000 for purchase of Native lands, and 25,000 for harbour defence.

A further Act of 1900 provided for the raising of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 was allocated to railway-construction, £300,000 for olling-stock, £150,000 for land-settlement, and £50,000 for gold-ields-development.

Again, an Act of 1901 authorised raising the sum of £1,250,000. Of this, £600,000 was applied to railway-construction, £400,000 for olling-stock, £200,000 for land-settlement, and £50,000 to develop-ment of goldfields.

The Act of 1902 authorised raising £1,750,000, to be devoted to ailway-construction (£750,000), rolling-stock (£450,000), roads and ridges (£450,000), development of goldfields (£50,000), and telegraph-tension (£50,000).

The Act of 1903 authorised raising £1,000,000 for the following rposes: Railway-construction (£450,000), rolling-stock (£150,000), ds and bridges (£340,000), development of goldfields (£20,000), graph-extension (£40,000).

The Act of 1904 authorised raising £750,000 for purposes of way-construction (£275,000), rolling-stock (£75,000), roads and ges (£350,000), development of goldfields (£20,000), telegraph-nsion (£30,000).

he Act of 1905 authorised raising £1,000,000 for purposes of ay-construction (£425,000), rolling-stock (£75,000), roads and es (£400,000), development of goldfields (£25,000), telegraph-sion (£75,000).

he Act of 1906 authorised raising £1,000,000 for purposes lway construction (£450,000), rolling stock (£75,000) roads bridges (£400,000), development of goldfields (£25,000), ph-extension (£50,000).

he Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1907," sed raising, under the provisions of "The New Zealand Loans 04," in the Dominion or elsewhere, of sums not exceeding 000 altogether, by debentures or scrip, or by the creation or inscribed stock under "The New Zealand Consolidated ct, 1877."

Pending the raising of the money authorised, funds may be obtained by the sale, &c., of short-dated debentures, bearing interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum, and having a currency of not more than seven years.

All the money raised under this Act is applied to the following purposes :—

	£
1. Railways—	
Railway-construction	375,000
Additional rolling-stock, &c., for open lines ..	200,000
2. Land-settlement and goldfields-development—	
Construction of roads, tracks, and bridges to open up backblocks, and other work in connection therewith	350,000
For developing goldfields	25,000
3. For telegraph-extension	50,000
	£1,000,000

Loans under Land for Settlements Acts.

The moneys raised under these Acts and the operations by way of purchasing estates to be cut up for close settlement form the subject of a special section of this part of the Year-book (No. XIX).

"The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901."

The above Act consolidates all former measures dealing with the borrowing-powers of local bodies. It does not affect the securities issued for any loan raised under any Act repealed.

"The Local Bodies' Loans Amendment Act, 1907."

As to Government loans to local bodies, the yearly rate of interest and the period during which interest is payable by the local authority shall, at the option of such authority, be—

(*a*.) Four and a half per centum per annum for a period of twenty-six years ; or

(*b*.) Four per centum per annum for a period of thirty-two years ; or

(*c*.) Three and a half per centum per annum for a period of forty-one years.

Such option shall be exercised by the local authority in its application for the loan.

At the expiration of the period during which interest is payable the liability of the local authority shall cease without further payment.

SECTION XVII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

SUBSECTION B.—TAXATION.

Direct Taxation.

THE direct taxation prior to 1892 consisted of a property-tax of 1d. in the pound on all assessed real and personal property (with an exemption of £500), and the stamp duties; but in 1891 a Land and Income Assessment Act was passed repealing the property-tax.

This Act provided for an ordinary land-tax on the actual value of land, allowing an owner to deduct any amount owing by him secured on a registered mortgage. Under the original Act the deduction for improvements might not exceed £3,000; but by an Amendment Act of 1893 the value of all improvements whatsoever was exempted from liability to land-tax. Besides this, an exemption of £500 was allowed when the balance, after making deductions as above stated, was not more than £1,500; and beyond that a smaller exemption was granted, but ceasing when the balance amounted to £2,500. In 1900 a consolidation Act was passed and is deemed to be the principal Act. Mortgages are subject to the land-tax, but in 1902–3 the rate was lowered from the full amount to ¾d. in the pound. The rate of ordinary land-tax for 1907–8 was 1d. in the pound. Native land occupied by Europeans is taxed ½d. in the pound on the unimproved value.

In addition to the ordinary land-tax, there is a graduated land-tax, which commences when the unimproved value is £5,000. For the graduated land-tax the present value of all improvements is deducted; but mortgages are not deducted. The Act of 1893, while reducing the ordinary taxation on land by exempting all improvements, increased the graduated tax. Under a subsequent Act passed in 1903 the rates of graduated tax were again increased to one-sixteenth of a penny in the pound sterling when the value is £5,000 and is less than £7,000, from which the rate increases with the value of the property by further steps of a sixteenth of a penny until a value of £40,000 (unimproved) is reached, when the provisions of the new Act of 1907, hereafter described, begin to have effect.

"The Land and Income Assessment Act, 1907," which deals almost entirely with the graduated land-tax and the prevention of evasion thereof, is deemed to form part of the principal Act.

The scale of graduated land-tax at present in force is continued up to £40,000, unimproved value, but beyond that the scale is repealed and a new rate is imposed, taking effect for and after the year ending 31st March, 1908. From £40,000 to £41,000, unimproved value, the rate is *8s. per cent.*, and for every additional £1,000 of unimproved value the rate is increased by one-fifth of a shilling; the increased rate in each graduation is chargeable on the total unimproved value of land owned. The rate reaches its maximum at £200,000, all estates of that value and over paying at the rate of £2 per cent. on the total unimproved value.

For and after the year ending 31st March, 1910, the new progressive graduated scale over £40,000 is to be increased by 25 per cent. in the case of all land other than "business premises," which is defined as being "any piece of land included within the area of a building used for business purposes, together with such additional land as immediately adjoins the said building, and is used and occupied in connection therewith, and does not exceed in extent the area of the building itself." A building is deemed to be used for business purposes "if it is exclusively or principally used, whether by the owner or by any occupier or occupiers, for the purposes of any business, trade, or industry."

As in the principal Act the graduated tax is increased by 50 per cent. in the case of absentees, but a new definition of an absentee is given, and it is made clear that the absentee tax does not apply to companies, but does apply to shareholders in companies. A person is now deemed to be an absentee "unless he has been personally present in New Zealand for at least one-half of the period of four years immediately preceding the year in and for which he is assessed for graduated land-tax: Provided that no person who has acquired all his land in New Zealand within the said period of four years shall be deemed to be an absentee if he has been personally present in New Zealand for at least one-half of the period which has elapsed between the time when he first acquired any of that land and the commencement of the year in and for which he is assessed for graduated land-tax."

Graduated tax is not chargeable on Native land. The total revenue derived from land-tax, ordinary, graduated, and absentee, for 1907–8 was £537,846.

Besides the land-tax (ordinary and graduated) there is also levied by way of further direct taxation an income-tax on all incomes above £300. From the yearly income of every taxpayer there is deducted by way of special exemption the sum of £300, and from taxable incomes a further deduction up to £50 per annum for life-insurance premiums is allowed. The rate of income-tax for 1907–8 was 6d. in the pound on the first taxable £1,000, and 1s. in the pound on any excess of £1,000.

Companies pay 1s. in the pound, and are not allowed exemption. The Act of 1893 further disallowed the £300 exemption in the case of persons not domiciled in New Zealand.

The amounts paid by way of income-tax, under a uniform rate of taxation, show great increase year by year, and afford satisfactory evidences of prosperity. These are quoted with a caution in regard the figures for 1892 to 1895. The full number of persons properly to the tax may not have been ascertained at such time.

	Income-tax paid.		Income-tax paid.
	£		£
3	67,367	1900–1	173,809
4	75,238	1901–2	179,397
5	89,891	1902–3	200,684
6	92,778	1903–4	221,369
7	105,504	1904–5	253,952
8	115,210	1905–6	261,816
9	115,480	1906–7	277,867
900	128,721	1907–8	304,905

he increase from 1895–96 to 1907–8 is £212,127, being a rate arly 230 per cent., while the population increased during the period by 30 per cent.

Indirect Taxation.

he indirect taxation is made up of Customs duties, and excise on beer made in the Dominion.

uring the year ended 31st March, 1908, Customs duties collected nted to £3,103,565, and excise duty on beer to £113,973, a total ,217,538. The duties are levied by specific charges of varying nt, and *ad valorem* charges ranging from 5 per cent. to 40 per

During the year 1907 duties were levied on goods imported e value of £10,189,259, while goods valued at £6,350,448 or per cent. of the total import, were admitted free of duty.

he revenue derived from Customs and excise duties has ased steadily year by year notwithstanding repeated remissions g the past ten years equal to five per cent. *ad valorem* of the ble imports.

Total Taxation by General Government.

f the total amount of taxation stated for the year 1907–8, the ect taxation—*i.e.*, Customs and excise duties—amounted to 7,538, while land and income tax, with stamps for taxation, ed £1,428,216 which constitutes direct taxation. So that New nd still raises 69 per cent. of its taxation revenue by means indirect method.

he following statement shows the total amount raised by ral Government taxation during the financial year ended 31st h, 1908:—

Heads of Taxation.	Amount collected.	Taxation per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris) 1907–8.
	£	£ s. d.
ns and excise	3,217,538	3 9 6
tax	537,846	0 11 7
e-tax	304,905	0 6 7
s (taxation only)	585,465	0 12 8
	4,645,754	5 0 4*

the calculation be made *including* the Maoris, the amount per head of population be £4 15s. 5*d*.

The revenue from indirect taxation during the period 1899-190 is found to have increased by 57 per cent., despite substanti remissions of customs duties. Direct taxation shows a far greate proportion of increase.

Year ended 31st March.	Indirect Taxation.	Direct Taxation.	Total Taxation.
	£	£	£
1899	2,041,231	665,868	2,707,099
1900	2,187,859	703,267	2,891,126
1901	2,266,032	776,858	3,042,890
1902	2,291,349	821,730	3,113,079
1903	2,426,043	851,921	3,277,964
1904	2,698,046	951,555	3,649,601
1905	2,728,193	1,026,186	3,754,379
1906	2,795,546	1,046,050	3,841,596
1907	3,048,622	1,215,933	4,264,555
1908	3,217,538	1,428,216	4,645,754

Corresponding information respecting the taxation per head o population (excluding Maoris) is set forth hereunder :—

Year ended 31st March.	Average Amount per Head of Population derived from.		
	Indirect Taxation.	Direct Taxation.	Total Taxation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899	2 15 3	0 18 0	3 13 3
1900	2 18 2	0 18 8	3 16 10
1901	2 19 2	1 0 4	3 19 6
1902	2 18 8	1 1 0	3 19 8
1903	3 0 5	1 1 3	4 1 8
1904	3 5 3	1 3 1	4 8 4
1905	3 4 1	1 4 1	4 8 2
1906	3 3 9	1 3 10	4 7 7
1907	3 7 7	1 7 0	4 14 7
1908	3 9 6	1 10 10	5 0 4

It may be well to call attention to the fact that a full yield of taxation per head of population may indicate (outside the question of increasing the rate of any particular tax levied) a satisfactory condition of business, as showing activity.

Taxation by Local Governing Bodies.

The various local bodies levied taxation during the year ended 31st March, 1907, to the amount of £1,338,536, or £1 9s. 8d. per head of European population. Of the total sum, £889,711 was raised by general rates, £343,337 by special and separate rates, £79,593 by licenses, and £25,895 by other taxes.

SECTION XVII.—FINANCE—*continued.*

SUBSECTION C.—PUBLIC DEBT.

THE gross public debt of New Zealand on the 31st March, 1908, was £66,453,897, an increase of £2,274,857 on the amount owing at the end of the preceding financial year. The net debt increased by £2,248,419 and on 31st March 1908, stood at £63,524,961.

Of the increase in the public debt, £440,690 was for the purchase of land for settlements; £200,000 for additions to open lines of railway; £185,000 for loans to local bodies; £550,000 for advances to settlers; £185,000 for advances to workers; and £214 for New Zealand Consols deposits: making a total of £1,560,904 invested in a directly reproductive manner, besides moneys raised for railway construction and other public works, scenery preservation, and conversion charges.

The following table states the debentures and stock in circulation on 31st March, 1908, under the several Loan Acts or Ordinances of the Colonial and old Provincial Governments, the dates when redeemable, the estimated sinking funds accrued in respect of the same, and the annual charge thereon for interest and sinking fund:—

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST MARCH, 1908.

—	Amount outstanding.		Due Date.	Sinking Funds accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge.				Remarks.
						Rate.		Amount.	When payable.	
						Int.	S.F.			
	£	£		£	£	⅌ c.	⅌ c.	£		
New Zealand Loan Act, 1863...	...	266,300	15 July, 1914	193,986	72,314	5	1	15,978	15 Jan. and 15 July.	
Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862	3,000	15,200	2 Jan., 1915	18,616	Cr. 3,416	6	1	1,064	30 June and 31 Dec.	
	12,200		2 July, 1916							
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867...	...	13,000	15 April, 1913	...	13,000	4	...	520	15 April and 15 Oct.	
Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870	363,000	390,900	15 April, 1913	...	363,000	4	...	14,520	15 April and 15 Oct.	
	27,900		15 April, 1913	...	27,900	4½	...	1,256	15 April and 15 Oct.	
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870	25,000	100,000	1 July, 1910	...	25,000	4½	...	1,125	30 June and 31 Dec.	
	75,000		15 April, 1913	...	75,000	4	...	3,000	15 April and 15 Oct.	
General Purposes Loan Act, 1873	17,400	82,900	15 Oct., 1913	...	17,400	4	...	696	15 April and 15 Oct.	
	10,800		15 May, 1914	...	10,800	4	...	432	15 May and 15 Nov.	
	54,700		28 Nov., 1914	...	54,700	5	...	2,735	15 May and 15 Nov.	
District Railways Purchasing Acts, 1885-86	...	40,000	1 July, 1909	...	40,000	6	...	2,400	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886	...	250,300	1 Sept., 1914	...	250,300	3½	†	55,713	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	† The sinking fund is payable on £2,893,100 (2 per cent. on £1,754,509, 1½ per cent. on £95,277, 1 per cent. on £1,043,314).
Consolidated Stock Act, 1877	29,150,302	48,390,956	1 Nov., 1929	...	29,150,302	4	...	1,166,012	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	9,580,674		1 Jan., 1940	...	9,580,674	3½	...	335,324‡	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	9,659,980		1 April, 1945	...	9,659,980	3	...	289,799§	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Consolidated Stock Act, 1884—										‡ £4,900 of this amount recoverable from the Government Advances to Settlers Office.
Colonial Issue ...	65,000	744,700	4 Jan., 1909	...	65,000	3	..	1,950	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
	100,000		4 Jan., 1909	...	100,000	3½	...	3,500		
	194,200		1 Feb., 1912	...	194,200	3½	...	6,797	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	385,500		31 Dec., 1914	...	385,500	3½	...	13,493	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
Native Land Purchases Act, 1892 (Renewed under "The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1899," and "The New Zealand Loan Act, 1904")	...	125,000	31 Oct., 1912	...	125,000	3½	...	4,375	30 April and 31 Oct.	§ £89,700 of this amount recoverable from the Government Advances to Settlers Office.
Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894	117,000	400,000	1 Sept., 1908	...	117,000	3½	...	4,095	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
	283,000		30 Sept., 1908	...	283,000	4	...	11,320	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.	

Consols Act, 1904	...	478,449	1 Feb., 1910	...	478,449	3½	...			
Land for Settlements Act, 1894, and Amendment Act, 1897	349,000	411,000	1 April, 1909	...	349,000	3¾	...	13,088	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	62,000		1 April, 1909	..	62,000	3½	...	2,170	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900	5,700	4,453,621	1 Feb., 1908	...	5,700	4	...	...	...	Debentures not presented at due date.
	10,000		1 Jan., 1909	...	10,000	3½	...	350	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	13,000		1 Jan., 1911	...	13,000	3½	...	455	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	814,766		31 Oct., 1912	...	814,766	3½	...	28,517	30 April and 31 Oct.	
	5,000		1 Jan., 1915	...	5,000	3½	...	175	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	250,000		1 April, 1908	...	250,000	4	...	10,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	230,650		1 Aug., 1908	...	230,650	4	...	9,226	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	106,450		1 Jan., 1909	...	106,450	4	...	4,258	1 Jan. and 1 July	
	38,500		1 April, 1909	...	38,500	4	...	1,540	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	263,350		1 May, 1909	...	263,350	4	...	10,534	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	337,400		1 May, 1909	...	337,400	4	...	13,496	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	7,000		1 July, 1909	...	7,000	4	...	280	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	185,800		30 Sept., 1909	...	185,800	4	...	7,432	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.	
	400,000		1 Jan., 1910	...	400,000	4		16,000	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	187,800		1 Feb., 1910	...	187,800	4	..	7,512	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	99,600		1 Jan., 1911	...	99,600	4	...	3,984	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	8,600		1 Nov., 1911	...	8,600	4	...	344	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	171,850		1 Jan., 1912	...	171,850	4	...	6,874	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	50,165		1 Jan., 1912	...	50,165	4	...	2,007	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	82,800		1 Feb., 1912	...	82,800	4	...	3,312	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	39,500		1 April, 19 2	...	39,500	4	...	1,580	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	45,300		1 May, 1912	...	45,300	4	...	1,812	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	50,000		1 April, 1913	...	50,000	4	...	2,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	183,500		30 June, 1914	...	183,500	4	...	7,340	30 June and 31 Dec..	
	77,475		1 Jan., 1915	...	77,475	4	...	3,099	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	214,815		1 Feb., 1915	...	214,815	4	...	8,593	1 Jan. and 1 July	
	168,700		1 Jan., 1921	...	168,700	4	...	6,748	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	293,550		1 Jan., 1922	...	293,550	4	...	11,742	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	39,950		1 Jan., 1922	...	39,950	4	...	1,598	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	27,400		1 Feb., 1922	...	27,400	4	...	1,096	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	45,000		1 April, 1922	...	45,000	4	...	1,800	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1896	...	500,000*	15 Aug., 1921	...	500,000	3½	...	17,500	15 Feb. and 15 Aug.	* Loan may be paid off at any time on six months' notice being given.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900	20,000	645,500	1 April, 1908	...	20,000	4	...	800	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	352,400		1 April, 1908	...	352,400	4	...	14,096	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	120,000		1 April, 1909	...	120,000	4	...	4,800	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	149,600		1 May, 1909	...	149,600	4	...	5,984	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	3,000		1 May, 1912	...	3,000	4	...	120	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	500		1 Feb., 1915	...	500	4	...	20	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901	15,000	250,000	1 Jan., 1909	...	15,000	3½	...	525	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	152,700		1 Dec., 1908	...	152,700	4	...	6,108	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	17,900		1 Jan., 1909	...	17,900	4	...	716	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	63,400		1 Dec., 1911	...	63,400	4	...	2,536	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	1,000		1 Dec., 1912	...	1,000	4	...	40	1 June and 1 Dec.	
Carried forward ...	...	57,557,826	...	212,602	57,345,224	...	...	2,195,057		

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST MARCH, 1908—*continued.*

—	Amount outstanding.		Due Date.	Sinking Funds accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge.				Remarks.
						Rate.		Amount.	When payable.	
						Int.	S.F.			
	£	£		£	£	℘ c.	℘ c.	£		
Brought forward ...	...	57.557,826	...	212,602	57,345,224	...	...	2,195,057		
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1902	3,000	670,900	1 Dec., 1906	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	Debentures not presented at due date.
	667,900		1 Dec., 1912	...	125,000	3½	...	4,375	1 June and 1 Dec.	
					542,900	4	...	21,716		
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903	342,500	842,500	1 Jan., 1909	...	342,500	4	...	13,700	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	200,200		1 Feb., 1909	...	500,000	4	...	20,000	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	*299,800		1 Feb., 1924							
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1904 ...	...	569,500	1 Jan., 1912	...	569,500	4	...	22,780	1 Jan. and 1 July.	* Loan may be paid off at any time after 1st February, 1909, on six months' notice being given.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1905	500,000	939,000	1 July, 1916	...	500,000	4	...	20,000	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	439,000		1 Jan., 1921	...	439,000	4	...	17,560	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1906	99,800	1,000,000	1 Jan., 1912	...	99,800	4	...	3,992	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	40,000		1 Dec., 1912	...	40,000	4	...	1,600	1 Dec. and 1 June.	
	5,000		1 Jan., 1917	...	5,000	4	...	200	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	855,200		1 Jan., 1922	...	500,000	3½	...	17,500	1 Jan. and 1 July,	
					355,200	4	...	14,208	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1907	16,100	808,200	1 Jan., 1915	...	16,100	4	...	644	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	378,600		1 Jan., 1922	...	200,000	3½	...	7,000	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
					178,600	4	...	7,144	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	413,500		1 Jan., 1923	...	413,500	4	...	16,540	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Government Advances to Settlers Act 1894 Extension Act, 1901	80,000	380,000	5 June, 1908	...	80,000	3½	...	2,800	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	300,000		23 Oct., 1912	...	300,000	3½	...	10,500	1 June and 1 Dec.	
Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1906	450,000	600,000	23 Oct., 1912	...	450,000	3½	...	15,750	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	100,000		6 Feb., 1915	...	100,000	†	...	3,500	6 Feb. and 6 Aug.	† Rate varying, calculated at 3½ per cent.
	50,000		23 Mar., 1915	...	50,000	†	...	1,750	23 Mar. and 23 Sept.	
Government Advances to Workers Act, 1906 ...	...	205,000	1 Jan., 1912	...	205,000	3½	...	7,175	1 Jan. and 1 July	
Dairy Industry Act, 1898	438 843 500	1,781	1 Aug., 1908 1 Jan., 1911 1 Jan., 1916	...	1,781	3½	...	62	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	735,000		1 Jan., 1909	...	735,000	3½	...	25,725	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	

Paeroa-Waihi Railway Act, 1903	53,476 26,738	80,214	31 Mar., 1912 30 Sept., 1912	...	80,214	3	...	2,406	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.
Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts, 1903, and 1905	100,000 50,000	150,000	1 May, 1911 1 May, 1915	...	150,000	3½	...	5,250	1 May and 1 Nov.
State Fire Insurance Act, 1903	...	2,000	1 May, 1911	...	1,500 500	3½ 4	... ...	52 20	1 May and 1 Nov. 1 May and 1 Nov.
Scenery Preservation Act, 1903	...	30,000	1 May, 1911	...	30,000	3½	...	1,050	1 May and 1 Nov.
Railway Improvements Authorisation Act, 1904	17,500 75,000 65,000	157,500	30 June, 1910 30 June, 1914 1 Jan., 1922	... ...	92,500 65,000	4 4	... ...	3,700 2,600	30 June and 31 Dec. 1 Jan. and 1 July.
Maori Land Settlement Act 1905	50,000 150,000	200,000	1 Jan., 1911 1 Jan., 1921	...	200,000	4	...	8,000	1 Jan. and 1 July.
Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1907 ...	...	50,000	1 Jan., 1921	...	50,000	3½	...	1,750	1 Jan. and 1 July.
Waikaka Branch Railway Act, 1905	...	53,476	1 May, 1915	...	53,476	3	...	1,604	1 May and 1 Nov.
Reserve Fund Securities Act 1907	...	800,000	1 Aug., 1912	...	800,000	3½	...	28,000	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.
		66,453,897		212,602	66,241,295				
Add Sinking Fund in respect of—									
The Government Loans to Local Bodies Acts ...	...	...	...	600,183					
The Government Advances to Settlers Office Account	...	...	...	269,204					
The War and Defence Loans	...	...	...	80,717					
The Land for Settlements Loans	...	...	...	105,655					
Investments in Securities included above on account New Zealand Consols Investment Account	...	...	...	360,575					
Investment in Securities held under the Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907	...	...	...	800,000					
Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares held by Government	...	...	...	500,000	2,716,334				
Totals	...	66,453,897	...	2,928,936	63,524,961	...	...	2,527,970	

Treasury bills amounting to £400,000 are not included.

Net Indebtedness: Comparison with Past Years.

The net public debt, after deducting the accrued sinking fund (£2,928,936), was on 31st March, 1908, £63,524,961, an increase of £2,248,419 during the year. About seven years' revenue, ordinary and territorial, at the present rate would thus be required to pay off the net debt. The net indebtedness per head of population (excluding the Maoris) in March, 1890, stood at £60 5s. 3d.; in 1895, £57 9s. 9d.; in 1900, £61 17s. 3d.; in 1905, £66 7s. 4d.; and in 1908, £67 15s. 1d. But, in considering the increase of the amount of debt per head *as a burden on the people*, attention should be given to the remarks following the table showing amounts paid by way of charges of the public debt out of the revenue year by year. Besides these remarks, under the head of "Interest and Sinking Funds" there are others bearing on the subject, given previously, under "Revenue."

A summary of the loans detailed in the foregoing table, showing the amounts falling due in each financial year, is given :—

Due Date: Year ending 31st March.	Amount. £
1906*	3,000
1908*	5,700
1909	3,133,238
1910	2,618,899
1911	621,943
1912	1,680,791
1913	3,413,204
1914	546,300
1915	1,692,990
1916	103,976
1917	517,200
1921	807,700
1922	2,159,700
1923	458,500
1924	299,800
1930	29,150,302
1940	9,580,674
1946	9,659,980
	£66,453,897

* Debentures not presented at due date.

The large sum of £29,150,302 will fall due on 1st November, 1929, £9,580,674 on 1st January, 1940, and £9,659,980 on 1st April, 1945, making £48,390,956 of the debt repayable during or subsequent to the financial year 1929–30.

The amounts that have matured or are maturing during the current financial year, with their due dates, are as follows :—

£			
622,400	due	1st April,	1908.
80,000	"	1st June,	"
231,088	"	1st August,	"
117,000	"	1st September,	"
283,000	"	30th September,	"
152,700	"	1st December,	"
1,281,850	"	1st January,	1909.
165,000	"	4th January,	"
200,200	"	1st February	"
£3,133,238			

The Hon. Minister of Finance in his financial statement delivered on the 7th July, 1908, announced that satisfactory arrangements had already been made for the renewal of £1,750,000 of the above amount, at no higher than the existing rate of interest, and the conversion of £500,000 of debentures had been effected at a reduced rate, thus providing for £2,250,000 of the debt falling due. He anticipated no difficulty in arranging for the balance of £883,238 when the payments became due.

31st March.	Estimated or Census Population.	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation.	Gross Indebtedness per Head of European Population.			Amount of Sinking Fund accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Net Indebtedness per Head of European Population.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	s.	d.
1890 ..	618,657	38,667,950	62	10	1	1,386,185	37,281,765	60	5	3
1891 ..	626,658	38,830,350	61	19	4	1,487,042	37,343,308	59	11	10
1892 ..	637,472	38,713,068	60	14	8	1,037,862	37,675,206	59	2	0
1893 ..	656,187	39,257,840	59	16	7	1,113,770	38,144,070	58	2	7
1894 ..	676,747	39,826,415	58	17	0	951,924	38,874,491	57	8	10
1895 ..	689,475	40,386,964	58	11	6	751,932	39,635,032	57	9	9
1896 ..	703,187	43,050,780	61	4	5	778,891	42,271,889	60	2	4
1897 ..	717,649	44,366,618	61	16	5	814,294	43,552,324	60	13	9
1898 ..	731,713	44,963,424	61	9	0	881,903	44,081,521	60	4	11
1899 ..	746,673	46,938,006	62	17	3	857,279	46,080,727	61	14	4
1900 ..	758,616	47,874,452	63	2	2	944,375	46,930,077	61	17	3
1901 ..	772,719	49,591,245	64	3	7	1,033,494	48,557,751	62	16	10
1902 ..	789,994	52,966,447	67	0	11	1,128,816	51,837,631	65	12	4
1903 ..	814,842	55,899,019	68	12	0	2,313,239*	53,585,780*	65	15	3
1904 ..	838,954	57,522,215	68	11	4	2,457,887*	55,064,328*	65	12	8
1905 ..	864,971	59,912,000	69	5	4	2,508,368*	57,403,632*	66	7	4
1906 ..	889,968	62,191,040	69	17	7	2,520,569*	59,670,471*	67	0	11
1907 ..	913,873	64,179,040	70	4	7	2,902,498*	61,276,542*	67	1	0
1908 ..	937,587	66,453,897	70	17	6	2,928,936*	63,524,961*	67	15	1

* With these figures, in addition to the customary deduction made for sinking funds accrued, there has been included the accrued sinking funds of the Government Advances to Settlers Office, an item previously not shown in the table. The gross debt is also further reduced by taking off the amount of Government securities in which the New Zealand Consols deposits are invested, as both amounts appear in the table of the public debt. £500,000, the value of the preference shares held by the Government in the Bank of New Zealand, is also deducted. During the financial year 1907-8 debentures were issued for £800,000 to purchase securities to be held as a reserve to meet any unexpected financial contingency. The cost price of these securities (£800,000) has been included in the amount shown above as sinking fund.

If Maoris be included in the population for 31st March, 1908, the gross indebtedness at that date is lowered to £67 8s. 11d. per head, and the net indebtedness to £64 11s. 6d.

The debt as above stated does not include the unpaid loans raised by the several local bodies, amounting at the end of March, 1907, to £11,616,048, of which sum £5,470,500 was raised outside New Zealand. These are referred to in dealing with the finance of local bodies.

Increase of Gross Public Debt.

The increase of the gross public debt since the 31st March, 1891, amounts to £27,623,547. A schedule of items composing this sum is subjoined. It shows the purposes to which the money raised has been or is being devoted. One of the largest items is £4,110,000 raised for advances to settlers, which represents investments by the Government bearing interest and lent on continually improving security, the principal being repaid by instalments.

Other items which may be considered to represent interest-bearing investments are those under the heads "Land-settlement," "Native-land purchases," "Loans to local bodies," "Lands improvement," "N.Z. Consols," "Advances to workers," "Bank of N.Z. preferred shares," and "Reserve Fund securities." The item below termed "Public works" includes moneys raised for railways, roads and bridges, and public buildings, with some others.

	£
Gross public debt, 31st March, 1908	66,453,897
" 31st March, 1891	38,830,350
Increase	£27,623,547

	£	£
Native-land purchases	765,675	
Land-settlement (including Cheviot)	5,890,046	
Loans to local bodies	2,603,100	
Lands improvement	500,000	
Advances to settlers	4,110,000	
Advances to workers	205,000	
Bank of N.Z. preference shares	500,000	
N.Z. Consols	478,449	
District railways	47,000	
Public works	11,632,550	
Increase by conversions	783,499	
Sinking fund accretions	1,777,000	
Naval and military settlers	27,226	
Advances to dairy companies	1,781	
State coal-mines	140,000	
State fire insurance	2,000	
Scenery-preservation	30,000	
Reserve Fund securities	800,000	
		30,293,326
Less Redemptions—		
Consolidated Stock Act, 1884, debentures	1,384,420	
Other debentures	1,285,359	
		2,669,779
Total net increase		£27,623,547

The above addition to the public debt, mainly for purposes of a directly reproductive nature, does not represent the whole expenditure on public works and services during the period. Out of surplus revenue since 1891, the sum of £6,430,000 has been transferred to the Public Works Fund and expended, thus substantially increasing the value of the national estate without a corresponding augmentation of the public liability.

Interest and Sinking Fund.

Of the total amount of outstanding public debt at the end of March, 1908—viz., £66,453,897—nearly thirty-nine millions sterling bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent., nearly seventeen millions sterling at 3½ per cent., and nearly ten millions sterling at 3 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the complete public debt:—

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate. £
6 per cent.	55,200
5 per cent.	321,000
4½ per cent.	52,900
4 per cent.	38,868,957
3¾ per cent.	349,000
3½ per cent.	16,945,170
3 per cent.	9,858,670
Overdue	3,000
Total	£66,453,897

The total amount of *interest* payable to bondholders on the full amount of the public debt as quoted above is £2,478,429, which gives an average rate of £3 14s. 7d. per £100. On the total public debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1891, the average interest charge was £4 10s. 3d. per £100. During the period 1891–1908, therefore, the average rate is found to have declined by 15s. 8d. per £100, or 17 per cent.

The foregoing refers to interest payable to bondholders only, and has nothing to do with sinking-fund requirements, which are included in the whole annual charge of the public debt.

The *actual payments* during fourteen years for interest *and sinking fund out of the Consolidated Fund* are shown on the following page, together with the percentage of ordinary and territorial revenue absorbed by the public-debt charges:—

The figures given as to railways do not include all the sums spent by the Provincial Governments, as stated in the note to the table, nor do the figures in some other items agree with those given elsewhere, made up from tables showing the expenditure out of the Public Works Fund, which, as previously explained, is augmented by contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Public Works in New Zealand.

The burden of a public debt depends greatly on the measure in which it is expended on reproductive works, and on the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people. The generally rugged character of this country, and the natural difficulties appertaining to the sites of many of the towns, soon necessitated a large outlay on roads and public works. The need was fully recognised, and to some extent met, by the Provincial Governments, which have justly received great credit for their far-seeing and liberal exertions. A great deal of road-making, often of a very costly character, was accomplished, harbour and other improvements begun, and immigration encouraged. Some railways were made in Canterbury, Otago, and Southland. The City of Christchurch and the Canterbury Plains were connected with the Port of Lyttelton by a railway, which required the construction of a long and very costly tunnel through the intervening range of hills. In Otago private enterprise, backed by the guarantee of the Provincial Government, built a railway from Dunedin to Port Chalmers, and some miles of line were made in Southland from the Town of Invercargill into the interior; but no general and comprehensive scheme of public works could be carried out by the separate exertions of the Provincial Governments. In 1870, therefore, the General Government brought forward its public-works and immigration policy, by which it was proposed to raise a loan of ten millions for the construction of main trunk railways, roads, and other public works of importance to New Zealand as a whole, as well as for the promotion of immigration on a large scale, the expenditure to be spread over a period of ten years. This policy was accepted by the Legislature, and embodied in "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870."

The demands for local railways and other works soon caused the original proposals to be exceeded, and entailed an expenditure at a much more rapid rate and to a far greater amount than was originally contemplated. Although many of the works undertaken have been directly unremunerative, yet the effect of the policy as a whole has been largely to develop the settlement of the country, and to increase enormously the value of landed property; land in parts which before the construction of railways was valued at from £1 to £2 per acre having been subsequently sold at varying prices up to £30 per acre. Moreover, the railway and telegraph lines yield a revenue which covers a large portion of the interest on their cost after paying working-expenses.

Expenditure out of the Public Works Fund.

The net expenditure, under all heads, of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to the 31st March, 1908, can be given correctly, but this fund, as stated previously, is not altogether composed of money charged to the public debt. It had received £39,442,887 from loans and £7,411,763 by way of receipts in aid on the latter date. The money received by way of aid included £6,430,000 transferred from the Consolidated Fund during the last seventeen financial years, out of surplus revenue. Nearly forty-seven millions sterling were spent since the year 1870 up to March, 1908, and the items given below exhibit the nature of the works, &c., with amount for each.

NET EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC WORKS FUND FROM 1870 TO 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Expenditure on—	£	s.	d.
Immigration	2,186,711	17	2
Public works, departmental	568,385	7	6
Railways, including surveys of new lines	24,176,384	6	3
Roads	7,861,467	17	5
Land-purchases	2,035,748	5	9
Development of goldfields	786,656	9	3
Telegraph-extension	1,479,736	3	6
Public buildings	3,804,597	3	0
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and defences	1,024,519	10	9
Contingent defence	888,168	8	6
Rates on Native lands	68,644	15	10
Thermal springs	14,599	13	2
Tourist and health resorts	158,567	10	9
Lands improvement	24,575	0	1
Charges and expenses of raising loans	1,235,641	9	11
Coal-mines	10,835	8	0
Interest and sinking fund	218,500	0	0
Payment to Midland Railway bondholders	150,000	0	0
Utilisation of water-power	8,347	18	11
Total	£46,702,087	5	9

Expenditure on Railways.

The railway expenditure during each of seven quinquennial periods with the years 1905–6, 1906–7, and 1907–8, comprising the period since the initiation of the public-works policy, has been :—

	£
1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1875	3,575,362
1st July, 1875, to 31st March, 1880	4,919,712
1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1885	3,120,680
1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1890	2,308,319
1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1895	978,498
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1900	1,547,732
1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1905	4,353,872
1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906	1,012,404
1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907	1,302,879
1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908	1,056,926
Total	£24,176,384

New Zealand's expenditure on railways is, with one exception (that of Tasmania) the lowest per head of the population of any of the Australian States. The next table shows the cost of railway-works, the mileage, the average cost per mile, the population, and the cost per head of the population in New Zealand to 31st March, 1908, and the States of the Australian Commonwealth to 30th June, 1907:—

State.	Length of Line open.	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Average Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	3,453	44,700,230	12,945	28 16 5
Victoria	3,396	41,533,136	12,235	33 11 7
Queensland	3,137	21,839,081	6,962	40 5 5
South Australia	1,832	13,699,029	7,491	35 14 7
Northern Territory	145½	1,180,395	8,117	330 12 10
Western Australia	1,764	10,300,938	5,840	39 0 2
Tasmania	462½	3,943,359	8,517	22 6 0
Total Commonwealth	14,190	137,196,168	9,669	32 19 10
New Zealand (31st March, 1908)	2,474	24,365,647	9,849	24 14 7*

* Including Maoris.

In the foregoing table the cost per head of population for railway-construction is shown to have been between £33 and £39 in the States of Victoria and Western Australia; over £35 in South Australia and £40 in Queensland; in New South Wales it was nearly £29; but in New Zealand the cost has been over £24, and in Tasmania over £22, per head of population.

Public Debt of Australasia.

The following figures show the public debt of each State of the Australian Commonwealth on 30th June, 1907, and of New Zealand on 31st March, 1907:—

State.	Fixed Debt.		Floating Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Amount per Head of Population.
	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.			
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	8,309,150	70,413,150	6,885,532	85,607,832	55 3 11
Victoria	4,804,119	43,169,010	5,131,860	53,104,989	42 18 8
Queensland ..	13,480,580	27,153,887	1,130,000	41,764,467	77 0 2
South Australia ..	8,028,200	18,432,068	4,066,450	30,526,718	78 17 8
Western Australia ..	425,500	18,297,138	500,000	19,222,638	72 14 10
Tasmania ..	3,014,250	6,692,518	216,315	9,923,083	56 2 6
Commonwealth	38,061,799	184,157,771	17,930,157	240,149,727	57 15 1
New Zealand ..	15,943,526	48,235,514	..	64,179,040	70 4 7

With the exception of Queensland each of the above States and w Zealand had accumulated sinking funds to set against the gross t shown above, making in some cases an appreciable difference in amount per head. The net indebtedness per head of population s follows:—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	54	17	5
Victoria	42	5	2
Queensland	77	0	2
South Australia	77	10	2
Western Australia	66	13	9
Tasmania	54	12	11
Commonwealth	56	17	1
New Zealand	67	1	0

SPECIAL BANKING LEGISLATION.

A synopsis of "The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903," and he Bank of New Zealand Act, 1904," is given previously in tion XVI.

SECTION XVIII.—CROWN LANDS.

A SUMMARY of the transactions during the year ended 31st March, 1908, will be found in the following table, which shows under all descriptions of tenure the number of selectors and the area selected :—

Nature and Tenure of Lands selected during the Year ended the 31st March, 1908.	Number of Purchasers or Selectors.	Area.		
		A.	R.	P.
Ordinary Crown Lands—				
Town lands sold for cash	160	109	0	23
Suburban lands sold for cash	112	368	0	23
Rural lands sold for cash	114	28,005	2	18
Occupation with right of purchase	354	187,799	0	35
Lease in perpetuity	214	63,871	2	5
Renewable lease	17	3,427	1	0
Agricultural lease	3	83	3	32
Village settlement, cash	3	3	0	24
" occupation with right of purchase ...	3	2	3	22
" lease in perpetuity	70	2,300	3	32
" renewable lease	15	108	1	37
Improved-farm special settlements	3	410	0	30
Occupation leases Mining Districts Land Occupation Act	73	3,046	2	22
Small grazing-runs	61	216,600	1	19
Pastoral runs	90	572,076	0	12
Miscellaneous leases and licenses	521	134,511	1	24
Cheviot Estate—				
Miscellaneous leases	2	130	1	0
Land for Settlements Acts—				
Cash	18	43	0	39
Lease in perpetuity	213	34,495	2	13
" (village)	2	0	3	16
Renewable lease	151	67,107	1	29
Small grazing-runs	3	10,157	0	0
Miscellaneous leases	23	2,128	1	16
Endowments—				
Lease in perpetuity	4	1,585	0	0
Occupation leases, Mining Act	7	276	3	14
Native townships	9	25	0	30
Totals	2,245	1,328,677	2	35

Particulars of the number of Crown tenants at present holding lands under the several tenures, together with the yearly rental payable, are given in the next statement.

MENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER OF CROWN TENANTS, with Area cted or held, and the Yearly Rent payable, as on the 31st March, 1908.

Tenures.	Total Number of Tenants.	Total Area held by such Tenants.			Total Yearly Rental or Instalment payable.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
ORDINARY CROWN LANDS.							
ed payment	65	24,565	2	15	1,116	12	3
ual lease	520	92,627	2	10	3,209	6	2
ation with right of purchase... ...	4,701	1,579,102	3	23	60,875	17	4
n perpetuity...	5,017	1,450,382	0	37	45,739	16	6
able lease	17	3,427	1	0	82	3	4
tural lease	16	521	1	22	22	4	3
Districts Land Occupation Act ...	577	24,906	0	11	1,414	2	0
settlements—							
rred payment	9	164	3	3	19	11	4
stual lease	105	1,507	0	22	219	1	2
pation with right of purchase ...	34	64	0	32	15	5	10
in perpetuity	1,109	23,250	0	31	4,418	9	8
wable lease	15	108	1	37	11	12	6
-homestead special settlements—							
stual lease	261	4,565	2	2	635	5	11
e in perpetuity	343	9,087	0	14	1,074	19	6
settlement associations—							
stual lease	10	669	0	8	48	4	0
e in perpetuity	634	113,354	0	3	5,881	4	2
ved-farm special settlements ...	583	71,101	0	24	4,251	8	5
grazing-runs	663	1,568,324	0	28	32,554	3	1
al runs	905	11,066,724	0	15	75,317	9	4
aneous leases	3,674	788,544	1	5	15,508	5	6
Totals	19,258	16,822,997	0	29	252,415	2	3
OT ESTATE—							
e in perpetuity	118	24,392	1	2	6,450	14	6
ge-homestead special settlement ...	92	2,480	1	0	870	10	4
ing-farms	49	45,846	1	26	6,871	13	2
oral runs	1	1,642	0	0	193	3	8
ellaneous	60	1,377	3	26	261	6	1
Totals	320	75,738	3	14	14,647	7	9
FOR SETTLEMENTS ACTS—							
e in perpetuity	3,690	678,971	3	30	201,407	1	2
wable lease	151	67,107	1	29	13,943	4	2
e in perpetuity, village	46	438	1	28	333	12	8
ial-settlement associations	11	2,114	1	9	162	7	8
l grazing-runs	115	217,654	0	33	26,940	1	10
oral runs	2	953	2	38	121	13	0
ellaneous	193	11,840	3	20	2,021	13	9
Totals	4,208	979,080	3	27	244,929	14	3
RS' DWELLINGS	83	14	0	17	2,250	9	4
AL SPRINGS (ROTORUA)	310	6,080	0	24	2,188	16	4
Grand totals	24,179	17,883,911	0	31	516,431	9	11
ments	841	402,541	1	28	12,460	0	2
townships	338	1,144	2	22	1,359	13	8

bles I and II, which follow, exhibit the acreage of land *taken up for settlement*, and mber of holdings under each description of tenure. The lands held under pastoral and miscellaneous leases, such as for timber and flax-cutting, coal-mining, &c., *are luded* in these tables. Tables III and IV show the total acreage taken up year by nce March, 1898, in each land district, and the number of holdings grouped accord- size, the areas varying from less than one acre in extent to 1,000 acres and over.

e forfeitures and surrenders in respect of the lands taken up for settlement (exclud- already remarked, pastoral and miscellaneous leases) for the last ten years were:—

99 ...	567 holdings	180,957 acres.	1903–4 ...	354 holdings	105,625 acres.
1900 ...	510 „	164,003 „	1904–5 ...	180 „	89,451 „
1 ...	354 „	106,690 „	1905–6 ...	154 „	36,698 „
2 ...	192 „	75,368 „	1906–7 ...	324 „	74,841 „
3 ...	329 „	106,390 „	1907–8 ...	269 „	50,810 „

rfeited and surrendered lands are again thrown open for selection as soon as possible, the majority of cases are taken up again by fresh selectors within a short time.

ull description of the various tenures under which land is dealt with is given in the entitled "The Land System of New Zealand," in Part III of this book.

I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING ACREAGE OF LANDS SELECTED UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS (EXCLUDING PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES) DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6	1906-7.	1907-8.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Cash lands	37,400	23,936	58,703	27,290	17,194	22,481	18,991	11,132	20,357	28,519
Deferred payments	13	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perpetual lease and small areas	640	624	2,499	10	..	..	..	127	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	109,950	117,771	262,729	128,893	118,557	146,953	138,206	157,432	215,530	187,799
Lease in perpetuity	159,415	153,531	144,205	116,125	161,745	194,515	173,811	158,019	154,237	98,367
Renewable lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,535
Agricultural lease	114	70	23	28	36	13	218	..	..	84
Occupation lease under "The Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894" ..	1,449	2,295	2,123	2,507	2,434	4,972	1,914	1,194	1,044	3,047
Village settlement—										
Cash	30	4	22	10	9	8	1	40	20	3
Occupation with right of purchase ..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	41	..	3
Lease in perpetuity	2,115	1,762	1,082	456	619	514	208	1,936	1,012	2,302
Renewable lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Village-homestead special settlement ..	134	31	376	469	1,512	272	111	287	173	..
Special-settlement associations (lease in perpetuity)	607	2	..	..	5,761	729	223	..	4	..
Special-settlement improved farms	4,828	7,393	1,936	1,618	4,032	19,436	1,459	547	5,622	410
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms ..	77,632	155,109	86,076	112,947	113,925	144,786	67,271	68,587	114,854	226,757
Totals	394,324	462,530	559,774	390,406	425,824	534,679	402,413	399,342	512,853	617,934

NOTE.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1898-99, 180,957 acres; 1899-1900, 164,003 acres; 1900-1, 106,690 acres; 1901-2, 75,368 acres; 1902-3, 106,390 acres; 1903-4, 105,625 acres; 1904-5, 89,451 acres; 1905-6, 36,698 acres; 1906-7, 74,841 acres; and for 1907-8, 50,810 acres. But it must not be supposed that these relate to the acreages taken up during the same years; on the contrary, forfeitures may have their origin in selections of long standing and various dates.

11.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF SELECTORS OF LAND UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS (EXCLUDING PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES) DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
For cash	534	491	363	489	374	435	371	229	447	404
Deferred payments	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perpetual lease and small areas	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	458	395	673	447	403	402	330	388	412	354
Lease in perpetuity	675	647	489	501	573	894	751	706	597	427
Renewable lease..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Agricultural lease	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	..	..	3
Occupation lease under "The Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894"	31	64	53	71	52	97	40	30	26	73
Village settlement—										
Cash	21	6	35	21	19	10	2	39	15	3
Occupation with right of purchase	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	3
Lease in perpetuity	106	80	96	33	40	21	14	55	32	72
Village-settlement renewable lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Village-homestead special settlement	12	6	7	30	34	23	8	49	17	..
Special-settlement associations	5	1	..	..	29	4	2	..	1	..
Improved-farm special settlement	64	41	13	..	30	106	14	3	46	3
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms	40	64	35	36	45	58	45	34	51	64
Totals	1,953	1,808	1,769	1,632	1,602	2,053	1,581	1,536	1,644	1,589

NOTE.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1898-99, 567 holdings; 1899-1900, 510 holdings 1900-1, 354 holdings; 1901-2, 192 holdings; in 1902-3, 329 holdings; in 1903-4, 354 holdings; in 1904-5, 180 holdings; 1905-6, 154 holdings; 1906-7, 324 holdings; and in 1907-8, 269 holdings. See note to previous table as to the origin of these failures.

III.—LANDS TAKEN UP UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908 (EXCLUSIVE OF PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS, AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES).*

Land District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	90,160	78,677	201,355	99,824	153,559	134,375	120,351	102,809	166,315	124,139
Hawke's Bay	36,222	36,451	90,625	71,902	38,505	99,153	40,949	55,215	19,686	30,038
Taranaki	18,867	54,960	71,000	23,942	39,353	69,236	63,005	35,505	90,453	45,431
Wellington	63,746	41,388	48,530	14,300	13,268	25,432	53,135	43,063	64,582	74,646
Nelson	18,673	10,211	18,918	29,383	11,237	16,981	10,340	22,172	25,009	45,203
Marlborough	51,973	74,311	33,063	64,624	56,681	33,332	20,795	54,031	10,711	5,244
Canterbury	52,839	34,218	20,744	11,575	45,401	78,363	4,487	13,418	22,208	17,560
Westland	352	792	709	27,214	4,112	4,098	20,202	15,813	14,633	12,305
Otago	40,599	68,436	49,901	23,462	50,176	51,783	38,487	29,988	82,175	250,847
Southland	20,893	63,086	24,929	24,180	13,532	21,926	30,662	27,326	17,081	12,521
Totals.. ..	394,324	462,530	559,774	390,406	425,824	534,679	402,413	399,340	512,853	617,934

IV.—HOLDINGS TAKEN UP UNDER SETTLEMENT CONDITIONS DURING TEN YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908 (EXCLUSIVE OF PASTORAL RUNS, MISCELLANEOUS LEASES AND LICENSES, ENDOWMENTS, AND THERMAL SPRINGS DISTRICT LEASES), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Size.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 1 acre	293	345	158	195	182	363	246	221	262	290
1 to 50 acres	571	501	466	553	466	467	397	383	400	404
51 to 250 acres	633	492	522	471	496	624	450	444	432	382
251 to 500 acres	277	262	333	244	237	322	280	256	222	227
501 to 1,000 acres	128	116	181	110	157	190	131	158	201	157
1,001 acres and upwards ..	51	87	109	59	64	87	77	74	127	129
Totals.. ..	1,953	1,803	1,769	1,632	1,602	2,053	1,581	1,536	1,644	1,589

* See notes as to forfeitures and surrenders on previous tables I and II.

SECTION XIX.—LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS.

A FULL description is given, in a special article belonging to Section 1, Part III, of the objects and method of the Land for Settlements Acts, under which the acquirement by Government is authorised, through purchase from private owners, of properties for subdivision into small farms to meet the want felt of Crown lands for disposal in places where they are specially in demand.

The report of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners on transactions for the year ended the 31st March, 1908, states:—

> During the year 129 estates (1,033,300 acres) were offered to the Government, forty-eight properties were inspected on the ground (353,000 acres), and the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners recommended the Government to purchase thirty-five, of an area of 294,521 acres.
>
> Including estates agreed to be purchased the previous year, but not paid for till this year, the transactions completed amount to sixteen estates, of 126,867 acres, for which £565,727 17s. 11d. was paid, and £47,967 6s. 1d. was expended on roads, workers' dwellings, and other contingencies.
>
> There were also seven estates, containing 74,043 acres, purchased for £334,597, which are to be paid for and opened for selection in the year 1908–9.
>
> Rents, interest, and other revenue received during the year amount to £249,273 6s. 9d. The interest paid for the money obtained to make the purchases is £209,060 19s. 9d., giving a balance for the year of £40,212 7s. The credit balance in the account is now £317,400 (including £6,335 8s. recovered from the sale of reserves, &c.); and of this, £104,630 has been paid to the Public Trustee as a sinking fund.
>
> The total area of land acquired and paid for to the 31st March, 1908, is 1,122,135 acres, for which £4,807,369 was paid; and £409,885 has been spent on roads and in preparation for settlement.
>
> The capital value of the estates acquired is thus £5,217,254.

The area of land selected this year is 114,150 acres, by 420 tenants, and of this 92,985 acres were opened for selection for the first time during the year. The total area leased to the 31st March, 1908, to 4,292 tenants, is 979,094 acres. Of this, 679,410 acres are held under leases in perpetuity, 67,107 acres under renewable lease, and 232,577 under small-grazing-run leases and miscellaneous tenures.

The area opened and unlet at the 31st March is 115,184 acres, estimated to be worth a rental of £6,669, and there were 37,041 acres purchased and paid for but not ready for occupation.

Of the area selected, 308,507 acres are now in new grass, 68,975 in white crops, 48,621 in green crops, and 552,977 in native grass, bush, orchards, &c. The total number of sheep depastured is 854,472, cattle 58,167, horses 12,456, and pigs 8,160.

The number of tenants of workers' dwellings is now eighty-four, and the united holdings amount to 14 acres and 17 perches, which gives an average for each house of 27 perches. The assessed rent is £2,250 9s. 4d. per annum, about £27 a year each. Only one property (of 3¾ acres, in Canterbury) was purchased for workers' dwellings during the year. There are at present 756 acres of land acquired for this purpose still available for the erection of houses. Of this, 532 acres are in Wellington, 213 acres in Auckland, 3 acres in Canterbury, and 8 acres in Otago. The formation of streets and the erection of twelve new buildings cost £2,487 1s. 8d. The house-rents received come to £2,228 14s.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of other estates in Auckland Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago.

A summary of the transactions is as follows:—

	No.	Acres.	Prime Cost. £
Estates purchased at 31st March, 1907..	166	995,267	4,241,641
Estates purchased during 1907–8 ..	16	126,867	565,728
	182	1,122,134	£4,807,369
Acquired at 31st March, 1908, but not paid for nor prepared for selection	7	74,043	£334,597

The Land for Settlements Account at the 31st March stands as under:—

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Loans current	5,496,547	Purchase-money ..	4,807,369
Rents, &c., received ..	1,433,552	Incidental expenses ..	409,885
		Interest	1,116,152
		Sinking fund	104,630
		Balance	492,063
	£6,930,099		£6,930,099

AMENDMENTS, AND HOW DEALT WITH, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1907, TO 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Land District	Estates offered.				Recommended for Purchase.				Not recommended for Purchase.				Under consideration by the Board on 31st March, 1908.				Withdrawn from Negotiations.			
	No.	Area.			No.	Area.			No.	Area.			No.	Area.			No.	Area.		
		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Auckland	35	252,592	1	33	11	103,732	0	18	15	123,718	3	39	7	17,416	1	16	2	7,725	0	0
Hawke's Bay	12	90,447	0	30	2	4,306	0	30	3	7,673	0	0	6	71,204	0	0	1	7,264	0	0
Taranaki	5	61,848	0	0	...	...			4	57,754	0	0	...	...			1	4,094	0	0
Wellington	33	344,936	3	39	5	40,996	0	0	21	174,402	0	27	6	115,338	3	12	1	14,200	0	0
Marlborough	3	80,300	0	0	...	...			1	1,300	0	0	2	79,000	0	0	...	...		
Nelson	2	4,370	0	0	2	4,370	0	0	...	...			...	...			...	...		
Canterbury	18	68,530	0	19	5	47,664	3	31	11	9,044	0	28	2	11,821	0	0	...	...		
Otago	20	91,504	3	29	9	56,681	0	0	6	30,357	1	2	3	1,392	0	0	2	3,074	2	27
Southland	1	38,771	0	0	1	38,771	0	0	...	...			...	...			...	...		
Totals	129	1,033,300	2	30	35	296,521	0	39	61	404,249	2	16	26	296,172	0	28	7	36,357	2	27

SUMMARY OF ESTATES ACQUIRED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1908, AND AMOUNTS OF PURCHASE-MONEY.

Name of Land District.	No. of Estates acquired before 31st March, 1907.	Areas acquired before 31st March, 1907.			No. of Estates acquired from 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.	Area acquired from 1st April, 1907, to 31st March, 1908.			Total Numbers of Estates to 31st March, 1908.	Total Area to 31st March, 1908.			Purchase-money.	Incidental Expenses, Roads, Preliminaries, &c.
		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.	£	£
Auckland ...	22	252,010	3	34	5	25,099	3	2	27	277,110	2	36	449,053	73,430
Hawke's Bay ...	17	131,772	2	18	5	32,661	2	26	22	164,434	1	4	1,034,956	64,034
Taranaki ...	4	4,609	0	8	...	...			4	4,609	0	8	79,863	5,973
Wellington ...	25	55,637	3	17	...	8	1	17	25	55,646	0	34	434,319	53,092
Marlborough .	9	113,749	2	21	...	...			9	113,749	2	21	364,946	44,087
Nelson ...	...	...			1	6,235	3	10	1	6,235	3	10	16,247	576
Westland ...	2	5,124	3	26	...	...			2	5,124	3	26	8,343	2,787
Canterbury ...	58	261,998	3	9	1	3	3	9	59	262,002	2	18	1,429,937	69,915
Otago... ...	23	116,200	1	32	4	62,847	0	5	27	179,048	1	37	798,637	77,725
Southland ...	6	54,162	3	37	...	11	0	0	6	54,173	3	37	191,568	18,266
Totals ...	166	995,267	1	2	16	126,867	1	29	182	1,122,134	2	31	4,807,369	409,885

The estates, &c., acquired in each district under the Land for Settlements Acts to the 31st March, 1908, are next shown:—

Name of Estate.	Area acquired and handed over by Board.		
	A.	R.	P.
Auckland—			
Opouriao	7,419	2	31
Okauia ...	5,920	0	0
Rangiatea	4,004	0	0
Karapiro	2,335	0	24
Fencourt	7,105	3	5
Whitehall	8,959	0	0
Selwyn ...	159,302	0	0
Cradock Hamlet ...	33	0	9
Hetana Hamlet ...	451	1	34
Kitchener Hamlet	26	3	35
Methuen Hamlet	77	3	14
Plumer Hamlet ...	74	0	0
Waari Hamlet	427	2	32
Bickerstaffe	12,480	0	19
Matamata	42,738	3	2
Mangapouri	2,572	1	13
Mangawhero	5,001	0	0
Teasdale	169	3	31
Waimana	4,365	2	6
Rewi ...	1,717	1	0
	265,181	2	15
Hawke's Bay—			
Raureka	427	2	0
Elsthorpe	9,740	0	0
Waimarie	430	2	10
Pouparae	337	3	4
Tomoana	111	3	38
Mahora	1,133	3	0
Willows	775	1	36
Hatuma	26,522	3	20
Manga-a-toro	19,581	3	12
Kumeroa	3,774	2	38
Forest Gate	8,822	0	13
Argyll ...	33,705	1	30
Wigan ...	10,072	1	37
Lindsay	13,574	0	0
Mangatahi	12,391	1	37
Te Mata	82	3	10
Pourerere	2,214	1	28
Raumati	4,116	3	0
Kanakanae	5,296	0	0
Te Arai...	10,773	3	19
	163,885	3	12
Taranaki—			
Tokaora	1,505	2	8
Spotswood	310	3	23
Clandon	881	0	13
Huinga..	1,880	1	13
	4,577	3	17
Wellington—			
Paparangi	322	3	32
Ohakea	1,745	1	30
Te Matua	702	0	19
Aorangi	1,785	0	0
Langdale	9,405	0	0
Mangawhata	1,240	2	36
Epuni Hamlet	100	3	14
Maungaraki	472	1	20
Linton ...	551	1	36
Longbush	3,021	3	26
Tablelands	5,496	3	30
Wellington—*continued.*			
Normandale	1,623	0	9
Tawaha	2,328	2	31
Hikawera	2,615	2	33
Mahupuku	7,064	2	25
Dyer ...	16,657	0	0
	55,133	3	21
Nelson—			
Wangapeka	6,263	1	24
Marlborough—			
Blind River	5,507	0	0
Omaka ...	3,898	0	0
Puhipuhi	320	0	0
Starborough	35,906	0	0
Richmond Brook	5,854	0	0
Waipapa	3,755	2	0
North Bank	12,895	0	0
Rainford	246	0	21
Flaxbourne	46,598	0	0
	114,979	2	21
Westland—			
Poerua ...	3,230	1	6
Kokatahi	1,894	2	20
	5,124	3	26
Canterbury—			
Pareora	620	2	13
Studholme Junction	109	0	7
Kapua ...	574	1	22
Rosebrook	600	1	8
Otaio ...	373	3	14
Patoa ...	4,535	3	14
The Peaks	2,811	0	9
Roimata	48	3	27
Kereta ...	105	2	29
Braco ...	27	2	4
Epworth	21	0	3
Ashley Gorge	1,165	3	6
Omihi Valley	20	0	0
Orakipaoa	384	0	31
Highbank	9,121	3	8
Otarakaro	39	3	9
Wharenui	73	1	10
Rakitairi	3,526	1	26
Waiapi ...	1,124	2	36
Horsley Down	3,982	3	35
Albury ...	19,539	1	24
R.S. 1682	20	0	0
„ 2682 (part)	6	2	4
„ 36469	154	3	2
„ 36231	98	3	30
„ 36056 and 36057	58	0	16
„ 36228	100	3	23
„ 36278	618	2	0
„ 30791 (part)	100	0	0
„ 36226 „	46	1	26
Marawiti	2,028	2	33
Hekeao ...	2,254	2	11
Pawaho...	52	0	18
Waikakahi	48,262	2	34
Tamai ...	41	0	28
Takitu ...	9,713	0	37
Pareora No. 2	8,132	0	31

Estates, &c., acquired in each District under the Land for Settlements Acts to the 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Area acquired and handed over by Board.		
	A.	R.	P.
Canterbury—*continued.*			
Rautawiri	113	0	7
Papaka ...	1,561	2	25
Punaroa	7,029	3	5
Lyndon	4,243	3	28
Kohika...	3,864	1	10
Tarawahi	31	3	0
Raincliff	745	2	0
Puhuka...	39	2	7
Kaimahi	100	2	1
Kapuatohe	49	3	37
Rapuwai	2,247	2	11
Lyndon No. 2	15,887	0	0
Maytown	391	3	32
Eccleston	1,246	1	5
Mead ...	5,914	3	17
Chamberlain	10,500	1	9
Annan ...	32,858	2	33
Rosewill	38,683	2	15
Morice	2,261	0	27
Kinloch	13,042	0	2
Mills ...	882	2	30
Walker	3	3	15
	262,195	1	24
Otago—			
Pomahaka Downs	7,478	2	2
Teanaraki	351	0	39
Tahawai	70	1	35
Maerewhenua	11,163	3	31
Puketapu	509	0	6
Ardgowan	4,267	3	28
Makareao	2,383	0	4
Makareao Extension	2,589	2	12
Momona	224	1	16
Tokarahi	11,259	2	36
Janefield	147	0	2
Elderslie	11,618	2	4
Barnego	7,078	2	1
Earnscleugh	1,209	3	5
Otago—*continued.*			
Windsor Park No. 1	3,821	2	16
Windsor Park No. 2	2,179	2	17
Duncan	633	2	3
St. Helen's	547	3	20
Greenfield	22,071	1	30
Steward	21,935	2	7
Plunket	6,136	0	0
Totara ...	3,161	0	22
Kurow ...	962	2	12
Airedale	2,793	3	14
Otekaike	50,528	2	0
Taumata	3,699	3	22
	178,883	0	24
Southland—			
Merrivale	9,998	0	0
Otahu ...	6,153	0	36
Beaumont	4,484	0	4
Kingway	2,253	2	8
Glenham	11,484	2	10
Edendale	19,809	3	11
	54,183	0	29
SUMMARY.			
Auckland...	265,181	2	15
Hawke's Bay	163,885	3	12
Taranaki	4,577	3	17
Wellington	55,133	3	21
Nelson ...	6,263	1	24
Marlborough	114,979	2	21
Westland	5,124	3	26
Canterbury	262,195	1	24
Otago ...	178,883	0	24
Southland	54,183	0	29
Totals ...	1,110,408	3	13

SECTION XX.—GOVERNMENT VALUATION OF LAND.

PRIOR to the passing of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," there was an entire absence of uniformity in the system of making valuations of land for Governmental purposes. Each lending Department employed a separate set of local valuers for valuing mortgage securities. The Land-tax Department periodically employed a small army of temporary valuers when it required a new valuation of land for taxation purposes, and each local authority had its own particular method of making up its roll for the levying of rates.

All values required by the Government Departments mentioned below and by local bodies, whether for loan, taxation, or other purposes, are now made by valuers employed by the State. These valuers work upon the one system which is laid down by the above-named Acts, and are responsible to the Government alone. They receive a regular salary, and when valuing for loan purposes are not dependent for their remuneration upon the good will of the person whose property they are valuing.

Under the above-mentioned Acts the Valuer-General is required to prepare valuation rolls, showing the selling-value of all land in the Dominion.

Briefly stated, the following are the chief purposes for which the roll values may be used :—

(1.) As a basis on which loans may be granted by—

- (*a.*) The Advances to Settlers Office.
- (*b.*) The Public Trust Office.
- (*c.*) The Government Insurance Office.
- (*d.*) The Post Office.
- (*e.*) The Commissioners of Public Debt Sinking Funds.
- (*f.*) Such other public offices as the Governor from time to time directs.
- (*g.*) Trustees and investors.

(2.) As a basis for the advancement of loans to local bodies by the Treasury under the Local Bodies' Loans Acts.

(3.) As a basis for the levying of land-tax and local rates.

(4.) As a basis on which to assess stamp duty and duty on deceased persons' estates.

(5.) For the guidance of the Land Purchase Board when acquiring land under the Land for Settlements Act or the Public Works Act on behalf of the Government.

(6.) For the guidance of all who may desire to ascertain the selling-value of any piece of land for investment, mortgage, or other purpose.

In view of the many and diverse purposes for which the roll values may be used, it is of the utmost importance that these values should be neither above nor below the fair market price, and it is as much to the interest of the owner as it is to that of the Department that the "unimproved value," "value of the improvements," and "capital value" of every property should be accurately entered in the roll.

The Act states that the "unimproved value of any piece of land means the sum which the owner's estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, and if no improvements existed on that particular piece of land, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require."

There are few terms used in connection with land-valuation which are more imperfectly understood than the term "unimproved value." Some interpret the term to mean the original value of the land at the time when it was in its unimproved state, while others understand it to mean the *present* value, assuming all the land in the district to be unimproved. Neither of these interpretations is correct. The increased value attaching to any piece of land due to the successful working of other lands in the district, or to progressive works affected by the State, the general prosperity of the country, high markets for produce, &c., forms portion of the unimproved value under the New Zealand law. Any increased value, however, which is represented by the improvements effected by the individual possessor does not form part of the unimproved value.

Land-tax is levied on the unimproved value, and so also are the local rates in districts where the Rating on Unimproved Values Act is in force. It is therefore particularly necessary that uniformity of unimproved values should be studied by the valuer, otherwise one owner would be rated unfairly in comparison with his neighbour.

The Act defines "improvements" and "value of improvements" as follows:—

> "'Improvements' on land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or

labour by any owner or occupier of the land, nevertheless in so far only as the effect of such work or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of valuation; but shall not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown or by any statutory public body, unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose: Provided that the payment of rates or taxes shall not be deemed to be a contribution within the meaning of this definition."

"'Value of improvements' means the sum by which the improvements upon an owner's land increases its value: Provided that the value of improvements shall in no case be deemed to be more than the cost of such improvements estimated at the time of valuation, exclusive of the cost of repairs and maintenance."

Subject to the limitations contained in the above definition, all buildings, fences, planting, draining, private roads and water-races, clearing, permanent grassing, and other work of a permanent nature effected upon land are improvements.

The valuer must be guided, when valuing details of improvements, by the terms of the above definitions, and it is necessary, therefore, that the limitations referred to should be considered in detail. Anything which can be valued as an improvement must in the first place be effected *upon* the land which is benefited by that improvement. A public road may be made by an owner for the purpose of increasing the value of his land. This road would not be valued as an improvement, as it is not on the land and is not included in the area which is valued. Were the road a private one, however, such as a farmer would make through his farm for the convenient working of his holding, it would be included in the total area valued, and would then be also valued as an improvement. Improvements can only be valued *to the extent to which they increase the selling-value of the land*. Sometimes an owner will expend his capital and labour injudiciously, and the result will prove detrimental to the land instead of being an improvement. Some lands hold grass better without being first ploughed than they do after the plough. The effect of ploughing in such cases would not be to improve the selling-value. Some improvements, such as ornamental shrubbery, orchards, lawns, vineries, &c., rarely increase the selling-value to the full extent of their cost, and should therefore be valued accordingly.

The definition also tells us that no work can be considered an improvement if the benefit is exhausted at the time of valuation. The Government lends money on the security of improvements, and it is obvious that if exhausted improvements were included in the valuation the security would be a very poor one.

Draining and orchards are improvements which frequently become exhausted. As long as a drain is effective and acts as a drain it necessarily adds to the selling-value and is an improvement; but an open drain which was cut many years ago and has become filled in and grassed over, owing to the necessity for it having passed away, would be considered as exhausted.

From the foregoing it will be seen that it devolves upon a valuer to ascertain carefully the *condition* of an improvement before estimating its value.

Work done by the Crown or a public body is not, the Act says, to be considered an improvement unless it is paid for by the individual, but expenditure by way of rates and taxes is not to be deemed to be payment for the work.

The expenditure of loan-moneys by the Crown or by public bodies is for the benefit of the community or district, and not for the exclusive benefit of any individual or holding.

It would be beyond the powers of any valuer to apportion the value of a public street, railway, telegraph-line, or, in fact, any public work amongst the different holdings which derived benefit from that work.

The amount at which improvements are to be valued is defined by the Act as the sum by which they increase the selling-value of the land, *provided that the value must not exceed the cost*, although it may be below the cost. The cost of an improvement is not necessarily its selling-value, as its suitability and condition must be taken into consideration.

Machinery, whether fixed to the soil or not, is not an improvement, and it is not included in the capital value. The buildings containing the machinery would, however, be valued as an improvement.

"Capital value" is defined as follows:—

> "'Capital value' of land means the sum which the owner's estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require."

The fair selling-value in the open market represents the capital value, but not necessarily the auction value or value derivable at a forced sale. The valuer is required to exercise special care in fixing the capital value at such a sum as will be fair to both the borrower and the lender should the property be offered as a security.

Uniformity of capital values is of the utmost importance. Land of similar quality and position should be valued uniformly, whether in a large or a small holding.

Ratepayers frequently complain that their rates will be unduly increased when values are raised. This is not a matter which the Department has any right to consider, however much it may sympathize. Its duties under the Act are to make a roll of selling-values for various purposes. The responsibility of fixing the rate for local rating purposes rests entirely with the local body, and, if the selling-values in a district are high, it is within the power of the ratepayers themselves to see that a moderate rate is struck.

It may not be out of place to mention the relative numbers of the land-tax and local ratepayers within New Zealand, from which it will be seen that the number of persons who are interested in the amount of rate annually struck by the local body far exceeds the number who are interested in the amount of land-tax annually fixed by Parliament. There are, roughly, 150,000 holders of land. The total number of land-tax payers is only, roughly, 29,000, while practically every holder pays local rates.

The foregoing remarks apply when valuing land, whether it is leased or not; but in the case of lands which are leased on terms favourable to the lessee the valuer has, in addition, the important duty of determining what proportion of the value belongs to the owner and what proportion to the lessee.

The principle on which lessees' and sublessees' interests are to be determined is contained in "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1903."

Special provision is contained in the Act for adjusting the relative interests of owner and lessee year by year, and this adjustment will always be made by the Valuer-General when applied to.

When the values appearing on a roll become out of date a revision takes place, but before any revised values can take effect the district must be gazetted for revision by Order in Council. There is no fixed period between one revision and another. The necessity for revision depends upon whether or not the roll values are correct.

When a revision of a district is ordered, the valuer makes a thorough overhaul of the unimproved values as well as the values of improvements and capital values. During the period intervening between revisions the Valuer-General cannot alter the *unimproved values* of the roll entries unless the owner pays a fee to cover the cost and demands a revaluation of his property, or in case of an admitted error having taken place. During this intervening period, however, the Valuer-General may keep values up to date by adding the value of improvements which have been put on since the revision, or by deducting the value of those taken away.

If additional improvements have been effected to a property prior to the 31st March in any year, they can be rated for the then ensuing year commencing on the 1st April. If they have been effected after the 31st March, however, they cannot be rated until the 1st April of the following year. The same rule applies to changes in occupancy. The person who is occupier on the 31st March is placed on the roll for the rates for the ensuing year, but if a person enters into possession after the 31st March his name is not entered up until the 1st April succeeding the date of occupation. Rolls are thus corrected in respect to occupancy and improvements as at the 31st March in each year, but the unimproved values must remain until a complete revision is ordered by the Governor in Council. The local authority is empowered by the Act to amend its rating roll in respect to the occupancy of land, but cannot amend values on its own authority. When a property becomes subdivided the Valuer-General divides the existing value on the roll proportionately. No alteration is made in any entry on the roll without giving the owner and occupier due notice, in order that they may object, if necessary, but the omission to give such notice does not invalidate an assessment.

It has been said that roll values are used as a guide to Government Departments when lending money. On receipt of an application for a loan the lending Department is supplied with a copy of the existing roll value of the security. The lending Boards, however, usually require that the security should be again inspected by the valuer before they grant the loan. This necessitates a revaluation of the property, but such revaluation is not used for either taxation or rating purposes. Since the present Act came into force these revaluations for loan purposes have, in almost every case, exceeded the values entered on the roll.

When the values in a district have been revised the new roll is lodged for inspection at some public office, and an advertisement in the papers calls the attention of the public to the fact, so that every person interested may inspect it. At the same time every owner and occupier receives a notice showing at what value his property is entered. The omission to give notice, however, does not, as has been said, invalidate the assessment. The Department invites the fullest scrutiny of its rolls before submitting them to the Assessment Court. Persons whose names appear on the roll are invited to object if they are of opinion that the valuer has exceeded the selling-price, or for other sufficient cause. The fact that the new valuation will cause an increase in the amount of local rates or land-tax payable is not considered a sufficient cause. The Department does not fix the rate in either case, and any such objection can only be based on an assumption that the rate to be levied will be the same as previously. Neither is the fact that the new valuation shows an increase or decrease on the last valuation considered a sufficient ground of objection, as the selling-value may have increased or decreased since the last valuation was made, or the previous valuation may have been erroneous.

Objections to value can only be on the ground that the valuation does not represent the true selling-value, as that is the guide imposed by the Act. Of course, there are legitimate reasons for objection on other questions besides the question of value, such as errors in ownership, occupancy, area, or description, &c., which matters are always attended to and corrected without reference to the Assessment Court.

A frequent source of objection is that improvements are valued too high or too low. Before such an objection can be maintained it must be ascertained whether the capital value represents the fair and full selling-value. If, for instance, the capital value of a property is set below the true selling-value, the improvements will necessarily be valued in proportion. In such cases as this an increase in the value of improvements would only serve to increase the capital value, and would not reduce the unimproved value.

Objections to values are invariably referred to the valuer to enable him to review his valuation before the sitting of the Assessment Court, and the objector receives in due course a reply. If the objection has been allowed there is no necessity for the objector to appear at the Court. Should it be disallowed, he may carry it before the Court for consideration. Due notice of the sitting of the Court will be given by advertisement, as required by the Act.

If on appeal to the Court the objection is allowed, the reduction is immediately carried into the roll. If, however, the owner is not satisfied with the Court's decision he may, under section 31 of the Act of 1900, *within fourteen days of the hearing*, require the Valuer-General either to reduce to the value which he considers to be the fair selling-value or else to purchase the property *at that value*.

On the other hand, section 30 of the 1900 Act provides that if the Valuer-General is of opinion that a Court has made an unfair reduction in a valuation, he may, also within fourteen days of the hearing, require the owner to consent to what he considers is the fair selling-value, or else he will acquire the property *at that value* on behalf of the Government.

Power is also given by section 18 of the same Act to an owner to appeal to the Supreme Court on questions of law. On all other questions the decision of the Assessment Court is, however, final.

There is still another course open to an owner who is dissatisfied with his value, and he may adopt it at any time without reference to the date of sitting of the Court. Section 7, subsection (5), of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," provides that an owner, by paying the fee prescribed by regulation to cover the cost, may obtain a revaluation of his property. Such revaluation is subject to the same right of objection and review as it would be in the case of the revision of the district.

The following figures may be of interest to those who study the question of land-valuation :—

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES OF LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

Year of Valuation.	Total Capital Values.	Total Unimproved Values.
	£	£
1878	99,566,679	62,573,868
1882	101,000,000	..
1885	113,270,649	..
1888	111,137,714	75,497,379
1891	122,225,029	75,832,465
1897	138,591,347	84,401,244
1902	154,816,132	94,847,727
1904	182,796,241	112,629,412
1905	197,684,475	122,937,126
1906	218,422,552	137,168,548
1907	236,644,536	149,682,689
1908	253,440,172	161,324,763

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF FREEHOLDERS OF LAND, OUTSIDE OF BOROUGHS AND TOWN DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AREA HELD BY THEM.

Year.	Holders of 5 Acres and under 100 Acres.	Holders of 100 Acres and under 1,000 Acres.	Holders of 1,000 Acres and under 5,000 Acres.	Holders of 5,000 Acres and under 10,000 Acres.	Holders of 10,000 Acres and under 20,000 Acres.	Holders of 20,000 Acres and under 50,000 Acres.	Holders of 50,000 Acres and over.	Total Numbers of Holders.
1883	14,766	14,267	1,281	203	141	83	23	30,764
1886	17,075	15,471	1,425	220	151	79	29	34,450
1889	18,805	16,743	1,413	221	134	89	27	37,432
1892	19,369	17,538	1,558	208	148	84	30	38,935
1902	20,799	20,316	2,144	260	123	70	23	43,735
1906	20,900	21,269	2,417	278	129	62	13	45,068

The total numbers of freeholders, including owners of township lands, were as follows:—

In year 1883	71,240
„ 1886	80,527
„ 1889	84,547
„ 1892	91,501
„ 1902	115,713
„ 1906	128,019

N.B.—It should be noted that no leaseholders, Crown or otherwise, are included in the above numbers.

The result of the general valuation of land as in March, 1898, is given in the report of the Valuer-General presented to both Houses of Parliament. Since this general valuation revisions have been made, which bring the figures as corrected to represent the values on the 31st March, 1908. Comparative figures are here given for 1891 and 1908 showing the increase, and stating separately the unimproved value and the value of improvements :—

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL VALUES, 1891 AND 1908.

	1891. £	1908. £	Increase, 1891 to 1908. £
Unimproved value ..	75,832,465	161,324,763	85,492,298
Value of improvements	46,392,564	92,115,409	45,722,845
Totals ..	£122,225,029	£253,440,172	£131,215,143

In the figures for the North and South Islands the relative degree of increase is exhibited :—

CAPITAL VALUES.

	1891. £	1908. £	Increase. £
North Island ..	57,441,115	149,783,914	92,342,799
South Island ..	64,783,914	103,656,258	38,872,344
Totals ..	£122,225,029	£253,440,172	£131,215,143

The increase for the North Island of £92,342,799 represents an advance of 160·76 per cent. on the value of 1891, and that of £38,872,344 for the South Island, 60 per cent. The increase for the whole Dominion as shown is £131,215,143, or 107·35 per cent. The following statement gives the capital value of land and improvements in counties and boroughs[*] as for 1891 and 1908 :—

CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS IN COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

	1891. £	1908. £
Counties	85,818,167	162,289,950
Boroughs[*]	36,406,862	91,150,222
Totals	£122,225,029	£253,440,172

The increase in the capital value of land with improvements in counties for the seventeen years is £76,471,783, or 89·12 per cent.; while that for boroughs[*] is £54,743,360, or 150·36 per cent. But the value of property in boroughs[*] was added to between 1891 and 1908 by the constitution of twenty-five new boroughs, and the inclusion of twenty-three town districts, and that of the counties correspondingly reduced ; so that the actual rate of increase in the value of country lands is higher than indicated by the above figures and in urban lands considerably less. Comparisons for counties, boroughs, and town districts which under the provisions of the Town Districts Act do not form part of any county are given in the three tables next following; afterwards the gross capital value, and the capital value of rateable property in counties, town districts and boroughs, with an indication of the system of rating adopted by the local authorities for those districts. The rateable values can be used in connection with the information given in Section V, "Local Governing Bodies," as to rates struck, &c. :—

The total valuations are given for counties, boroughs and town districts. The particulars for component parts of counties, being road districts and portions of outlying country, will be found in the Statistical Volume for 1907.

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[*] Including in the term "boroughs" those town districts which, under the provisions of the Town Districts Act of 1906, are deemed not to form part of any county.

COUNTIES, 1891 AND 1908.

E showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each COUNTY in NEW ZEALAND according to the Results of the General Valuation made in 1891, and as at 31st March, 1908:—

[* No valuation made.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
gonui	196,158	307,943	152,151	184,404
ngaroa	63,825	84,788	41,379	52,285
of Islands	365,069	515,209	247,612	333,836
anga	422,365	659,556	365,957	528,327
ngarei	523,420	907,193(a)	316,003	490,147(a)
on	325,974	892,729	241,880	548,546
atea	258,496	602,579	156,975	363,668
ey	293,235	540,768	173,313	259,426
emata	632,012	889,253(b)	388,568	502,814(b)
.. .. ..	2,002,677	4,174,254(c)	991,380	2,374,892(c)
kau	1,385,330	2,902,442	664,272	1,641,350
ands (Great and Little Barrier)	55,284	62,212	42,574	40,051
Waiheke, &c. ..	71,343	99,860	40,211	56,564
ato	682,774	1,397,435(d)	282,655	860,180(d)
an	357,941	1,134,997	280,945	706,426
a	464,086	1,088,405(f)	197,900	615,364(f)
hia	354,269	166,200(g)	350,051	120,584(g)
tino	(b)	350,566	(h)	262,335
omo	(i)	625,884	(i)	523,679
mandel	217,120	277,146	166,483	174,000
nes	253,013	479,656	168,442	317,969
emuri	204,704	831,675(j)	164,182	504,200
anga	282,723	666,979	172,078	409,532
o	689,384	1,560,967(k)	427,889	953,296(k)
rua	168,371	698,095	114,289	532,480
katane	663,785	670,187(l)	548,221	523,083(l)
iki	(m)	535,209(n)	(m)	430,706(n)
Taupo	301,681	576,761	292,106	468,345
Taupo	235,997	521,408	226,406	461,509
ands (Mayor and Motiti)	*	5,700	*	3,616
pu	472,548	1,896,161	341,062	1,319,150
.. .. ..	1,885,856	5,236,196	1,175,712	3,534,323

Exclusive of Borough of Whangarei and of Hikurangi Town District, which in 1891 formed of county.

Exclusive of Helensville Town District, and of Borough of Northcote, which in 1891 formed f county.

Exclusive of Borough of Mount Eden and of Ellerslie Town District, which in 1891 formed f county.

Exclusive of Huntly Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.

Exclusive of Frankton Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.

Exclusive of Awakino County and part of Waitomo County, which in 1891 formed part of y.

Formed part of Kawhia County.

Formed part of Kawhia and Clifton Counties.

Exclusive of Borough of Waihi, which in 1891 formed part of county.

Exclusive of Borough of Te Aroha, which in 1891 formed part of county.

Exclusive of County of Opotiki, which in 1891 formed part of county.

Formed part of County of Whakatane.

Exclusive of Opotiki Town District, which in 1891 formed part of Whakatane County.

COUNTIES: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1908—*continued.*

[* No valuation made. † Approximate only.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of La (included in previous colu	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st Mar 1908.
	£	£	£	£
Wairoa	1,101,072	2,584,360(o)	786,032	1,762,2
Hawke's Bay	3,673,889	5,841,102(p)	2,558,583	4,539,7
Waipukurau	(q)	†442,702	(q)	†343,7
Waipawa	2,178,812	†2,196,043(r)	1,249,695	†1,566,1
Woodville	(s)	1,075,294	(s)	701,9
Dannevirke	(t)	†1,924,021	(t)	†1,297,0
Patangata	1,863,936	2,781,763(u)	1,154,909	2,164,0
Weber	(v)	368,438	(v)	208,7
Clifton	441,525	773,495(w)	385,252	484,7
Taranaki	969,579	2,086,740(wa)	604,091	1,217,15
Egmont	(x)	982,833	(x)	586,4
Stratford	560,345	1,270,427(y)	447,502	746,1
Whangamomona	(z)	39,805	(z)	166,4
Hawera	1,247,43	3,117,854(a1)	807,887	2,366,6
Eltham	(b1)	1,512,192	(b1)	1,063,1
Patea	823,675	2,290,023	522,322	1,545,2
Waitotara	731,668	1,265,926(c1)	460,842	870,4
Wanganui	1,176,106	1,788,548(d1)	830,519	1,223,3
Waimarino	(e1)	1,367,755	(e1)	1,157,5
Rangitikei	1,475,473	4,076,996(f1)	870,091	2,832,5
Kiwitea	(g1)	1,622,434	(g1)	1,053,0
Pohangina	(g1)	867,565	(g1)	541,2
Kairanga	(g1)	2,155,730	(g1)	1,620,1
Oroua	2,268,854	1,600,293(h1)	1,298,417	1,140,72
Manawatu	810,171	1,714,127(i1)	445,416	1,277,8
Horowhenua	858,648	2,869,488(j1)	551,248	2,029.7
Islands (Kapiti, Mana, and Somes)	*	17,984	*	18,3

(o) Exclusive of Clyde Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.

(p) Exclusive of Taradale Town District and of a portion transferred to Rangitikei Coun

(q) Formed part of Waipawa County.

(r) Exclusive of the County of Woodville, Dannevirke Borough, Dannevirke County, Wai Borough, Waipukurau County, and Waipukurau Borough, which in 1891 formed parts of pawa County.

(s) Formed part of Waipawa County.

(t) Formed part of Waipawa County.

(u) Exclusive of Weber County, which in 1891 formed part of Patangata County.

(v) Formed part of Patangata County.

(w) Exclusive of portion of Borough of Waitara and a portion of the County of Wai which in 1891 formed parts of Clifton County.

(wa) Exclusive of Fitzroy Town District, Borough of Inglewood, portions of Boroug Waitara and Egmont County, which in 1891 formed parts of Taranaki County.

(x) Formed part of the Counties of Taranaki and Hawera.

(y) Exclusive of the Borough of Stratford and of Whangamomona County, which in 1891 fo part of Stratford County.

(z) Formed part of Stratford County.

(a1) Exclusive of the Borough of Eltham, County of Eltham, and a portion of Eg County, which in 1891 formed parts of Hawera County.

(b1) Formed part of Hawera County.

(c1) Exclusive of Gonville Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.

(d1) Exclusive of Waimarino County and Borough of Wanganui East, which in 1891 fo part of county.

(e1) Formed part of Wanganui County.

(f1) Exclusive of Hunterville and Bull's Town Districts and Taihape Borough, and incl portion transferred from Hawke's Bay County.

(g1) Formed part of Oroua County.

(h1) Exclusive of Counties of Kiwitea, Pohangina, and Kairanga, which in 1891 formed pa *Oroua County.*

(i1) Including a portion transferred from Foxton Borough.

(j1) Exclusive of Borough of Levin, which in 1891 formed part of county.

OUNTIES: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1908—*continued*.

[* No valuation made.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
Islands	*	95,557	*	55,838
. . . .	511,400	1,721,734(k1)	331,634	1,033,798(k1)
. . .	(l1)1,831,209	754,936	(l1) 1,057,393	438,159
t . .		586,923		372,914
a . .		(m1)706,739		417,948(m1)
lle . .		439,355		252,257
. .		2,425,864		1,554,699
South	1,872,035	1,514,555(o1)	1,104,064	1,016,688(o1)
on	(p1)	2,422,710(q1)	(p1)	1,759,936(q1)
. . . .	1,030,745	1,669,803(r1)	520,005	1,151,249(r1)
. . . .	(s1)	806,825	(s1)	422,946
od	323,910	208,060(t1)	223,376	125,304(t1)
. . . .	(u1)	279,353	(u1)	147,267
. . . .	1,196,226	1,620,138(v1)	740,668	984,089(v1)
. . . .	171,095	589,252	124,480	367,499
gh	1,837,632	3,355,414	1,344,120	2,572,900
. . . .	350,521	962,177	209,082	716,191
. . . .	651,129	991,464	483,407	705,173
. . . .	874,948	879,484	598,963	632,773
. . . .	861,890	842,670	670,528	638,942
. . . .	1,048,156	1,019,747	964,461	811,574
. . . .	486,765	931,659	413,852	746,726
. . . .	921,221	1,464,294	762,518	1,171,843
. . . .	3,801,341	5,612,661	2,861,083	4,529,177
. . . .	7,446,756	10,593,600(w1)	4,897,419	7,317,425(w1)
rbert	(x1)	320,526	(x1)	253,093
. . . .	1,169,379	1,983,443(y1)	775,316	1,567,926(y1)
. . . .	3,630,383	6,660,487(z1)	2,691,466	5,430,805(z1)
. . . .	3,257,696	2,332,427(1)	2,316,183	1,900,286(1)
. . . .	(2)	2,199,013(3)	(2)	1,664,321(3)
. . . .	736,021	1,008,727	589,528	795,265

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lusive of Borough of Pahiatua, which in 1891 formed part of county.
Wairarapa North County.
lusive of Borough of Eketahuna, which in 1891 formed part of county.
lusive of Featherston County, which in 1891 formed part of Wairarapa South County.
med part of Wairarapa South County.
usive of Featherston and Martinborough Town Districts, which in 1891 formed part of South County.
lusive of the Boroughs of Miramar and Eastbourne, and of the Town Districts of le and Upper Hutt, and of Makara County.
med part of Hutt County.
usive of County of Takaka, which in 1891 formed part of Collingwood County.
med part of Collingwood County.
lusive of Motueka Borough, which in 1891 formed part of county.
lusive of Linwood, Woolston, and New Brighton Boroughs, which in 1891 formed part

med part of Akaroa County.
usive of Mount Herbert County, which in 1891 formed part of county.
usive of Hampstead and Tinwald Town Districts, which in 1891 formed part of county.
sive of Levels County and Temuka and Geraldine Boroughs and Pleasant Point Town

ed part of Geraldine County.
sive of Pleasant Point Town District, which in 1891 formed part of Geraldine County.

COUNTIES: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1908—*continued.*

[* No valuation made.]

County	Capital Value. Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
Waimate	2,462,433	3,768,856	1,968,587	3,118,488
Waitaki	2,709,379	3,294,520	2,060,640	2,611,076
Maniototo	449,650	737,559	358,342	506,585
Waihemo	417,887	568,287	277,792	410,197
Waikouaiti	602,015	833,190	309,077	496,273
Peninsula	414,146	474,186(4)	193,301	288,335(4)
Taieri	1,330,718	1,739,036	931,554	1,210,378
Tuapeka	938,701	1,263,015	642,394	904,919
Bruce	957,438	1,263,232	600,771	921,305
Clutha	1,151,046	1,604,755	772,352	1,084,116
Vincent	791,595	520,715	637,287	331,748
Lake	382,722	376,100	274,791	269,378
Fiord	*	144,320	*	137,540
Wallace	1,364,016	2,249,877 (5)	943,777	1,566,879(5)
Southland	3,739,513	6,067,343(6)	2,446,830	4,128,026(6)
Stewart Island	85,021	165,677	79,690	134,857
Islands (Antipodes, &c.)..	*	13,880	*	13,880
Quarantine and Goat Islands	*	3,454	*	900

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(4) Exclusive of Bay Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(5) Exclusive of Otautau Town District, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(6) Exclusive of Borough of Mataura, Wyndham Town District, and a portion of Avenal Borough, which in 1891 formed parts of Southland County.

BOROUGHS, 1891 AND 1908.

owing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguish-
he UNIMPROVED VALUE OF LAND), in each BOROUGH in NEW ZEALAND
ding to the Results of the General Valuation made in 1891, and as at
Iarch, 1908.

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
i	(a)	291,124	(a)	155,165
d	77,532	166,296	42,333	69,771
.. ..	407,333	894,232	163,468	351,218
.. ..	366,098	717,585	138,775	306,532
t	182,353	297,827	82,327	127,150
.. ..	222,355	778,202	135,607	364,109
.. ..	250,634	493,316	111,406	233,408
.. ..	(b)	148,994	(b)	71,974
en	(c)	978,453	(c)	402,363
.. ..	90,142	449,590	44,584	266,576
.. ..	70,279	218,557	25,521	111,470
.. ..	227,171	269,113	76,547	91,875
.. ..	63,026	105,399	25,153	44,695
.. ..	(d)	88,167	(d)	34,789
.. ..	(e)	370,262	(e)	149,047
.. ..	4,934,288	10,000,176	2,471,496	5,630,662
.. ..	317,989	1,001,176	148,511	571,389
.. ..	1,275,853	1,696,900	667,157	807,546
.. ..	372,458	†750,775	230,592	†453,867
e	(f)	†691,785	(f)	†385,581
.. ..	102,226	113,415	57,852	45,978
.. ..	(f)	†214,888	(f)	†137,195
outh	341,117	1,223,251	165,621	727,265
.. ..	(g)	139,240	(g)	55,426
.. ..	84,834	449,047	37,914	232,368
.. ..	43,378	64,378	12,055	22,037
.. ..	(h)	353,502	(h)	189,389
.. ..	(i)	289,340	(i)	167,072
.. ..	(j)	149,046	(j)	67,434
.. ..	543,403	1,359,509	290,321	856,165
.. ..	83,915	152,779	33,736	61,423
East	(k)	†278,055	(k)	†213,478
.. ..	(l)	155,732	(l)	91,848
.. ..	146,884	589,945	68,199	327,369
North ..	489,618	2,032,523	310,293	1,141,229
.. ..	85,743	165,820(m)	39,755	79,318(m)
.. ..	(n)	236,913	(n)	125,886

† Approximate only.

ied part of Whangarei County.
ied part of Waitemata County.
ied part of Eden County.
ied part of Piako County.
ied part of Ohinemuri County.
ed part of Waipawa County.
ied part of Clifton County.

(h) Formed part of Stratford County.
(i) Formed part of Hawera County.
(j) Formed part of Taranaki County.
(k) Formed part of Wanganui County.
(l) Formed part of Rangitikei County.
(m) Part transferred to Manawatu County.
(n) Formed part of Horowhenua County.

BOROUGHS: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1908—*continued.*

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
Onslow	144,053	460,017 (o)	78,803	296,108 (o)
Karori	118,728	†558,387 (o)	74,595	†412,789 (o)
Wellington—				
City portion	5,865,778	16,295,101	3,440,182	9,608,829
Melrose portion ..	203,517	2,382,560	129,429	1,379,680
Onslow portion ..	..	221,228	..	137,119
Karori portion ..	..	†494,168	..	†257,141
Pahiatua	(p)	215,124	(p)	101,223
Eketahuna	(q)	158,337	(q)	85,885
Masterton	356,860	1,145,004	159,861	572,470
Carterton	88,650	263,640	31,315	118,804
Greytown	115,649	150,023	34,095	59,039
Lower Hutt	244,075	1,510,873	159,178	1,057,245
Petone	268,358	1,279,965	145,221	750,704
Miramar	(r)	850,327	(r)	689,203
Eastbourne	(r)	167,215	(r)	110,936
Richmond	84,285	99,254	43,375	54,045
Nelson	942,370	1,181,426	389,397	571,780
Picton	88,195	146,091	41,189	55,718
Blenheim	378,943	433,717	167,481	182,822
Motueka	(s)	149,417	(s)	82,018
Westport	166,987	451,128	57,782	222,047
Greymouth	299,077	555,453	114,543	166,116
Brunner	115,892	70,552	16,166	11,561
Kumara	33,565	34,140	6,945	5,804
Hokitika	102,708	209,185	18,054	80,032
Ross	16,961	21,994	5,250	5,489
Rangiora	158,017	224,354	71,161	86,261
Kaiapoi	134,055	117,185	47,023	34,360
Christchurch—				
Central Ward	3,403,566	6,111,038	1,820,770	3,055,047
St. Albans Ward ..	524,822	†1,563,150	284,938	†632,195
Sydenham Ward ..	821,060	1,608,031 (t)	333,876	593,135 (t)
Linwood Ward.. ..	(u)	†919,051	(u)	†306,762
Woolston	(u)	377,071	(u)	172,146
New Brighton	(u)	124,844	(u)	52,552
Sumner	102,145	369,055	60,246	212,465
Lyttelton	851,730	932,400	150,490	265,210
Akaroa	49,407	74,131	19,628	24,409
Ashburton	223,091	452,513	90,733	201,925
Temuka	(v)	158,505	(v)	40,171
Geraldine	(v)	105,629	(v)	35,176
Timaru	442,830	1,754,257	151,661	960,645

† Approximate.

(o) Part transferred to Wellington City.
(p) Formed part of Pahiatua County.
(q) Formed part of Eketahuna County.
(r) Formed part of Hutt County.
(s) Formed part of Waimea County.
(t) Value of railway-station (£80,000) included in 1891, excluded in 1908.
(u) Formed part of Selwyn County.
(v) Formed part of Geraldine County

ROUGHS: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1908—*continued.*

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns.)	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
	75,399	227,621	18,759	87,798
	612,571	713,050	279,113	248,704
	13,195	26,409	5,229	9,642
	24,186	33,418	2,440	4,765
on	51,182	76,317	16,771	23,270
ry	45,716	82,415	19,823	39,413
mers	200,043	301,840	60,946	104,050
bour	137,015	174,287	68,240	76,283
t Valley	276,835	509,045	130,271	209,341
ll	142,890	357,547	67,348	166,660
	360,962	869,772	169,610	353,016
on	284,875	507,819	125,414	183,271
—				
Bell, High, and n Wards	4,193,422	6,221,684	2,124,467	3,026,364
am Ward	466,074	695,731	217,158	264,085
Dunedin Ward	223,534	546,986	82,609	167,053
	118,477	437,771	76,842	165,411
and	36,962	49,696	13,585	14,215
	122,625	198,124	53,441	78,399
	20,123	32,816	3,167	5,102
	79,066	118,013	18,584	32,038
	16,155	23,364	2,575	3,760
	76,207	166,635	14,012	53,796
	53,210	125,750	14,547	48,565
ta	54,976	100,279	21,133	31,297
n	24,586	20,984	5,012	3,325
wn	65,153	64,195	13,524	14,564
	22,168	45,192	4,658	10,726
a	13,578	51,694	2,955	9,898
	142,708	438,666	66,171	183,309
	(w)	139,383	(w)	48,487
	20,195	57,436	7,965	21,286
	26,541	105,979	13,825	49,232
	15,269	68,659(x)	6,687	31,159(x)
vercargill	28,293	89,623	15,640	35,111
rcargill	42,996	111,304	18,385	42,020
ill	959,140	1,624,407	517,879	689,880
vercargill	79,526	195,818	42,813	74,762
	59,626	66,283	22,024	17,923
town	97,380	221,793	49,430	89,704

med part of Southland County.

(x) Area of borough increased in 1905. Boundary altered.

TOWN DISTRICTS, 1891 AND 1908.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), according to the Results of the General Valuation made in 1891, and as at 31st March, 1908, for those Town Districts which, under the Provisions of "The Town Districts Act, 1906," do not form Part of any County.

Town District.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1908.
	£	£	£	£
Hikurangi	(a)	38,692	(a)	18,817
Helensville	40,639	32,510	8,028	6,948
Frankton	(b)	86,275	(b)	51,245
Huntly	(c)	102,534	(c)	63,889
Ellerslie	(d)	123,257	(d)	59,018
Opotiki	35,655	65,015	14,390	32,080
Clyde	45,341	115,699	22,164	72,471
Taradale	82,711	134,118	50,575	87,549
Waipukurau	(e)	199,680	(e)	138,718
Fitzroy	(f)	117,513	(f)	72,045
Gonville	(g)	241,172	(g)	168,427
Hunterville	(h)	74,158	(h)	33,600
Bull's	38,024	55,081	8,966	23,096
Martinborough	(i)	93,465	(i)	34,479
Featherston	47,187	72,823	13,648	22,051
Upper Hutt	(j)	198,358	(j)	146,389
Johnsonville	46,313	158,931	21,519	79,309
Hampstead	60,563	139,705	27,784	65,835
Tinwald	49,428	79,489	25,191	45,217
Pleasant Point	(k)	40,797	(k)	19,050
Bay	(l)	189,353	(l)	101,808
Otautau	14,340	68,919	6,015	29,052
Wyndham	22,763	54,021	7,544	17,127

(a) Formed part of Hikurangi Road District.
(b) Formed part of Waipa County.
(c) Formed part of Huntly Road District.
(d) Formed part of Mount Wellington Road District.
(e) Formed part of Waipukurau Road District.
(f) Formed part of Henui Road District.
(g) Formed part of Westmere Riding.
(h) Formed part of Rangitikei County.
(i) Formed part of Featherston County.
(j) Formed part of Hutt County.
(k) Formed part of Levels County.
(l) Formed part of Tomahawk Road District.

Counties, 1908.

showing—(1.) Capital Value of Land, with Improvements (and distinguishing e Unimproved Value of Land), in each County in New Zealand. (2.) Capital lue of Rateable Property, with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimoved Value of Land), in each County, as at 31st March, 1908.

te.—The rateable value of pastoral lands of the Crown is fixed, under section 2 of "The Act, 1894," at the annual rental capitalised at 6 per cent., and in some cases is more and in ases less than the assessed capital value of same. The rateable values which are shown nclude, in some cases, Native lands which are liable for half rates only.

em of rating: C.V. signifies capital value, U.V. unimproved value, and A.V. annual value.]

County.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
onui	307,943	184,404	C.V.	231,162	123,130
garoa	84,788	52,285	"	74,240	45,356
f Islands	515,209	333,836	"	395,135	226,508
nga	659,556	528,327	U.V.	314,345	197,908
garei	907,193	490,147	C.V.	834,417	432,885
n	892,729	548,546	U.V.	813,797	484,407
atea	602,579	363,668	C.V.	564,021	333,678
ey	540,768	259,426	"	517,103	244,561
mata	899,253	502,814	"	830,140	459,958
	4,174,254	2,374,892	*	3,942,535	2,289,907
kau	2,902,442	1,641,350	*	2,799,310	1,587,808
ls—					
at and Little Barrier	62,212	40,051	..	40,804	32,856
iheke, &c.	99,860	56,564	..	85,088	49,405
ato	1,397,435	860,180	C.V.	1,294,819	788,463
u	1,134,997	706,426	U.V.	1,055,189	638,024
a	1,088,405	615,364	C.V.	1,052,570	599,987
ia	166,200	120,584	U.V.	147,399	104,588
ino	350,566	262,335	†	263,110	177,922
omo	625,884	523,679	C.V.	404,205	310,479
nandel	277,146	174,000	"	223,381	135,266
es	479,656	317,969	"	402,185	252,747
emuri	831,675	504,200	"	598,780	303,284
nga	666,979	409,532	U.V.	606,486	358,611
..	1,560,967	953,296	C.V.	1,409,523	814,599
rua	698,095	532,480	†	358,023	230,156
katane	670,187	523,083	C.V.	465,017	333,268
ki	535,209	430,706	"	335,548	236,062
Taupo	576,761	463,345	†	382,908	271,047
Taupo	521,408	461,509	†	189,609	142,920
ds (Mayor and Motiti)	5,700	3,616	..	5,700	3,616
pu	1,896,161	1,319,150	C.V.	1,711,363	1,148,904
..	5,236,196	3,534,323	"	4,746,331	3,067,240

* Counties Act not wholly in force. † Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued*.

County.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
Wairoa	2,584,360	1,762,202	C.V.	2,336,695	1,520,302
Hawke's Bay	5,841,102	4,539,756	"	5,776,238	4,509,336
Waipukurau *	442,702	343,727	U.V	430,604	331,999
Waipawa *	2,196,043	1,566,192	"	2,164,375	1,541,188
Woodville	1,075,294	701,975	"	1,066,180	696,111
Dannevirke *	1,924,021	1,297,062	"	1,834,021	1,225,377
Patangata	2,781,763	2,164,057	C.V.	2,757,982	2,147,188
Weber	368,438	208,793	"	350,955	193,777
Clifton	773,495	484,778	"	688,657	403,287
Taranaki	2,086,740	1,217,157	"	2,037,917	1,182,713
Egmont	982,833	586,444	"	951,611	568,587
Stratford	1,270,427	746,175	U.V.	1,248,978	729,375
Whangamomona ..	239,805	166,483	"	204,265	132,811
Hawera	3,117,854	2,366,653	C.V.	3,079,454	2,343,410
Eltham	1,512,192	1,063,166	"	1,484,513	1,041,892
Patea	2,290,023	1,545,209	"	2,176,901	1,453,511
Waitotara	1,265,926	870,430	"	1,202,992	812,221
Wanganui	1,788,548	1,223,352	"	1,649,282	1,091,686
Waimarino	1,367,755	1,157,526	U.V.	905,330	721,350
Rangitikei	4,076,996	2,832,518	C.V.	3,947,918	2,721,703
Kiwitea	1,622,434	1,053,007	"	1,574,247	1,010,860
Pohangina	867,565	541,202	"	811,500	488,519
Kairanga	2,155,730	1,620,111	U.V.	2,128,543	1,606,772
Oroua	1,600,293	1,140,726	C.V.	1,590,768	1,137,708
Manawatu	1,714,127	1,277,881	"	1,699,683	1,273,343
Horowhenua	2,869,488	2,029,788	"	2,765,015	1,972,107
Islands (Kapiti, Mana, and Somes)	17,984	13,378	..	10,484	9,378
Chatham Islands ..	95,557	55,838	†	92,446	53,614
Pahiatua	1,721,734	1,033,798	U.V.	1,691,401	1,012,952
Okitio	754,936	438,159	"	721,440	408,358
Castlepoint	586,923	372,914	"	583,544	372,325
Eketahuna	706,739	417,948	"	692,485	407,814
Mauriceville	439,355	252,257	C.V.	406,889	222,382
Masterton	2,425,864	1,554,699	"	2,391,685	1,527,964
Wairarapa South ..	1,514,555	1,016,688	U.V.	1,484,200	994,951
Featherston	2,422,710	1,759,936	C.V.	2,346,123	1,687,645
Hutt..	1,669,803	1,151,249	"	1,543,088	1,045,570
Makara	806,825	422,946	"	725,407	406,194
Collingwood	208,060	125,304	"	164,049	89,111
Takaka	279,353	147,267	U.V.	230,626	103,673
Waimea	1,620,138	984,089	C.V.	1,488,764	880,675
Sounds	5-9,252	367,499	†	550,983	329,859
Marlborough	3,355,414	2,572,900	‡	3,158,580	2,380,840
Kaikoura	962,177	716,191	C.V.	818,023	582,381

*Approximate values. † Counties Act not in force. ‡ Counties Act not wholly in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvement).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
	991,464	705,173	U.V.	542,383	282,563
hua	879,484	632,773	„	359,381	132,170
	842,670	638,942	C.V.	390,855	200,996
nd	1,019,747	811,574	„	393,664	201,667
t	931,659	746,726	U.V.	918,757	742,201
	1,464,294	1,171,843	C.V.	1,296,403	1,021,382
	5,612,661	4,529,177	*	5,515,695	4,480,831
	10,593,600	7,317,425	C.V.	10,016,769	7,061,034
Herbert	320,526	253,093	„	314,553	251,881
	1,983,443	1,567,926	„	1,957,771	1,553,868
ton	6,660,487	5,430,805	„	6,600,902	5,404,355
ine	2,332,427	1,900,286	„	2,226,264	1,823,739
	2,199,013	1,664,321	„	2,183,289	1,658,362
nzie	1,008,727	795,265	„	993,805	791,137
te	3,768,856	3,118,488	U.V.	3,740,030	3,107,279
i	3,294,520	2,611,076	C.V.	3,238,071	2,276,574
toto	737,559	506,585	„	709,649	493,330
mo	568,287	410,197	„	548,504	395,199
uaiti	833,190	496,273	„	721,472	483,836
ula	474,186	288,335	*	446,468	284,066
	1,739,036	1,210,378	C.V.	1,703,574	1,198,229
a	1,263,015	904,919	„	1,220,288	881,780
	1,263,232	921,305	„	1,244,733	915,509
	1,604,755	1,084,116	„	1,515,359	1,026,818
t	520,715	331,748	„	461,974	311,387
	376,100	269,378	„	259,643	168,947
	144,320	137,540	†	114,014	113,234
e	2,249,877	1,566,879	C.V.	2,051,486	1,393,946
and	6,067,343	4,128,026	U.V.	5,812,648	3,931,374
t Island	165,677	134,857	C.V.	30,355	14,406
s (Antipodes, &c.)	13,880	13,880	..	686	686
antine and Goat nds	3,454	900	..	..	..

* Counties Act not wholly in force. † Counties Act not in force

BOROUGHS.

TABLE showing—(1.) CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND). (2.) CAPITAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each BOROUGH in NEW ZEALAND, as at 31st March, 1908.

Boroughs.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
Whangarei	291,124	155,165	C.V.	282,209	149,135
Birkenhead	166,296	69,771	A.V.	162,339	67,282
Devonport	894,232	351,218	U.V.	757,802	308,633
Parnell	717,585	306,532	A.V.	676,606	290,248
Newmarket	297,827	127,150	„	290,867	123,192
Grey Lynn	778,202	364,109	U.V.	761,792	356,234
Onehunga	493,316	233,408	A.V.	463,699	219,611
Northcote	148,994	71,974	„	144,184	68,934
Mount Eden	978,453	402,363	C.V.	883,984	375,548
Hamilton	449,590	266,576	U.V.	393,702	228,573
Cambridge	218,557	111,470	A.V.	191,872	96,702
Thames	269,113	91,875	„	236,953	85,120
Tauranga	105,399	44,695	„	95,759	40,444
Te Aroha	88,167	34,789	„	73,443	28,550
Waihi	370,262	149,047	„	354,375	144,160
Auckland	10,000,176	5,630,662	„	8,887,167	4,990,763
Gisborne	1,001,176	571,389	„	963,268	556,007
Napier	1,696,900	807,546	„	1,570,991	766,974
Hastings*	750,775	453,867	„	735,360	450,717
Dannevirke*	691,785	385,581	U.V.	660,140	370,051
Woodville	113,415	45,978	„	98,263	41,391
Waipawa*	214,888	137,195	„	199,962	129,514
New Plymouth ..	1,223,251	727,265	A.V.	1,096,547	650,723
Waitara	139,240	55,426	C.V.	133,037	52,008
Hawera	449,047	232,368	U.V.	408,519	209,010
Patea	64,378	22,037	A.V.	56,251	20,072
Stratford	353,502	189,389	U.V.	318,527	169,982
Eltham	289,340	167,072	C.V.	274,871	159,662
Inglewood	149,046	67,434	„	134,578	59,263
Wanganui	1,359,509	856,165	A.V.	1,212,451	761,474
Marton	152,779	61,423	„	140,743	58,975
Wanganui East ..	278,055	213,478	C.V.	277,255	213,228
Taihape	155,732	91,848	„	130,303	75,015
Feilding	589,945	327,369	U.V.	564,350	313,882
Palmerston North ..	2,032,523	1,141,229	„	1,930,466	1,078,183
Foxton	165,820	79,318	„	146,457	68,604
Levin	236,913	125,886	C.V.	222,478	117,501
Onslow	460,017	296,108	U.V.	419,896	280,039
Karori*	558,387	412,789	„	525,227	383,739

* Approximate only.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

Boroughs.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
ington—					
y portion ..	16,295,101	9,608,829	U.V.	14,127,368	8,360,898
lrose portion ..	2,382,560	1,379,680	"	2,350,765	1,355,185
slow portion ..	221,228	137,119	"	217,759	134,694
rori portion* ..	494,168	257,141	"	420,843	231,696
tua	215,124	101,223	"	204,092	97,875
ahuna	158,337	85,885	"	147,412	81,744
erton	1,145,004	572,470	"	1,059,380	539,257
rton	263,640	118,804	C.V.	245,317	112,916
own	150,023	59,039	A.V.	141,804	56,871
r Hutt	1,510,873	1,057,245	U.V.	1,425,853	987,381
e	1,279,965	750,704	"	1,189,920	680,728
mar	850,327	689,203	"	776,679	631,150
ourne	167,215	110,936	"	164,889	109,390
mond	99,254	54,045	C.V.	94,871	52,099
n	1,181,426	571,780	A.V.	1,074,729	532,043
n	146,091	55,718	U.V.	128,938	47,182
eim	433,717	182,822	"	395,288	172,050
eka	149,417	82,018	C.V.	142,734	80,585
port	451,128	222,047	U.V.	371,618	178,217
mouth	555,453	166,116	"	492,461	144,505
ner	70,552	11,561	A.V.	20,072	8,658
ara	34,140	5,804	C.V.	24,277	3,769
tika	209,185	80,032	U.V.	166,292	62,001
.. ..	21,994	5,489	C.V.	17,809	4,532
iora	224,354	86,261	"	208,189	82,316
poi	117,185	34,360	A.V.	100,185	31,675
tchurch—					
tral Ward ..	6,111,038	3,055,047	U.V.	5,623,641	2,914,995
Albans Ward ..	*1,563,150	632,195	"	*1,538,380	623,605
denham Ward ..	1,608,031	593,135	"	1,496,306	523,150
wood Ward ..	*919,051	306,762	"	*901,968	300,399
ston	377,071	172,146	"	360,386	166,856
Brighton ..	124,844	52,552	"	121,470	51,398
er	369,055	212,465	"	346,065	201,780
lton	932,400	265,210	A.V.	799,535	177,940
a .. :	74,131	24,409	C.V.	68,108	22,709
urton	452,513	201,925	A.V.	411,128	177,850
ka	158,505	40,171	C.V.	136,572	37,586
dine	105,629	35,176	"	98,292	33,261
ru	1,754,257	960,645	A.V.	1,611,762	892,710
ate	227,621	87,798	U.V.	204,487	81,162
ru	713,050	248,704	A.V.	651,010	232,750
pden	26,409	9,642	C.V.	22,097	1,616
y	33,418	4,765	A.V.	27,218	4,245

* Approximate only.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

Boroughs.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
Palmerston	76,317	23,270	C.V.	67,894	21,574
Hawksbury	82,415	39,413	„	76,803	38,513
Port Chalmers ..	301,840	104,050	A.V.	273,970	98,180
West Harbour ..	174,287	76,283	U.V.	165,947	73,013
North-east Valley ..	509,045	209,341	„	511,213	202,199
Maori Hill	357,547	166,660	„	294,232	138,645
Roslyn	869,772	353,016	A.V.	851,287	347,981
Mornington	507,819	183,271	„	489,269	178,451
Dunedin—					
Leith, Bell, High, and South Wards	6,221,684	3,026,364	„	5,606,414	2,710,454
Caversham Ward ..	695,731	264,085	„	643,544	244,265
South Dunedin Ward ..	546,986	167,053	„	528,646	163,713
St. Kilda	437,771	165,411	„	406,846	163,911
Green Island ..	49,696	14,215	„	42,766	13,020
Mosgiel	198,124	78,399	„	185,874	74,859
Roxburgh	32,816	5,102	„	28,916	4,592
Lawrence	118,013	32,038	„	103,193	29,318
Tapanui	23,364	3,760	„	20,789	3,565
Milton	166,635	53,796	„	154,470	51,331
Balclutha	125,750	48,565	U.V.	116,605	45,410
Kaitangata	100,279	31,297	A.V.	94,344	29,985
Arrowtown	20,984	3,325	„	15,414	2,867
Queenstown	64,195	14,564	„	54,198	13,504
Cromwell	45,192	10,726	„	39,305	8,882
Alexandra	51,694	9,898	„	46,436	8,803
Gore	438,666	183,309	U.V.	394,304	163,224
Mataura	139,383	48,487	A.V.	132,248	44,431
Winton	57,436	21,286	U.V.	51,394	19,100
Gladstone	105,979	49,232	A.V.	103,467	48,407
Avenal	68,659	31,159	U.V.	68,659	31,159
North Invercargill ..	89,623	35,111	„	87,522	34,306
East Invercargill ..	111,304	42,020	A.V.	111,044	41,875
Invercargill	1,624,407	689,880	U.V.	1,363,429	551,990
South Invercargill ..	195,818	74,762	„	190,598	73,045
Riverton	66,283	17,923	A.V.	57,538	16,536
Campbelltown ..	221,793	89,704	U.V.	191,999	69,011

TOWN DISTRICTS.

BLE showing—(1.) CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND). (2.) CAPITAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), as at 31st March, 1908, for those Town Districts which, under the provisions of "The Town Districts Act, 1906," do not form Part of any County.

Town Districts.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
curangi	38,692	18,817	C.V.	36,584	18,339
lensville	32,510	6,948	A.V.	29,913	6,634
nkton	86,275	51,245	C.V.	85,305	50,460
ntly	102,534	63,889	„	106,654	65,089
erslie	123,257	59,018	„	109,897	51,238
otiki	65,015	32,080	„	59,504	29,937
de	115,699	72,471	U.V.	106,902	70,096
adale	134,118	87,549	C.V.	130,738	86,884
ipukurau	199,680	138,718	U.V.	187,329	133,738
zroy	117,513	72,045	C.V.	116,909	71,845
nville	241,172	168,427	„	220,122	158,227
nterville	74,158	33,600	„	67,857	30,986
l's	55,081	23,096	A.V.	50,266	21,723
rtinborough	93,465	34,479	C.V.	88,927	33,966
therston	72,823	22,051	„	64,862	20,974
per Hutt	198,358	146,389	„	191,863	141,714
nsonville	158,931	79,309	„	151,398	75,781
mpstead	139,705	65,835	„	128,685	65,035
wald	79,489	45,217	„	76,515	44,612
asant Point	40,797	19,050	„	37,932	18,440
y	189,353	101,808	„	183,998	100,143
utau	68,919	29,052	„	63,208	27,652
ndham	54,021	17,127	A.V.	49,184	16,103

SECTION XXI.—METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL, ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, AND WIND THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND, AS OBSERVED AT FOURTEEN STATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1907.

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE TAKEN AT 9.30 A.M.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Auckland (lat. 36° 50′ S.; long. 174° 50′ 40″ E.; alt. 125 ft.)—	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	84·0	50·0	12	7·45	30·06	NE. SW,
February	78·0	56·0	10	5·79	30·08	NE, SW.
March	77·0	54·0	7	0·97	30·18	N.E.
April	75·0	45·0	13	2·94	30·08	S, NW.
May	69·0	41·0	16	3·97	30·00	S, SW.
June	68·0	38·0	10	3·61	30·18	SW.
July	61·0	39·0	19	6·33	30·06	SW.
August	63·0	40·0	25	6·44	29·91	SW, NW.
September	66·0	46·0	24	5·42	29·85	SW, W.
October	68·0	44·0	18	5·02	30·09	NW, SW.
November	74·0	52·0	11	1·09	30·13	SW.
December	79·0	53·0	11	5·15	30·10	NE, SW.
Rotorua (lat. 38° 9′ S.; long. 176° 15′ E.; alt. 925 ft.)—						
January	84·0	35·0	14	12·17	..	N, SW.
February	83·0	41·0	11	8·46	..	N.
March	81·0	40·0	18	4·52	..	NE.
April	77·0	35·0	15	7·63	..	SE.
May	68·0	29·0	10	4·41	..	SW.
June	65·0	23·0	11	2·72	..	S, SW.
July	64·0	23·0	12	2·54	..	S, SW.
August	60·0	26·0	16	3·93	..	NE, SW.
September	65·0	30·0	21	5·14	..	NW, SW.
October	73·0	35·0	17	8·31	..	NE, SW, NW.
November	81·0	40·0	14	4·53	..	N, NE.
December	92·0	46·0	9	6·59	..	SW, NE.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Gisborne (lat. 38° 30′ S.; long. 178° 3′ E.; alt. 20 ft.)—	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	88·0	42·0	11	2·10	30·051	NE, SW.
February	86·0	44·0	11	3·74	30·022	NE, NW.
March	80·0	46·0	11	2·01	30·176	NE, NW.
April	79·0	41·0	19	5·40	30·055	NW, NE.
May	71·0	37·0	19	7·71	29·904	SW, S, NW.
June	70·0	31·0	12	3·25	30·208	NW.
July	64·0	32·0	16	8·79	29·982	NW.
August	65·0	32·0	18	2·69	29·882	NW.
September	73·0	35·0	14	3·41	29·698	NW.
October	76·0	40·0	13	1·88	29·936	NW, SE.
November	81·0	42·0	9	1·24	30·067	SE, NW, NE.
December	99·0	45·0	7	1·07	30·067	NW, SE.
Meeanee (lat. 39° 32′ 38″ S.; long. 176° 53′ 20″ E.; alt. 14 ft.)—						
January	87·5	43·5	11	3·16	30·100	NE.
February	80·0	45·0	9	4·28	30·639	NW.
March	82·0	46·0	11	5·19	30·155	NE.
April	75·0	39·5	15	7·36	30·047	SW, NW.
May	69·0	35·0	16	3·72	29·907	SW.
June	67·5	29·5	11	2·79	30·145	SW.
July	62·0	29·5	14	4·36	29·979	SW.
August	63·0	30·2	14	1·69	29·875	SW.
September	74·6	31·0	11	2·47	29·687	SW.
October	75·4	35·2	11	1·61	29·904	NE, NW.
November	77·2	40·0	7	0·53	30·089	SE, NW.
December	88·0	44·5	6	1·10	30·048	NE, NW.
New Plymouth (lat. 39° 3′ 35″ S.; long. 174° 4′ 58″ E.; alt. 200 ft.)—						
January	83·0	39·0	16	7·20	29·817	NE.
February	80·0	52·0	18	5·02	29·830	NW.
March	79·0	49·0	15	13·77	29·920	NE.
April	75·0	45·0	19	4·34	29·834	SE.
May	73·0	32·0	19	6·96	29·726	SE.
June	70·0	30·0	14	5·14	29·919	SE.
July	68·0	34·0	17	5·04	29·770	SE.
August	66·0	34·0	25	7·16	29·680	NE, SE.
September	65·0	34·0	25	7·59	29·560	SE, NW.
October	71·0	36·0	24	7·31	29·760	NW, W.
November	76·0	40·0	13	3·36	29·937	W.
December	82·0	47·0	21	4·41	29·930	W.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Moumahaki (lat. 34° 46′ 6″ S.; long. 174° 42′ 36″ E.; alt. 270ft.)—	°Fahr.	°Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	79·9	44·1	13	4·31	..	N, W.
February	77·9	47·7	12	3·77	..	N, W.
March	79·2	49·1	14	7·38	..	N.
April	71·0	36·0	17	5·70	..	N.
May	65·0	33·8	17	3·71	..	S, N.
June	63·0	29·4	9	5·15	..	N.
July	58·0	30·0	14	4·47	..	N, W.
August	60·4	31·7	18	4·53	..	S, W.
September	63·5	32·7	22	5·68	..	W.
October	67·2	33·9	19	5·46	..	W.
November	74·0	42·1	7	3·47	..	W.
December	76·3	45·2	13	3·51	..	W, N.
Levin (lat. 40° 37′ S.; long. 175° 17′ E.; alt. 115 ft.)—						
January	82·2	34·5	8	4·18	29·67	NW.
February	77·5	39·8	12	4·99	29·73	N.
March	79·0	38·5	12	6·45	29·48	N, NW.
April	75·2	34·5	14	3·12	29·84	NW.
May	66·0	29·6	14	3·70	29·89	S, SW.
June	61·0	26·5	10	6·22	30·25	..
July	57·2	27·4	13	2·67	30·06	S, NW.
August	61·3	27·0	16	2·15	29·94	NE.
September	61·6	28·0	21	4·33	29·81	W, SW.
October	64·8	30·2	20	5·29	29·84	NW, W.
November	70·4	42·2	11	1·67	29·86	NW.
December	80·8	43·4	12	3·15	29·72	NW.
Wellington (lat. 41° 16′ 25″ S.; long. 174° 46′ 20″ E.; alt. 110 ft.)—						
January	80·2	46·0	8	3·34	29·994	S, N.
February	77·2	48·8	9	3·94	29·993	NW.
March	77·5	47·6	11	5·49	30·123	N, NW.
April	72·5	42·4	16	2·73	30·026	N, S.
May	62·5	38·9	20	6·39	29·929	S, N.
June	58·5	33·0	14	4·29	30·095	N.
July	59·0	42·0	14	3·75	29·978	N, S.
August	59·0	42·6	17	4·13	29·864	S, N.
September	63·0	37·5	14	3·01	29·692	N, NW.
October	63·0	38·0	15	2·79	29·858	N, NW.
November	69·0	43·0	7	3·02	30·071	NW, N, S.
December	75·0	51·0	5	1·38	30·017	N, NW.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Hokitika (lat. 42° 41′ 30″ S.; long. 170° 49′ E.; alt. 12 ft.)—	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	82·0	39·5	3	2·14	29·995	SW.
February	76·0	44·0	10	8.29	29·999	SW, NW.
March	82·0	43·5	21	29·11	30·031	NW, SW.
April	72·0	36·5	16	10·69	30·004	SW, NW.
May	72·0	30·0	12	8·45	29·944	SW, NW.
June	60·0	29·5	10	2·30	30·138	SW, E.
July	60·0	29·0	16	6·44	29·960	E, SW, NW.
August	62·0	30·0	10	4·82	29·852	E, SW.
September	66·0	32·0	16	10·20	29·682	SW, E.
October	67·0	37·0	16	15·30	29·863	SW, NW.
November	74·0	39·0	10	11·95	30·061	SW, NW.
December	76·0	45·0	14	11·32	30·037	NW, SW.
Christchurch (lat. 43° 32′ S.; long. 172° 38′ E.; alt. 25 ft.)						
January	83·2	40·6	9	0·93	29·963	NE, SW.
February	81·8	46·8	5	1·09	29·949	E, NE.
March	87·8	38·6	11	1·80	30·024	NE.
April	78·0	31·5	15	1·37	29·961	NE.
May	63·6	30·4	16	1·50	29·943	SW.
June	62·4	23·7	8	0·92	30·121	SW.
July	60·1	28·0	13	1·72	29·959	SW, NE.
August	63·0	24·1	14	2·89	29·852	SW, NE.
September	69·9	29·6	14	4·12	29·632	SW.
October	75·2	29·7	10	1·66	29·761	NE, SW.
November	82·7	36·2	12	0·96	30·006	NE.
December	89·9	42·6	4	0·54	29·940	NE.
Hanmer (lat. 42° 31′ S.; long. 172° 50′ W.; alt. 1,220 ft.)—						
January	88·0	35·0	9	1·96	29·97	SE.
February	85·0	39·0	9	2·73	29·95	SW.
March	81·0	50·5	15	3·18	30·01	NW, SW.
April	73·5	29·0	15	2·92	29·91	NW.
May	63·0	28·0	17	3·04	29·89	E.
June	62·5	19·0	12	1·92	29·99	E, NW.
July	59·0	19·0	13	3·38	29·83	NE.
August	61·0	19·0	14	2·24	29·71	NE.
September	66·5	31·0	18	12·55	29·52	NW, SW.
October	77·0	30·0	17	3·52	29·72	SW, NW.
November	78·0	38·0	13	1·52	29·94	NW, SW.
December	93·0	38·0	5	0·96	29·95	NW, SW.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Lincoln College, Canterbury (lat. 43° 32′ 16′ S.; long. 172° 38′ 59″ E.; alt. 42 ft.)—	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	85·8	40·0	7	1·04	29·959	SW, NE.
February	82·0	46·8	6	0·95	29·938	NE.
March	89·8	38·5	15	1·85	30·015	NE.
April	79·3	35·8	10	1·65	29·947	NE.
May	66·3	32·7	17	1·73	29·959	SW, NE.
June	65·8	26·8	9	0·80	30·124	SW, NE.
July	65·6	27·5	13	1·75	29·955	NE.
August	63·2	24·4	17	3·88	29·849	SW.
September	73·3	31·6	12	2·40	29·639	SW, NE.
October	78·3	31·0	9	1·15	29·758	NE, SW.
November	84·0	37·7	6	0·62	30·003	NE, SW.
December	93·8	42·8	4	0·84	29·947	NE, SW.
Leith Valley, Dunedin (lat. 45° 52′ 11″ S.; long. 170° 31′ 7″ E.; alt. 300 ft.)—						
January	80·0	40·0	9	0·83	29·881	NE, SW.
February	83·0	43·0	13	3·81	30·003	W.
March	80·0	41·0	14	2·32	30·072	SW, N.
April	74·0	40·0	9	1·04	29·997	W.
May	61·0	33·0	14	3·01	29·989	SE.
June	57·0	31·0	9	1·71	30·174	SW.
July	57·0	30·0	12	1·04	29·997	NE, SW.
August	55·0	32·0	12	5·45	29·938	NE.
September	65·0	33·0	18	2·78	29·718	SW.
October	75·0	34·0	12	3·93	29·784	SW.
November	84·0	38·0	13	2·55	30·049	SW, W.
December	83·0	42·0	11	3·01	30·069	W.
Chatham Islands (lat. 43° 52′ S.; long. 176° 42′ W.; alt. 200 ft.)—						
January	74·0	40·0	12	6·01	29·89	NW.
February	72·0	41·0	12	4.35	29·97	NW.
March	69·0	42·0	10	1·99	30·06	N, NE, SW.
April	69·0	38·0	10	3·84	29·92	N, SW.
May	64·0	33·0	23	5·66	29·54	SW, SE.
June	58·0	32·0	21	4·70	29·81	SW.
July	58·0	31·0	22	5·82	29·74	SE, SW.
August	56·0	31·0	16	2·45	29·71	SW, E.
September	59·0	31·0	21	4·39	29·40	SW.
October	62·0	32·0	19	2·46	29·61	SW, NW.
November	64·0	31·0	11	1·54	29·86	NW, SW.
December	73·0	40·0	9	2·49	29·85	SW.

Fourteen Stations: Comparative Table: Year 1907.

Stations.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest, and Date.	Lowest, and Date.	Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest Fall, and Date.		
	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
land	84·0, 28 Jan.	38·0, 22 June	176	2·32, 14 Feb.	...	SW, NE.
rua	92·0, 17 Dec.	23·0, ...	168	2·69, 14 Jan.	...	SW, NE.
orne	99·0, 19 Dec.	31·0 17 June	160	2·44, 2 May	30·004	NW.
nee	88·0, 15 Dec.	29·5, ...	136	2·60, 18 Mar.	29·998	SW, NE.
Plymouth ...	83·0, 9 Jan.	30·0, 16 & 22 June	226	3·70, 17 Mar.	...	SE, NE.
mahaki	79·9, 15 Jan.	29·4, 16 June	175	2·76, 17 Mar.	...	N, W.
n	82·2, 12 Jan.	26·5, 22 June	161	1·91, 15 Jan.	...	NW, N.
ington	80·2, 9 Jan.	33·0, 16 June	150	2·51, 11 Nov.	29·970	N, S, NW.
tika	82·0, 12 Jan.	29·0, 28 July	154	7·61, 9 Mar.	29·964	SW, NW.
stchurch	89·9, 30 Dec.	23·7, 16 June	131	1·59, 1 Sept.	29·926	SW, NE.
mer	93·0, 29 Dec.	19·0, ...	157	2·50, 1 Sept.	...	NW, SW.
oln	93·8, 18 Dec.	24·4, 4 Aug.	125	1·25, 31 Aug.	29·924	NE, SW.
edin	84·0, 6 Nov.	30·0, 11 July	146	1·81, 23 Aug.	29·973	SW, W.
ham Islands ...	74·0, 10 Jan.	31·0, ...	186	2·30, 10 Sept.		SW.

The following table, compiled from information published in the Statistical Abstract for the Colonial Possessions of the United Kingdom, shows the shade temperature for each month in New Zealand and other British States and Colonies. The figures given are the means of four years (H signifies highest, and L lowest):—

British Possessions (Stations and Height in Feet above Sea-level where known).	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
New Zealand—																										
Wellington (140)	78	45	78	47	76	44	70	43	66	38	62	34	59	33	62	34	65	37	69	41	74	33	75	44	78	33
Queensland—																										
Brisbane (130)	92	64	93	63	91	61	85	54	80	50	76	42	75	39	78	41	85	46	91	50	94	57	97	61	97	39
New South Wales—																										
Sydney (155)	92	59	89	58	84	59	79	51	72	48	67	44	63	39	70	42	77	45	88	48	87	54	94	57	94	39
Victoria—																										
Melbourne (91)	101	48	99	47	99	45	86	40	74	37	64	37	62	32	68	34	74	34	81	40	94	44	96	45	101	32
South Australia—																										
Adelaide (140)	108	49	106	50	100	48	89	45	78	40	67	38	65	36	74	39	79	41	86	41	96	45	101	48	108	36
Western Australia—																										
Perth (47)	107	50	102	53	98	52	96	57	81	40	70	38	70	37	73	38	80	42	83	42	93	48	100	51	107	37
Tasmania—																										
Hobart (160)	91	45	94	45	93	44	75	38	71	37	61	34	59	33	66	33	72	35	77	35	92	40	86	43	94	33
Natal—																										
Durban (150)	99	63	95	61	94	60	94	58	89	52	86	49	88	48	91	49	96	50	91	53	97	57	98	59	99	49
Cape Town—																										
Royal Observatory (37)	94	54	90	51	92	49	86	45	80	42	76	39	74	37	76	37	83	39	86	44	89	48	90	52	94	37
Hong Kong—																										
Observatory (110)	73	47	78	46	77	49	84	58	89	68	91	73	91	74	91	74	92	70	90	66	82	55	79	49	91	46
Straits Settlements—																										
Singapore (30)	88	70	90	70	91	71	91	73	90	73	90	72	90	72	89	72	89	71	89	71	89	71	80	70	91	70
Mauritius—																										
Royal Alfred Observatory (179)	84	69	84	71	84	70	82	70	80	62	77	60	75	59	75	59	77	62	80	62	82	66	84	68	84	59
Canada—																										
Toronto (350)	47	-3	45	-3	51	6	71	22	78	31	86	44	88	46	89	47	82	41	71	27	56	13	45	-1	89	-3
Montreal (187)	45	-14	42	-13	44	0	69	24	81	32	87	43	88	50	86	50	81	39	70	27	50	11	43	-11	88	14
St. John (N.B.) (116)	49	-7	46	-7	47	4	62	22	69	33	81	42	79	49	77	48	73	37	60	26	56	16	49	-3	81	-7
Halifax (122)	50	-1	46	-3	50	10	63	22	73	32	83	39	84	48	84	49	80	36	69	29	60	21	51	3	84	-3
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (38)	47	-6	43	-9	47	5	60	20	70	31	77	39	80	49	79	49	75	39	66	30	58	19	47	1	80	-9
Winnipeg, Manitoba (764)	34	-37	32	-37	49	-25	76	8	82	20	90	35	87	40	91	34	86	30	73	17	53	-16	39	-29	91	-37
Victoria, British Columbia (10)	51	14	55	22	60	30	67	29	73	38	76	39	79	43	76	44	71	38	64	35	55	30	51	23	79	14
St. John's, Newfoundland (125)	48	-6	50	-8	50	11	61	15	71	27	76	33	81	41	79	42	78	33	65	24	62	19	51	9	81	-8
Barbados—																										
Joes River (430)	81	67	81	67	83	69	84	70	84	71	85	72	84	70	85	70	85	71	85	71	84	70	83	69	85	67
Bahamas—																										
Military Hospital	77	63	79	68	79	67	84	69	89	72	88	73	89	78	89	73	87	75	86	77	82	70	77	67	89	63
Jamaica—																										
Kingston (60)	91	63	90	63	90	62	91	68	91	70	92	71	95	71	93	73	92	70	93	69	91	67	90	63	95	62
Trinidad (180)	86	67	87	68	88	69	88	70	89	70	86	71	86	71	86	70	89	70	88	70	87	70	85	69	89	67

MEAN MONTHLY and ANNUAL TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL of New Zealand, from Monthly Means of Eighteen Second-class Stations, for the Years 1905 and 1906.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Averages and Totals.
North Island—													*Annual.*
Mean temperature ..	61·4	62·4	60·3	56·3	53·3	49·2	48·8	49·4	51·7	55·2	57·3	61·3	55·6° Fahr.
Rainfall, in points (100 = 1 in.)	256	269	294	321	518	524	568	293	427	409	419	284	45·85 in.
Days with rain	11·1	9·0	9·7	13·7	14·8	16·0	17·6	12·9	17·2	14·5	14·6	10·7	162 days.
South Island—													
Mean temperature ..	57·8	58·8	57·2	51·6	48·2	44·4	43·3	44·9	48·1	52·0	54·9	58·4	51·7° Fahr.
Rainfall, in points (100 = 1 in.)	417	375	310	323	405	490	450	257	474	384	379	271	45·39 in.
Days with rain	14·3	10·4	11·3	14·7	12·2	13·5	15·3	11·0	15·0	12·3	13·0	10·7	154 days.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO PART II.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1858–1907.

I.—POPULATION.

Year.	Population (exclusive of Maoris and for Annexed Pacific Islands) on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	2,272	582	534
1859	41,107	30,486	71,593	2,647	704	603
1860	45,394	34,317	79,711	3,146	1,092	690
1861	61,062	37,959	99,021	3,441	1,109	878
1862	79,680	46,132	125,812	4,064	1,231	1,091
1863	105,978	58,070	164,048	5,115	1,983	1,485
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	6,501	2,921	1,878
1865	117,376	73,231	190,607	7,490	2,757	1,908
1866	125,080	79,034	204,114	8,466	2,540	2,038
1867	131,929	86,739	218,668	8,918	2,702	2,050
1868	134,621	91,997	226,618	9,391	2,662	2,085
1869	140,112	97,137	237,249	9,718	2,721	1,931
1870	145,732	102,668	248,400	10,277	2,703	1,851
1871	156,431	110,555	266,986	10,592	2,642	1,864
1872	162,404	117,156	279,560	10,795	3,192	1,873
1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	11,222	3,645	2,276
1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	12,844	4,161	2,828
1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	227,681	180,937	408,618	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	17,770	4,645	3,377
1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	18,070	5,583	3,352
1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	19,341	5,437	3,181
1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	18,732	5,491	3,277
1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	19,009	5,701	3,600
1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	19,202	6,061	3,612
1884	306,667	257,637	564,304	19,846	5,740	3,800
1885	312,125	263,101	575,226	19,693	6,081	3,813
1886	317,646	271,740	589,386	19,299	6,135	3,488
1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	19,135	6,137	3,563
1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	18,902	5,708	3,617
1889	328,588	287,464	616,052	18,457	5,772	3,632
1890	332,557	292,951	625,508	18,278	5,994	3,797
1891	336,174	297,884	634,058	18,273	6,518	3,805
1892	345,146	305,287	650,433	17,876	6,459	4,002
1893	357,635	314,630	672,265	18,187	6,767	4,115
1894	363,763	322,365	686,128	18,528	6,918	4,178
1895	369,725	328,981	698,706	18,546	6,863	4,110
1896	376,987	337,175	714,162	18,612	6,432	4,843
1897	384,703	344,353	729,056	18,737	6,595	4,928
1898	392,124	351,339	743,463	18,955	7,244	5,091
1899	398,679	357,826	756,505	18,835	7,680	5,461
1900	403,628	364,650	768,278	19,546	7,200	5,860
1901	414,223	373,434	787,657	20,491	7,634	6,095
1902	425,908	382,021	807,929	20,655	8,375	6,394
1903	439,674	392,831	832,505	21,829	8,528	6,748
1904	453,992	403,547	857,539	22,766	8,087	6,983
1905	467,366	415,096	882,462	23,682	8,061	7,200
1906	481,651	427,075	908,726	24,252	8,339	7,592
1907	492,649	436,835	929,484	25,094	10,066	8,192

NOTE.—Maori population excluded from above was 47,731 in 1906, and that of Cook and other Islands *12,340 persons.*

II.—Land and Stock.

Year.	Occupied and Cultivated Holdings over One Acre in Extent.	Land (including Sown Grasses) under Cultivation.	Live-stock.			
			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	Number.	Acres.				
1858	..	141,007	14,912	137,204	1,523,324	40,734
1859	..	156,940	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	226,621	28,275	193,285	2,761,383	43,270
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	382,655	49,409	249,760	4,937,273	61,276
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	..	676,909	65,715	312,835	8,418,579	115,104
1868	11,932	783,435	..	..	..	..
1869	13,476	997,477	..	..	..	..
1870	10,211	1,140,279	..	..	..	..
1871	14,874	1,226,222	81,028	436,592	9,700,629	151,460
1872	15,304	1,416,933	..	..	..	..
1873	15,883	1,651,712	..	..	..	..
1874	16,092	1,943,653	99,261	494,113	11,674,863	123,741
1875	17,250	2,377,402	..	..	..	..
1876	18,750	2,940,711	..	..	..	..
1877	20,519	3,523,277	..	..	..	..
1878	21,048	3,982,866	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337
1879	23,129	4,506,889	..	..	..	..
1880	24,147	4,768,192	..	..	..	..
1881	26,298	5,189,104	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083
1882	27,352	5,651,255	..	..	..	..
1883	28,587	6,072,949	..	..	..	..
1884	29,814	6,550,399	..	..	..	..
1885	31,763	6,668,920	..	..	..	..
1886	33,332	6,845,177	187,382	853,358	16,564,595	277,901
1887	34,743	7,284,752	..	..	..	..
1888	35,747	7,670,167	..	..	..	..
1889	38,178	8,015,426	..	..	..	..
1890	38,083	8,462,495	..	..	..	..
1891	41,224	8,893,225	211,040	831,831	18,128,186	308,812
1892	42,768	9,713,745	..	..	18,570,752	..
1893	45,290	10,063,051	..	885,305	19,380,369	..
1894	46,676	10,128,076	..	964,034	20,230,829	..
1895	52,790	10,698,809	237,418	1,047,901	19,826,604	239,778
1896	58,904	11,550,075	249,813	1,138,067	19,138,493	209,834
1897	60,759	11,444,563	252,834	1,209,165	19,687,954	186,027
1898	62,639	11,984,606	258,115	1,203,024	19,673,725	193,512
1899	62,485	12,474,511	261,931	1,222,139	19,348,506	249,751
1900	62,786	12,636,035	266,245	1,256,680	19,355,195	250,975
1901	63,982	13,083,971	279,672	1,361,784	20,233,099	224,024
1902	65,034	13,357,700	286,955	1,460,663	20,342,727	193,740
1903	66,092	13,504,004	298,714	1,593,547	18,954,553	226,591
1904	68,680	13,868,074	314,322	1,736,850	18,280,806	255,320
1905	69,942	14,114,925	326,537	1,810,936	19,130,875	249,727
1906	72,338	14,382,787	342,608	1,851,750	20,108,471	242,273
1907	73,367	14,884,617	352,832	1,816,299	20,983,772	241,128

III.—Trade.

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand).

Year.	Wool.		Grain.		Frozen Meat.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	Bushels.	£	Cwt.	£
1858	3,810,372	254,022	71,403	20,680	..	..
1859	5,096,751	339,779	118,740	39,016	..	..
1860	6,665,880	444,392	55,683	13,112	..	..
1861	7,855,920	523,728	8,118	2,518	..	..
1862	9,839,265	674,226	6,602	1,821	..	..
1863	12,585,980	830,495	3,238	1,160	..	..
1864	16,691,666	1,070,997	3,580	722	..	..
1865	19,180,500	1,141,761	25,447	6,076	..	..
1866	22,810,776	1,354,152	32,610	7,297	..	..
1867	27,152,966	1,580,608	158,811	26,986	..	..
1868	28,875,163	1,516,548	632,556	114,125	..	..
1869	27,765,636	1,371,230	520,556	96,441	..	..
1870	37,039,763	1,703,944	854,399	141,135	..	..
1871	37,793,734	1,606,144	1,032,902	164,087	..	..
1872	41,886,997	2,537,919	1,058,480	178,886	..	..
1873	41,535,185	2,702,471	598,431	136,832	..	..
1874	46,848,735	2,834,695	1,162,782	291,103	..	..
1875	54,401,540	3,398,155	1,276,927	231,417	..	..
1876	59,853,454	3,395,816	2,172,098	337,878	..	..
1877	64,481,324	3,658,938	1,323,910	276,452	..	..
1878	59,270,256	3,292,807	2,112,214	508,767	..	..
1879	62,220,810	3,126,439	3,470,344	660,557	..	..
1880	66,860,150	3,169,300	5,540,445	898,997	..	..
1881	59,415,940	2,909,760	5,815,960	986,072	..	..
1882	65,322,707	3,118,554	4,310,984	907,961	15,244	19,339
1883	68,149,430	3,014,211	6,723,303	1,286,724	87,975	118,328
1884	81,139,028	3,267,527	5,489,635	766,824	254,069	345,090
1885	86,507,431	3,205,275	4,597,645	513,697	296,473	373,857
1886	90,853,744	3,072,971	3,523,324	463,549	346,055	427,193
1887	88,824,382	3,321,074	4,126,836	443,780	402,107	455,870
1888	83,225,733	3,115,008	5,101,167	668,859	552,298	628,800
1889	102,227,354	3,976,375	6,120,202	985,224	656,822	783,374
1890	102,817,077	4,150,599	8,287,024	1,030,415	898,894	1,087,617
1891	106,187,114	4,129,686	5,877,059	676,338	1,000,307	1,194,724
1892	118,180,912	4,313,307	6,625,525	816,272	869,600	1,033,377
1893	109,719,684	3,774,738	4,855,368	583,397	903,836	1,085,167
1894	144,295,154	4,827,016	2,434,295	226,183	1,025,243	1,194,545
1895	116,015,170	3,662,131	2,381,837	215,783	1,134,097	1,262,711
1896	129,151,624	4,391,848	2,941,821	346,197	1,103,362	1,251,993
1897	135,835,117	4,443,144	1,919,887	235,429	1,407,921	1,566,286
1898	149,385,815	4,645,804	1,045,980	136,120	1,551,773	1,698,750
1899	147,169,497	4,324,627	6,985,999	721,817	1,865,827	2,088,856
1900	140,706,486	4,749,196	9,529,847	1,034,014	1,844,831	2,123,881
1901	146,820,079	3,699,103	13,373,515	1,285,811	1,857,547	2,253,262
1902	160,419,023	3,354,563	5,865,562	786,548	2,138,557	2,718,763
1903	155,128,381	4,041,274	5,362,748	533,865	2,378,650	3,197,043
1904	144,647,376	4,673,826	3,775,978	392,346	1,912,979	2,793,599
1905	139,912,737	5,381,333	2,282,853	294,574	1,690,684	2,694,432
1906	154,384,568	6,765,655	1,006,825	139,474	2,025,507	2,877,031
1907	171,635,595	7,657.278	229,593	53,205	2,354,808	3,420,664

III.—Trade—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Phormium Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£
1858	532	2,838	934	3,995	64	1,516
1859	859	5,588	1,067	4,296	77	1,593
1860	1,026	6,623	810	3,535	61	1,240
1861	25	126	404	1,844	2	43
1862	Butter and cheese not separately given for years 1862 to 1865. The total export for this period was 617 cwt., value £2,976				13	261
1863					13	251
1864					7	170
1865					3	75
1866	232	1,590	13	65	45	996
1867	38	192	90	362	126	4,256
1868	138	532	335	1,240	534	8,137
1869	2,705	14,679	2,331	8,040	2,028	45,245
1870	3,435	12,995	2,735	9,327	5,471	132,578
1871	4,342	12,426	1,619	4,023	4,248	90,611
1872	1,629	4,462	1,362	4,379	3,985	99,405
1873	722	2,342	1,993	6,625	6,454	143,799
1874	357	1,168	1,326	4,408	2,038	37,690
1875	104	660	442	1,862	639	11,742
1876	871	3,910	885	3,488	897	18,285
1877	5,206	23,458	4,999	16,713	1,053	18,826
1878	3,106	12,111	3,019	9,368	622	10,666
1879	339	1,631	172	628	445	7,874
1880	2,717	8,350	717	1,983	894	15,617
1881	2,426	8,496	3,056	6,112	1,308	26,285
1882	11,264	52,088	3,553	10,130	2,040	41,955
1883	8,869	42,020	2,519	6,892	2,013	36,761
1884	15,766	66,593	10,342	25,074	1,525	23,475
1885	24,923	102,387	15,245	35,742	1,063	16,316
1886	23,175	105,537	16,429	45,657	1,112	15,922
1887	17,018	54,921	23,913	54,562	1,578	25,094
1888	29,995	118,252	36,682	78,918	4,042	75,269
1889	37,955	146,840	26,558	67,105	17,084	361,182
1890	34,816	122,701	40,451	84,986	21,158	381,789
1891	39,430	150,258	39,770	86,675	15,809	281,514
1892	53,930	227,162	41,493	91,042	12,793	214,542
1893	58,149	254,645	46,201	99,626	12,587	219,375
1894	60,771	251,280	55,655	115,203	4,677	66,256
1895	57,964	227,601	76,743	150,909	1,806	21,040
1896	71,353	281,716	71,372	130,166	2,968	32,985
1897	99,002	402,605	77,683	150,517	2,769	30,674
1898	96,801	403,690	68,711	135,776	4,850	74,556
1899	136,086	571,799	69,440	141,818	10,371	184,411
1900	172,583	740,620	102,849	229,111	15,906	332,182
1901	201,591	882,406	104,294	238,685	10,171	195,728
1902	253,998	1,205,802	74,746	163,539	20,852	534,031
1903	285,106	1,318,067	74,780	194,998	22,652	595,684
1904	314,360	1,380,460	84,526	185,486	26,936	710,281
1905	305,722	1,408,557	88,562	205,171	27,877	696,467
1906	320,225	1,560,235	131,206	341,002	27,779	776,106
1907	328,441	1,615,345	236,833	662,355	28,547	832,068

III.—Trade—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Gold.		Gum (Kauri).		Provisions, Tallow, Timber, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	Oz.	£	Tons.	£	£
1858	13,533	52,443	1,810	20,036	78,419
1859	7,336	28,427	2,010	20,776	81,833
1860	4,538	17,585	1,046	9,851	52,795
1861	194,234	752,657	856	9,888	48,437
1862	410,862	1,591,389	1,103	11,107	77,835
1863	628,450	2,431,723	1,400	27,027	52,105
1864	480,171	1,857,847	2,228	60,590	59,089
1865	574,574	2,226,474	1,867	46,060	82,729
1866	735,376	2,844,517	2,535	70,572	116,901
1867	686,753	2,700,275	2,685	77,491	89,294
1868	637,474	2,504,326	2,690	72,493	51,361
1869	614,281	2,362,995	2,850	111,307	80,197
1870	544,880	2,157,585	4,391	175,074	212,044
1871	730,029	2,787,520	5,054	167,958	338,335
1872	445,370	1,730,992	4,811	154,167	396,976
1873	505,337	1,987,425	2,833	85,816	412,660
1874	376,388	1,505,331	2,568	79,986	397,762
1875	355,322	1,407,770	3,230	138,523	285,715
1876	318,367	1,268,559	2,888	109,234	351,731
1877	366,955	1,476,312	3,632	118,348	469,670
1878	311,437	1,244,190	3,445	132,975	573,735
1879	284,100	1,134,641	3,228	147,535	484,150
1880	303,215	1,220,263	4,725	242,817	544,973
1881	250,683	996,867	5,460	253,778	574,880
1882	230,893	921,664	5,533	260,369	921,290
1883	222,899	892,445	6,518	336,606	1,121,257
1884	246,392	988,953	6,393	342,151	1,116,799
1885	222,732	890,056	5,876	299,762	1,154,819
1886	235,578	939,648	4,920	257,653	1,058,552
1887	187,938	747,878	6,790	362,434	1,085,468
1888	229,608	914,309	8,482	380,933	1,274,780
1889	197,492	785,490	7,519	329,590	1,606,828
1890	187,641	751,360	7,438	378,563	1,440,731
1891	251,161	1,007,172	8,388	437,056	1,436,671
1892	237,393	951,963	8,705	517,678	1,200,525
1893	227,502	915,921	8,317	510,775	1,113,799
1894	221,614	887,865	8,338	404,567	1,112,233
1895	293,493	1,162,181	7,425	418,766	1,269,031
1896	263,694	1,041,428	7,126	431,323	1,269,680
1897	251,647	980,204	6,641	398,010	1,389,398
1898	280,175	1,080,691	9,905	586,767	1,562,834
1899	389,570	1,513,180	11,116	607,919	1,645,313
1900	373,614	1,439,602	10,159	622,293	1,784,350
1901	455,558	1,753,784	7,541	446,114	1,935,567
1902	507,852	1,951,426	7,430	450,223	2,333,704
1903	533,314	2,037,832	9,357	631,102	2,288,327
1904	520,323	1,987,501	9,203	501,817	1,976,471
1905	520,485	2,093,936	10,883	561,444	2,167,616
1906	563,843	2,270,904	9,154	522,486	2,587,453
1907	508,210	2,027,490	8,708	579,888	2,934,845

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Year.	Exports (the Produce of New Zealand).	Imports.		Coal-mines, Output from.
	Total Value.	Total Value.	From United States (included in previous Column).	
	£	£	£	Tons.
1858	433,949	1,141,273	5,276	..
1859	521,308	1,551,030	5,945	..
1860	549,133	1,548,333	18,474	..
1861	1,339,241	2,493,811	26,790	Prior to 1878, 709,931
1862	2,358,020	4,626,082	89,806	
1863	3,342,891	7,024,674	109,998	
1864	3,050,634	7,000,655	109,222	
1865	3,503,421	5,594,977	45,084	
1866	4,396,090	5,894,863	129,300	
1867	4,479,464	5,344,607	92,590	
1868	4,268,762	4,985,748	117,326	
1869	4,090,134	4,976,126	69,109	
1870	4,544,682	4,639,015	60,497	
1871	5,171,104	4,078,193	59,345	
1872	5,107,186	5,142,951	90,657	
1873	5,477,970	6,464,687	143,273	..
1874	5,152,143	8,121,812	191,539	..
1875	5,475,844	8,029,172	213,492	..
1876	5,488,901	6,905,171	192,287	..
1877	6,058,717	6,973,418	269,656	..
1878	5,784,619	8,755,663	432,572	162,218
1879	5,563,455	8,374,585	438,399	231,218
1880	6,102,300	6,162,011	238,011	299,923
1881	5,762,250	7,457,045	343,645	337,262
1882	6,253,350	8,609,270	463,493	378,272
1883	6,855,244	7,974,038	419,250	421,764
1884	6,942,486	7,663,888	348,557	480,831
1885	6,591,911	7,479,921	401,532	511,063
1886	6,386,682	6,759,013	337,322	534,353
1887	6,551,081	6,245,515	298,736	558,620
1888	7,255,128	5,941,900	323,069	613,895
1889	9,042,008	6,308,863	342,436	586,445
1890	9,428,761	6,260,525	355,395	637,397
1891	9,400,094	6,503,849	361,795	668,794
1892	9,365,868	6,943,056	381,627	673,315
1893	8,557,443	6,911,515	379,378	691,548
1894	9,085,148	6,788,020	394,691	719,546
1895	8,390,153	6,400,129	394,233	726,654
1896	9,177,336	7,137,320	492,840	792,851
1897	9,596,267	8,055,223	628,044	840,713
1898	10,324,988	8,230,600	800,411	907,033
1899	11,799,740	8,739,633	775,309	975,234
1900	13,055,249	10,646,096	1,061,873	1,093,990
1901	12,690,460	11,817,915	1,415,260	1,227,638
1902	13,498,599	11,326,723	1,318,937	1,362,702
1903	14,838,192	12,788,675	1,441,358	1,420,193
1904	14,601,787	13,291,694	1,527,915	1,537,838
1905	15,503,530	12,828,857	1,438,501	1,585,756
1906	17,840,346	15,211,403	1,405,781	1,729,536
1907	19,783,138	17,302,861	1,425,596	1,831,009

IV.—TRANSPORT.

Year.	Shipping.		
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Registered Vessels belonging to New Zealand.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
1858	90,118	82,293	6,852
1859	136,580	120,392	7,883
1860	140,276	140,293	8,527
1861	197,986	205,350	9,144
1862	301,365	288,647	10,825
1863	419,935	394,665	15,189
1864	426,004	433,253	22,573
1865	295,625	283,020	24,484
1866	330,303	306,979	26,787
1867	309,568	308,169	23,240
1868	277,105	287,710	24,539
1869	250,731	247,764	25,990
1870	273,151	265,407	26,743
1871	274,643	265,618	27,107
1872	300,302	285,366	23,963
1873	289,297	281,847	30,035
1874	399,296	385,533	38,935
1875	416,727	417,820	42,025
1876	393,180	393,334	44,401
1877	388,568	400,609	42,479
1878	456,490	428,493	46,965
1879	473,940	475,752	64,457
1880	395,675	424,041	66,316
1881	420,134	413,487	72,387
1882	461,285	438,551	76,196
1883	494,926	507,565	84,903
1884	529,188	534,242	92,696
1885	519,700	513,000	95,887
1886	502,572	488,331	94,196
1887	489,754	493,583	94,027
1888	526,435	531,478	86,132
1889	602,634	593,252	87,411
1890	662,769	649,705	98,907
1891	618,515	625,807	102,068
1892	675,223	656,100	101,156
1893	615,604	642,466	100,388
1894	631,100	631,250	99,588
1895	672,951	648,946	100,988
1896	614,097	627,659	105,553
1897	686,899	675,333	119,713
1898	765,255	765,793	126,113
1899	811,183	807,866	129,583
1900	854,632	825,275	137,767
1901	1,063,274	1,075,906	143,183
1902	1,089,179	1,048,770	147,822
1903	1,102,064	1,113,165	150,909
1904	1,154,569	1,144,764	157,334
1905	1,139,410	1,141,552	170,957
1906	1,243,652	1,238,214	180,124
1907	1,254,266	1,225,382	197,001

IV.—Transport—*continued.*

Year.	Government Railways. (Figures to 31st March following.)			Electric Telegraph.		
	Miles open for Traffic.	Miles under Con-struction.	Railway Receipts.	Miles of Line.	Number of Messages.	Cash and Cash Values, including Telephones.
			£			£
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	699	48,231	9,114
1867	..	..	..	714	87,436	14,295
1868	..	..	..	1,471	134,647	26,224
1869	..	..	..	1,611	173,746	32,649
1870	..	..	..	1,887	238,195	27,422
1871	..	..	..	2,015	369,085	37,203
1872	..	..	..	2,312	491,205	44,669
1873	145	434	..	2,389	637,941	55,195
1874	209	621	21,198	2,632	844,301	62,322
1875	542	464	72,073	3,156	993,323	74,420
1876	718	427	469,051	3,170	1,100,599	80,841
1877	1,052	251	569,898	3,307	1,182,955	85,589
1878	1,089	142	758,096	3,434	1,260,324	92,433
1879	1,171	284	762,572	3,512	1,448,943	112,351
1880	1,288	192	836,077	3,758	1,304,712	100,023
1881	1,333	187	892,026	3,824	1,438,772	101,566
1882	1,371	171	953,347	3,974	1,570,189	102,378
1883	1,404	224	961,304	4,074	1,599,400	102,958
1884	1,479	158	1,045,712	4,264	1,654,305	101,482
1885	1,613	179	1,047,418	4,463	1,774,273	112,778
1886	1,721	171	998,768	4,546	1,836,266	115,666
1887	1,753	169	994,843	4,646	1,835,394	116,211
1888	1,777	163	997,615	4,790	1,765,860	104,116
1889	1,809	176	1,095,569	4,874	1,802,987	106,462
1890	1,842	132	1,121,701	5,060	1,961,161	110,697
1891	1,869	170	1,115,432	5,349	1,968,264	117,634
1892	1,886	188	1,181,522	5,479	1,904,143	103,813
1893	1,948	148	1,172,792	5,513	2,069,791	112,466
1894	1,993	127	1,150,851	5,823	2,046,839	114,510
1895	2,014	114	1,183,041	6,245	2,124,211	123,112
1896	2,018	124	1,286,158	6,285	2,520,169	129,635
1897	2,055	92	1,376,008	6,484	2,696,233	136,221
1898	2,090	113	1,469,665	6,736	2,960,738	145,295
1899	2,104	111	1,623,891	6,910	3,469,631	162,945
1900	2,212	208	1,727,236	7,249	3,898,128	186,978
1901	2,235	212	1,874,586	7,469	4,167,981	207,476
1902	2,291	194	1,974,038	7,749	4,559,304	222,495
1903	2,328	175	2,180,641	7,779	4,965,197	237,564
1904	2,374	173	2,209,231	7,944	5,159,745	250,063
1905	2,407	222	2,349,704	8,355	5,640,219	273,911
1906	2,458	208	2,624,600	8,953	6,396,332	307,521
1907	2,474	*	2,761,938	9,656	7,042,923	344,251

* Information not yet furnished.

V.—Accumulation.

Year.	Banks. (Average of Four Quarters.)			Savings-Banks (Post Office and private).		Post Office Money Orders issued.	
	Deposits.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Depositors.	Balance to credit on 31st Dec.	Number.	Amount.
	£	£	£		£		£
1858	448,078	705,738	616,769	715	7,862	..	..
1859	541,213	1,003,584	678,474	802	7,996	..	..
1860	644,521	992,082	801,588	1,104	12,450	..	..
1861	882,754	1,235,952	1,097,162	1,144	22,921	..	..
1862	1,596,446	2,691,117	2,092,497	1,496	29,768	1,410	6,590
1863	2,092,090	4,028,766	2,962,585	2,371	44,117	11,586	55,703
1864	2,480,303	5,063,458	3,343,172	4,669	94,248	16,591	78,556
1865	2,638,414	5,455,289	3,522,146	4,304	87,400	17,236	78,576
1866	3,097,473	5,891,532	4,010,110	4,513	91,863	22,710	108,779
1867	2,904,594	5,947,160	3,737,695	6,579	156,855	24,473	115,610
1868	3,102,727	5,734,745	3,838,220	8,121	243,615	25,854	118,211
1869	3,174,831	6,231,416	3,863,006	10,103	320,383	28,427	127,218
1870	3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670	12,137	388,804	31,864	140,454
1871	3,334,672	5,871,888	3,988,400	14,275	454,966	36,291	157,397
1872	3,919,838	5,429,747	4,628,819	17,289	597,002	44,660	191,009
1873	4,713,806	7,267,720	5,538,030	21,807	812,144	52,351	219,258
1874	5,564,434	9,954,216	6,490,504	27,215	943,753	62,712	263,164
1875	5,967,205	10,987,178	6,987,318	30,310	897,326	73,027	293,481
1876	6,238,471	11,776,070	7,221,399	32,577	905,146	80,255	310,268
1877	7,185,106	12,992,104	8,152,230	35,709	964,430	90,672	334,973
1878	8,960,369	15,393,630	10,031,009	39,926	1,043,204	101,017	368,255
1879	8,021,073	16,054,295	9,057,463	42,679	990,337	117,999	428,673
1880	8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177	47,462	1,148,992	135,648	465,405
1881	9,069,377	14,863,645	10,083,188	61,054	1,549,515	135,556	452,182
1882	8,945,346	17,162,234	10,015,273	68,358	1,832,047	148,162	499,368
1883	8,659,477	17,794,761	9,706,700	73,546	1,784,631	172,556	541,133
1884	9,643,214	18,442,139	10,691,599	79,514	1,926,759	186,052	572,666
1885	10,083,296	18,811,567	11,130,244	85,769	2,142,560	188,622	581,395
1886	10,579,711	19,041,827	11,603,194	91,296	2,133,861	155,680	547,755
1887	11,031,614	18,799,847	11,995,495	97,496	2,407,776	159,579	555,744
1888	11,155,778	18,709,444	12,108,353	103,046	2,691,693	162,387	555,996
1889	11,528,424	17,652,915	12,486,717	110,566	2,858,644	172,076	589,545
1890	12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598	118,344	3,137,023	176,427	602,077
1891	12,796,098	16,814,518	13,820,458	126,886	3,406,949	195,239	651,990
1892	13,587,062	17,558,168	14,623,335	135,827	3,580,544	199,438	694,847
1893	14,433,777	18,255,534	15,489,633	147,199	3,966,849	210,957	750,929
1894	13,927,217	17,746,421	14,930,791	154,405	4,066,594	222,678	776,783
1895	13,544,415	18,159,781	14,491,627	163,513	4,620,696	243,497	812,604
1896	14,490,827	16,900,199	15,520,431	175,173	5,065,864	269,566	902,160
1897	14,290,512	17,276,771	15,380,248	187,954	5,520,080	293,659	970,831
1898	14,143,229	17,013,404	15,299,058	199,464	5,746,887	318,370	1,029,241
1899	14,591,223	17,190,433	15,834,858	213,172	6,128,297	344,664	1,118,808
1900	15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582	228,883	6,665,344	369,834	1,214,853
1901	16,034,848	18,422,274	17,490,035	245,024	7,268,103	405,967	1,286,508
1902	17,231,767	18,999,180	18,701,063	261,948	7,876,877	367,207	1,277,059
1903	19,011,114	19,913,546	20,563,879	280,011	8,432,958	396,312	1,416,224
1904	19,074,960	20,893,096	20,643,359	297,569	8,839,307	407,783	1,476,887
1905	20,545,601	21,770,525	22,144,166	316,376	9,773,954	417,441	1,541,712
1906	22,422,243	23,829,933	24,143,008	341,114	11,170,025	439,020	1,686,232
1907	23,517,111	26,584,239	25,334,348	364,422	12,825,063	441,487	1,773,591

V.—Accumulation—*continued*.

Insurances in Force in the Government Life Insurance Department at End of Year.		Old-age Pensions, 31st March of following Year.		Friendly Societies from which Returns received.		Public Trust Office.	
No. of Policies.	Sums Assured and Bonuses.	No. of Pensions in Force.	Amount represented.	No. of Lodges, &c.	No. of Members.	Number of Estates.	Amount represented.
	£		£				£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	30,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
454	200,611	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,689	625,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,634	995,986	..	..	...	..	257	17,500
3,953	1,453,496	..	..	..	..	293	28,930
4,989	1,836,859	..	..	..	..	347	42,163
6,153	2,282,129	..	..	89	8,560	412	59,720
7,149	2,716,907	..	..	88	8,828	575	67,675
8,711	3,251,220	..	..	110	9,759	627	73,940
10,223	3,726,330	..	..	138	13,165	713	96,315
11,656	4,171,504	..	..	179	14,484	770	117,980
12,411	4,471,182	..	..	272	18,634	836	150,750
15,892	5,273,164	..	..	273	18,700	911	204,545
19,917	5,992,111	..	..	275	18,848	1,024	317,680
21,003	6,224,571	..	..	281	21,144	1,082	392,315
23,218	6,552,242	..	..	302	22,794	1,190	457,620
24,715	7,053,276	..	..	290	21,679	1,293	576,010
25,439	7,136,944	..	..	347	24,928	1,304	715,860
26,168	7,362,488	..	..	353	24,938	1,483	954,675
27,218	7,600,537	..	..	365	26,013	1,561	1,130,960
28,102	7,807,792	..	..	357	26,379	1,678	1,240,097
29,226	8,390,803	..	..	364	27,372	1,825	1,252,625
30,316	8,580,817	..	..	379	28,754	1,912	1,284,745
31,709	8,821,255	..	..	372	29,763	2,022	1,450,918
32,907	9,232,543	..	..	369	29,963	*	*
33,968	9,345,229	..	..	376	30,905	2,086	1,562,269
34,772	9,415,693	..	..	392	31,825	2,236	1,806,953
36,174	9,857,010	..	..	388	32,670	2,334	1,898,163
37,848	10,124,227	7,443	128,082	410	35,501	2,413	1,950,314
39,366	10,341,702	11,285	193,718	433	38,202	2,491	2,110,316
40,368	10,639,978	12,405	211,965	444	40,257	2,667	2,192,594
41,291	10,627,263	12,776	217,192	445	41,236	2,898	2,326,954
42,406	11,024,734	12,481	211,595	462	43,408	3,049	2,467,614
43,116	11,111,807	11,926	200,915	465	45,255	3,314	2,706,785
44,194	11,261,080	11,770	199,081	515	47,302	3,470	3,152,882
45,137	11,725,977	12,582	313,018	501	51,103	3,684	3,577,355
45,981	11,851,491	13,257	326,084	535	53,759	3,977	4,009,992
46,945	11,980,123	13,569	333,340	552	56,817	4,276	4,590,157

* From here figures are for year ended 31st March.

VI.—Public Indebtedness.

Year.	Public Debt: Debentures and Stock in Circulation. (Prior to 1880 the figures are for Calendar Years.)	Debt of Local Bodies (excluding Government Loans).	Year.
	£	£	
31st December, 1858	..	..	31st December, 1858
" 1859	..	..	" 1859
" 1860	..	..	" 1860
" 1861	..	..	" 1861
" 1862	836,000	..	" 1862
" 1863	1,289,750	..	" 1863
" 1864	2,219,450	..	" 1864
" 1865	4,368,681	..	" 1865
" 1866	5,435,728	..	" 1866
" 1867	5,781,193	..	" 1867
" 1868	7,182,743	..	" 1868
" 1869	7,360,616	..	" 1869
" 1870	7,841,891	..	" 1870
" 1871	8,900,991	..	" 1871
" 1872	9,985,386	..	" 1872
" 1873	10,913,936	..	" 1873
" 1874	13,366,936	..	" 1874
" 1875	17,400,031	..	" 1875
" 1876	18,678,111	..	" 1876
" 1877	20,691,111	..	" 1877
" 1878	22,608,311	..	" 1878
" 1879	23,958,311	..	" 1879
31st March, 1881	28,185,711	3,039,807	31st March, 1881
" 1882	28,479,111	3,277,584	" 1882
" 1883	29,445,011	3,540,046	" 1883
" 1884	31,071,582	3,962,330	" 1884
" 1885	32,195,422	4,313,223	" 1885
" 1886	33,880,722	4,943,270	" 1886
" 1887	35,741,653	5,620,747	" 1887
" 1888	36,758,437	5,812,803	" 1888
" 1889	38,375,050	5,892,050	" 1889
" 1890	38,667,950	5,978,059	" 1890
" 1891	38,830,350	6,042,693	" 1891
" 1892	38,713,068	6,081,934	" 1892
" 1893	39,257,840	6,203,869	" 1893
" 1894	39,826,415	6,614,824	" 1894
" 1895	40,386,964	6,685,510	" 1895
" 1896	43,050,780	6,737,578	" 1896
" 1897	44,366,618	6,793,398	" 1897
" 1898	44,963,424	6,834,361	" 1898
" 1899	46,938,006	6,963,254	" 1899
" 1900	47,874,452	7,057,350	" 1900
" 1901	49,591,245	7,563,069	" 1901
" 1902	52,966,447	7,839,695	" 1902
" 1903	55,899,019	8,217,196	" 1903
" 1904	57,522,215	8,898,910	" 1904
" 1905	59,912,000	10,018,242	" 1905
" 1906	62,191,040	10,718,051	" 1906
" 1907	64,179,040	11,616,048†	" 1907
" 1908	66,453,897*	..	" 1908

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* There was in March, 1908, an accrued sinking fund amounting to £2,928,936, leaving a net indebtedness of £63,524,961.

† There was in March, 1907, an accrued sinking fund amounting to £1,079,483, leaving a net indebtedness of £10,536,565.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Year.	Scholars at Primary Schools.	Scholars at Secondary or High Schools.	Scholars at Private Schools.	New Zealand University Graduates (Direct Degrees).
1858	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..
1869	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..
1871	..	..	..	..
1872	..	..	..	..
1873	..	..	..	..
1874	38,215	..	8,237	..
1875	45,562	..	7,316	..
1876	51,964	654	9,357	..
1877	56,239	716	9,992	..
1878	65,040	868	9,206	..
1879	75,556	1,417	10,234	..
1880	82,401	1,631	11,238	..
1881	83,560	1,819	9,987	..
1882	87,179	1,899	10,002	..
1883	92,476	2,384	11,255	..
1884	97,238	2,642	12,203	..
1885	102,407	2,659	11,989	103
1886	106,328	2,358	12,497	117
1887	110,919	2,242	13,417	145
1888	112,685	2,120	13,893	168
1889	115,456	2,147	13,458	199
1890	117,912	2,117	13,626	230
1891	119,523	2,205	14,142	279
1892	122,620	2,262	14,456	323
1893	124,690	2,251	14,922	366
1894	127,300	2,454	14,627	410
1895	129,856	2,525	14,659	464
1896	131,037	2,614	13,947	501
1897	132,197	2,709	14,447	546
1898	131,621	2,706	14,782	603
1899	131,315	2,723	15,295	641
1900	130,724	2,792	15,555	699
1901	131,351	2,899	15,344	757
1902	132,262	3,072	15,624	814
1903	133,568	3,722	15,609	869
1904	135,475	4,038	16,378	929
1905	137,623	4,060	16,639	992
1906	139,302	4,270	17,131	1,083
1907	141,071*	4,196	18,088	1,157

* In addition to these there were in December, 1907, 4,183 children attending the Native Schools, nearly all maintained by the Government, and 853 at Industrial Schools and Orphanages.

NOTE.—Statistics of schools and scholars not being complete for years prior to 1874, no figures are entered.

THE TOTALISATOR.

Year.	No. of Totalisator Licenses issued for Meetings held during Financial Year.	Days.	Percentage paid to Treasury.	Total Amount Invested by the Public.
			£	£
1889–90	187	241	..	..
1890–91	219	278	..	..
1891–92	234	300	7,591	506,078
1892–93	240	307	10,800	720,029
1893–94	247	318	10,375	691,673
1894–95	207	268	10,446	696,456
1895–96	170	256	11,156	743,763
1896–97	158	250	11,911	794,096
1897–98	155	268	13,297	886,567
1898–99	144	250	13,695	912,969
1899–1900	154	278	15,983	1,065,580
1900–1	158	278	17,541	1,168,732
1901–2	165	309	19,040	1,275,813
1902–3	148	276	19,784	1,274,102
1903–4	151	282	20,486	1,357,263
1904–5	156	294	21,571	1,437,431
1905–6	158	298	22,898	1,555,638
1906–7	159	303	27,651	1,837,095
1907–8	152	292	29,996	1,999,757

N.B.—The years used for purposes of the table are financial years, not the racing years. This accounts for the number of licenses issued in some of the periods being over the legal limit for one year.

PART III.—ARTICLES ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

SECTION I.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

[By WILLIAM C. KENSINGTON, Under-Secretary of Lands.]

THE Crown lands of New Zealand are administered under "The Land Act, 1908," and "The Land for Settlements Act, 1908," together with the regulations made thereunder.

The distinguishing features of the present leasehold system involve the principle of State ownership of the soil, with a tenant right to recurrent terms of lease by the occupier. Between 1892 and 1907 a very large proportion of the Crown lands were disposed of on lease for 999 years. The rentals were based on the assessed value of the land at the time of disposal, without increase or recurring valuations, and gave a fixity of tenure practically equal to freehold, and which, like freehold, necessarily carried with it the power of sale, sub-lease, mortgage, or disposition by will. At the same time the improvements made in the soil by cultivation, &c., were secured to the tenant should he from any cause be obliged to forfeit or surrender his lease. This tenure was amended by "The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1907," which substituted a lease for sixty-six years (in the case of *ordinary* Crown lands) and thirty-three years (in the case of *settlement* lands), with a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms. The former Acts of 1892, 1893, 1895, and 1907 are now consolidated in "The Land Act, 1908."

When it is taken into consideration that, with few exceptions, the Crown lands are, in their prairie condition, incapable of immediate profitable use, the advantage to the settler of setting free his capital to develop the capabilities of the soil, rather than having to expend it in the purchase of a freehold, is very apparent.

The values placed on the Crown lands are, as a rule, low, for the State does not so much seek to raise a revenue directly therefrom as to encourage the occupation of the lands by the people; this occupation secures an indirect increased revenue, besides the other advantages resulting from a numerous rural population.

Again, underlying the whole of the New Zealand land system is a further application of the principle of "the land for the people"—viz., the restriction in area which any man may hold. This subject has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by defects in former systems, under which one individual with means at his command could appropriate large areas, to the exclusion of his less wealthy fellow-settler. Under existing conditions, where the price at which land is offered is definitely fixed, and where choice of selection is by ballot, every would-be settler has the same chance, and may hold under the Crown an equal area of land, except that by "The Land Act, 1908," preference is given to "landless," "married," and "previously unsuccessful" applicants. The quantity that a selector may hold is so fixed as to encourage the class of moderate farmers, for up to the statutory limit the amount he may select is left almost entirely to himself. The Act defines the amount of land any one may hold at 640 acres of first-class land, 2,000 acres of second-class land, or 5,000 acres of third-class land. These limits apply to lands which are thrown open for optional selection, but in some cases, where the quality of the land is very good and the selectors many, the limit may by regulation be made smaller.

In addition to the many advantages offered by the *renewable-lease* tenure, which is the one most in vogue, the Land Act provides others, to meet the wants of different classes. The general rule is that ordinary Crown land thrown open for *optional selection* is offered to the public under three different tenures, the choice of which is left to the would-be settler.

The three tenures are:—

(1.) Cash, in which one-fifth of the purchase-money is paid down at once, and the remainder within thirty days. The final title is not given until certain improvements have been made on the land.

(2.) Lease with a purchasing clause, at a 5-per-cent. rental on the value of the land; the lease being for twenty-five years, with the right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first ten years and within twenty-five years, or to convert into a renewable lease.

(3.) Renewable lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value, the lease being for sixty-six years with perpetual right of renewal.

"Settlement" lands are only opened on renewable lease, the term being for thirty-three years instead of sixty-six years.

"The Land Act, 1908," provides for a special class of settlement called *small-farm associations*, which found favour with the public to a very considerable extent during the first three years after the Act of 1892 came into force, but is now superseded to a large extent by the improved-farm settlement system. The small-farm association system provides that, where not less than twelve individuals have associated themselves together for mutual help, such an association can, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, select a block of land of not more than 11,000 acres, but there must be a selector to each 200 acres in the block. The extreme limit that one person may hold is fixed at 320 acres. Settlements of this class were formerly held on lease in perpetuity, in a similar way to lands under the same tenure when thrown open for optional selection, but this is now superseded by the renewable-lease tenure. The conditions of residence and improvement are the same. The system offers many advantages to the settler, so long as the blocks of land are judiciously chosen, having regard to quality of land, access, markets, and the probability of employment being obtained in the neighbourhood. In the eagerness to obtain lands on such easy terms these points have, in the past, not received sufficient attention by some of the associations, and in consequence they are not all successful. At present a very small proportion of the remaining Crown lands are suitable for selection in this manner.

Under "The Land Act, 1885," there was a somewhat similar system, but it allowed of the acquisition of the freehold. This was taken advantage of to a considerable extent by selectors under that Act.

The *village-settlement* system of New Zealand has excited much inquiry. This system provides for the setting apart and offering for optional selection of allotments of one acre in area or under, and for the opening under the renewable-lease tenure (formerly lease in perpetuity) of small farms between 1 and 100 acres in area. These settlements were designed to enable labourers to obtain homes for themselves and families in the immediate vicinity of their work, and gave bushmen, workers on the roads and railways, &c., an excellent chance of securing a holding upon which they could live, and which they could improve in their spare time. There has not been any great extension of this system in recent years.

The *improved-farm settlement* system was first begun in order to find work for the unemployed. Considerable areas of forest-clad Crown lands were set aside, and small contracts for the clearing, burning, and sowing these with grass were let to the men it was intended to allot them to. In most cases the farms are selected or balloted for in their primitive state, and the settler is for a time paid for the improvements he makes, or, in other words, the cost of converting forest lands into grass lands is advanced from time to time by the Government. In other cases a piece of forest land is taken in hand, and men are employed at fixed rates in felling, burning, and grassing. When so much grass is laid down as will give a good start, the land is opened for selection in sections of 50 to 200 acres and balloted for among the applicants. The farms are let on renewable lease (formerly lease in perpetuity) at a rental sufficient to cover the cost of clearing, &c., together with a fair rental of the land.

The size of holdings averages about 120 acres.

Full details as to the various tenures now in force, and the conditions to be complied with by selectors of Crown land, are given on page 653 *et seq.*

SETTLEMENT OF BUSH AND SWAMP LANDS.

Section 127 of the Act provides liberal conditions for the selection and settlement of *bush and swamp* lands. Its provisions are: Land so opened is divided into three classes—(*a*) heavy-bush lands, (*b*) light-bush or swamp lands, and (*c*) scrub land, according to the nature of the vegetation existing on the lands opened for sale or lease. On heavy-bush lands the selector, after payment of his first half-year's rent, is exempt from further rent for a period of four years, whilst no rate can be levied or collected by any local authority on the land for the same period; on light-bush lands or swamp lands three years' exemption from rent and rates is allowed, whilst residence for the first five years may be dispensed with on swamp lands; on scrub lands two years' exemption from rent and rates is given.

However, section 194 will, to a large extent, supersede section 127. The later clause provides that land not likely to be immediately productive may be opened for selection on renewable lease, and no rent shall be payable thereunder for such period (not exceeding ten years) as the Land Board and Minister of Lands shall determine.

THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACTS.

In the earlier years of the settlement of New Zealand there were opportunities for men of capital and judgment to acquire large estates, and while there were plenty of good Crown lands to select from this was of great advantage when money was needed for administration and roads and bridges. These large estates employed hired labour, and most of them did little towards cultivating their lands, and consequently progress beyond the pastoral stage ceased in the districts in which they were situated. As the best lands in the course of years passed from the Crown, the country became a series of agricultural communities interspersed with large properties occupied by a manager and a few shepherds, and the people pressed that they and their sons should be allowed to occupy these large estates instead of being compelled to go into inaccessible back country without roads or railways. To meet this the late Hon. (later Sir) John McKenzie, then Minister of Lands, introduced into the Legislature in the session of 1892 a Bill intituled "The Land for Settlements Act," which authorised the purchase from private individuals of suitable properties for subdivision into farms, which was extended and embodied in "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900."

Under the provisions of this Act and the amending Acts, which are now consolidated into the Act of 1908, properties have been acquired, and divided into small farms, and were originally leased in perpetuity at a 5-per-cent. rental, on a capital value fixed at a rate sufficient to cover first cost, together with survey, administration, and roads (if required). But by section 45 of the Act a renewable lease for thirty-three years is substituted and the rent reduced to

4½ per cent. per annum, whilst each lease contains a perpetual right of renewal for further successive terms of thirty-three years on a rent to be determined by revaluation.

The usual process of acquisition is as follows: Whenever a property is offered to the Government, if it is so situated as to meet the object of the Act, a report on it is obtained from a Government officer, and, should his report be favourable, the question of purchase is then considered by a Board of Land Purchase Commissioners, composed of the Inspector (who is the permanent Chairman), three other Government officers (at present the Under-Secretary of Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the local Commissioner of Crown Lands), whose training and duties qualify them to advise the Government as to whether the purchase is a suitable one, and as to the price which should be given for the property, and a member nominated by the Government from residents in the district where the land to be dealt with is situated. It is only on the advice of this Board that the Government acts. In nearly all cases the properties acquired have been improved to a certain extent by fencing and buildings, and were situated in the neighbourhood of closely settled districts. The amount which may be expended per annum under the Act is £500,000. The Act also provides for the exchange of high-lying pastoral Crown lands for low-lying agricultural lands suitable for small holdings.

Lands may also be taken compulsorily in cases where the Board cannot agree with the owner as to price, &c., and where the Governor in Council decides to acquire the land for closer settlement. The amount payable to the owner is fixed by section 31 of "The Land for Settlements Act, 1908," as follows: The *unimproved* value is that given in the valuation roll upon which the owner has been paying rates, plus 10 per cent. of the total value up to £50,000, and 5 per cent. on all amounts above that sum. The *improvements* are to be specially assessed under "The Valuation of Land Act, 1908," as at the time when the requisition for the taking of the land is gazetted. To the total amount so ascertained as above is added another 2 per cent. by way of compensation for the compulsory taking.

The acquisition of lands under the Land for Settlements Acts has proved beneficial in providing homes for a large class of men of moderate capital who shrink from the rough work of breaking in new country, or who, having accumulated capital (cash, stock, and implements), prefer open country near civilisation. Sons of farmers begin life near the old home, and help from there is given in many ways. The system also affords to the small-farmer class of the Old Country an opening for building up homes for themselves where their previous experience will be of use, instead of having to learn the methods adapted to a new and wild country.

Preference is given to landless and married people, and applicants who have been unsuccessful at former ballots, whilst all applicants have to satisfy the Land Board as to their means to stock and cultivate the property applied for and erect suitable buildings thereon. The Board, in fact, has a discretion as to who may become tenants.

When land acquired under this Act contains a homestead in the *bona fide* occupation of a tenant, the occupant may be granted, without competition, a lease of such homestead and land around it, but not exceeding 640 acres in area. Employees on land so acquired who have been employed by the owners for the preceding five years, and have lost their employment in consequence of the acquisition of the estate, may also be granted leases of allotments without competition.

Land could formerly be compulsorily taken under the Act for workmen's homes within a borough having a population of at least 15,000 persons, or within a radius of fifteen miles from the border thereof, for the purposes of providing workmen's homes or villages, up to an area of not more than 100 acres every year within any such borough, or within the radius named above from the boundary of the borough; but this provision is now superseded by "The Workers' Dwellings Act, 1908."

Amended regulations giving full directions to applicants under "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," were issued in the *Gazette*, of 9th January, 1908, and should be in the hands of every one before applying for lands thereunder. These regulations will be ultimately superseded by similar ones under the Act of 1908.

An account of the operations under the Land for Settlements Acts will be found in Part II of this work.

"THE LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907."

(Now embodied in "The Land Act, 1908," and "The Land for Settlements Act, 1908.")

Part I.

This important statute abolishes the lease in perpetuity, and, for *ordinary Crown lands*, establishes in lieu thereof a lease for sixty-six years,. with perpetual right of renewal for another sixty-six years, subject to revaluation at the end of each term, and fixing the new rental for the future terms at what would be a fair market rental for the land at time of valuation, leaving out the value of the improvements made by the lessee; in other words, it conserves to the lessee the whole value of his improvements, and, if he does not elect to take a lease for a second term, then he gets the market-value of his improvements repaid to him by the incoming tenant, as fixed by the arbitrators.

In the case of leases held in purchased estates under the Land for Settlements Act (popularly known as "settlement lands") the same procedure exists, except that the first lease is for thirty-three years, and the future terms are for thirty-three years, and it is quite possible that after the end of the first term the rent payable may be less than that payable during the first thirty-three years.

To enumerate some of the principal alterations :—

Section 16 applies to renewable leases and leases in perpetuity (both of ordinary Crown lands and settlement lands), by which a lessee can pay off up to 90 per cent. of the capital value of his land in sums of £10 at a time. By this means a settler may gradually reduce the rent he has to pay by saving his earnings in the prosperous seasons, and thus being better able to meet the losses which bad seasons may entail. Another great advantage secured to the lessee by this section is the fact that so soon as he has paid up 33 per cent. of the capital value he is freed from all other covenants of his lease except the payment of rent and residence, and no Land Board or Crown Lands Ranger can interfere with his operations; and, as the Lands for Settlements Fund will benefit by all these payments, which will be used for the purchase of further estates, it is quite evident that without any further borrowing the moneys which might be paid to this fund (if all the present tenants availed themselves of this provision) would be very large indeed. In order that the territorial revenue shall not suffer to any appreciable amount by the payments made to Capital Account, it is to be credited with 4 per cent. on the total amounts so paid off.

Section 18 provides that any holder of a lease in perpetuity of either ordinary Crown lands or under the Land for Settlements Act may exchange his present lease for a renewable lease, and pay a rental of 4 and 4½ per cent. respectively; and the lessee has the choice of electing whether this shall be based upon the original capital value at time of selection or the present-day value (excluding the value of the improvements, which belong to the selector). By this liberal provision many of these land-for-settlement tenants who think they are paying too high a rental may obtain immediate relief.

Section 19 also enlarges the scope of the operations under the preceding section, as it extends to the holders of mining district land-occupation leases for twenty-one years the right of exchanging them for renewable sixty-six years' leases, and which will also enable them (when so exchanged) to apply for an increased area. The holders in mining districts of special licenses of areas from 25 acres to 1,000 acres, under specially gazetted regulations, have also been most liberally treated by this section, as they also have the right, under certain conditions, to exchange them for a renewable sixty-six years' lease with all its privileges.

Section 20 is not only an important clause, but grants a generous concession to those who strongly advocate that lease-in-perpetuity holders should have the right to acquire the freehold of their leases, but its provisions only apply to lessees of ordinary Crown lands. It enables lease-in-perpetuity lessees under "The Land Act, 1892," to purchase the fee-simple of the land comprised within their leases at present-day value, determined by arbitration, but giving to the lessee the value of all his own improvements. Regulations under this section were published in the *Gazette* of 9th January, 1908.

Section 21 contains a very liberal provision, and is to the effect that if in any land district the Land Board deem any Crown land (from its inferior soil or inaccessibility) as not likely to be immediately productive, they may, with the consent of the Minister, allow the tenants to occupy the land rent-free up to the first ten years of the sixty-six years' lease.

Section 22 has special reference to the case of families anxious to make a home for themselves, or for any individual member, but who are not able to find the necessary capital at once. It gives the Governor power to set apart certain areas in which lands may be selected by persons who for a certain number of years may be represented by a registered substitute, such as a near relation, who shall reside upon it, and make the requisite improvements, subject to special regulations which the Governor shall lay down. It is especially enacted that these regulations shall not come into force until approved by both branches of the Legislature.

Section 27 enables the Crown tenants in every land district to elect one member to the Land Board. This means that the first vacancy occurring upon any Land Board afforded the Crown tenants in that district an immediate opportunity of electing one of the members. Special regulations setting forth the manner of such election were gazetted on the 28th November, 1907.

Section 36 enacts the area of land any person may hold, and prevents the aggregation of large estates. It provides that under no conditions for ordinary settlement (excluding small grazing-runs and pastoral leases) may a man hold a greater area than 5,000 acres of third-class land, or its equivalent; and, as the values of all Crown lands are known (because they have been already classified), then, in such cases where other lands have not been classified, subsection 8 provides for their classification according to their respective unimproved value in order that the aggregation of areas may not be excessive. Section 36 requires to be read also with section 38, where the Land Board is given the power to classify all Crown lands.

Section 37 contains a useful amendment as regards the method of dealing with town and suburban lands. These, in the past, could only be offered by auction for sale for cash, and disposed of to the highest bidder at an upset price for town lands of not less than £20 an acre, but by this clause they may, instead of being sold by auction, be leased for a term not exceeding thirty-three years, or be offered on renewable lease for thirty-three years, with a subsequent term of thirty-three years, at a rental calculated on a basis of 5 per cent. on the value of the land as determined by the Land Board.

Section 47 contains a very liberal provision, in the direction of giving relief to those purchasers of cash lands under section 148 of "The Land Act, 1892," who failed to make the necessary improvements within seven years from the date of purchase, and therefore could not obtain a Crown grant. This gives them another seven years to do so from the date of the Act coming into force; but, if the required improvements are not effected by end of new term, then absolute forfeiture follows.

Section 55 carries with it considerable relief to the pastoral-run holder from the provisions hitherto prevailing, particularly as regards the value to be paid or allowed him for improvements, and the clause also confers powers of ploughing and cultivation of the run, which did not exist in "The Land Act, 1892." The runholder is now encouraged to plough and sow in grass up to 3,000 acres, and may clear and burn bush or scrub if he sows the same in grass. In addition to this, he may surface-sow in grass any portion of his run. All these improvements are to be valued by arbitration at the termination of his license, and either paid to him by the incoming tenant, or the Crown if the lease is not renewed. This amount is in addition to a sum (not exceeding three times the average annual rental) previously allowed for fencing and other improvements specified in subsection (1) of section 207 of "The Land Act, 1892."

Section 58 encourages the leasing of Crown lands for the growing, as well as of cutting, flax (*Phormium tenax*). It enables areas of 2,000 acres to be leased for fourteen years, with a right of extension for another fourteen years. This provision is made applicable both to ordinary Crown lands and also lands purchased under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act. Regulations as to the granting of flax leases appeared in the *Gazette* of 27th February, 1908.

In *section 62* a valuable concession is granted which did not appear in "The Land Act, 1892." It enables the Land Board, with the Minister's consent, to sell small areas of Crown lands under 5 acres to religious bodies, or to owners of dairy-factories, cheese-factories, or creameries, also as sites for fruit-preserving works, without the applicants having to go to public competition, but no land can be so sold at a less price than £1 per acre.

Sections 63 to 69 establish a new set of directions for the guidance of Land Boards when disposing of either ordinary Crown lands or lands acquired under the Land for Settlements Act. They provide that, where there is more than one applicant for a section, the Land Board, at the necessary ballot, shall give preference to those who are *landless*, the term "landless" meaning that the applicant does not hold such area of land of any kind, which, in the opinion of the Land Board, is sufficient for the maintenance of himself and family. The land Board has power in *section 64* to set apart one-third of the allotments to be balloted for, and apportion them amongst "landless" applicants with families in the order of preference given in the section, and *section 65* gives preference to former unsuccessful applicants. *Section 68* gives the Land Board power to make inquiries as to the suitability of an applicant both for ordinary Crown sections as well as for land-for-settlement sections, and enables the Board to reject any applicant who fails to satisfy its inquiries.

As the question of paper-making from wood pulp is being continuously raised, power is taken in *section 72* to set apart rough areas of forest country not containing valuable milling-timber up to a total area of 50,000 acres. No one lease may be granted over more than 30,000 acres, nor shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years. Fifty thousand acres of rough forest areas of suitable timbers in the Westland District were gazetted on the 13th February, 1908, and could be utilised, with considerable expenditure of capital, for the making of paper.

Section 74 is a much-needed clause, as, in addition to the power (which already exists) of subdivision of leasehold holdings, it also gives the tenant power to dedicate public roads and streets for the purposes of such subdivision, subject to the approval of the Land Board and the Minister.

Part II.

This more especially deals with *land-for-settlements lands.*

In *section 76* it reduces the term of lease to thirty-three years, with successive right of renewal to further terms of thirty-three years upon revaluation of rental values at the end of each term, and lowers the rental payable from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

In *section 77* the Board is enabled to deal with portions of purchased estates not suitable for close settlement, and open them as pastoral areas, while to enable such pastoral areas to be properly worked it allows detached areas of low-lying lands to be added to each run, although they may not be contiguous.

Section 80 met a long-felt want, and enables justice to be rendered to employees upon a purchased estate who have been employed at least five years upon the estate by the late owner, and are deprived of their employment through its acquisition. By its provisions a renewable lease, without competition, may be granted to such persons at a rental of £4 10s. per cent. upon the capital value.

One of the most important features of the whole Act is that incorporated in *section 81*. It enables the Crown to take compulsorily an estate upon payment of the unimproved value of the land as given in the valuation roll, to which is added 10 per cent. up to £50,000, and 5 per cent. on all amounts above. It also provides for payment of the value of the improvements to be assessed separately. In addition, a further compensation of 2 per cent. is paid to the owner on the unimproved value plus 10 per cent., together with the value of the improvements; whilst in order that he may not justly complain that his estate is assessed at too low a figure upon the valuation roll of the Valuer-General, he is given the option of requiring that officer, at any time, by notice in writing, to raise the unimproved value, and the Valuer-General shall thereupon increase the said value accordingly. By this new procedure the Crown will know exactly what amount it has to pay for an estate, without the tedious delays and uncertain findings of the Compensation Court.

Part III.

This part deals with the grazing leases issued under the provisions of "The Cheviot Disposition Act, 1893." By that Act the lessees were treated differently from those under the Land Act of 1892, inasmuch as they had no right of renewal, but *section 91* gives such holders the right of renewal for one more term at a rent of 5 per cent. on the capital value. If, however, the land is needed for closer settlement, or other reasons, and the lease is not therefore renewed, the tenant is entitled to the full value of his substantial improvements.

Part IV.

This refers to the limitation of area to be held by private persons, and tends to prevent the aggregation of estates of lands which may hereafter be acquired from the Crown. It distinctly limits such holdings to 5,000 acres, and gives power to inflict penalties for any evasion of the Act.

"NATIONAL ENDOWMENT ACT, 1907."

(Now embodied in Part VII of "The Land Act, 1908.")

This Act provides for the setting-apart of 7,000,000 acres of Crown land in New Zealand as a permanent endowment for the purposes of education and old-age pensions. In addition to this, it adds to such endowment any lands which, after the passing of the Act, shall be taken up under renewable lease, or are now or shall be selected under lease as small grazing-runs under the provisions of Part V of "The Land Act, 1908"; but it enacts that so soon as the 7,000,000 acres already mentioned, together with the additional area selected as stated, shall reach a total area of 9,000,000 acres, no more Crown lands shall thereafter become national endowment by virtue of this Act. It also expressly provides that in regard to all the lands so set apart the fee-simple thereof shall not be parted with by way of cash sale, nor shall any such land be disposed of under occupation-with-right-of-purchase tenure.

A separate account (to be known as the National Endowment Account) is created, into which all revenue from the national endowment area shall be paid. From this revenue shall be deducted the cost of administration and all sums which have to be paid to any local or public authority under any existing Act. This enables the continuation of the payment of "thirds" and "fourths" to local bodies, and the payment of interest on loans raised under "The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908."

Of the balance of the revenue 70 per cent. is to be applied for the purpose of education, and 30 per cent. for the purpose of old-age pensions. The moneys payable for educational purposes shall be applied, without any further appropriation than this Act, towards payment of all amounts which, by any Act now in force or hereafter to be passed, are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund for educational purposes, whether higher, secondary, or primary, and whether general or technical. If there is any residue after these payments are made, it shall be devoted towards payment of general authorities for education.

Out of the gross area of national endowment sites may still be set apart for all necessary public purposes, whilst power is also taken in *section 11* to enable the Land Board to sell, with the Minister's consent, any portion of national endowment land (not exceeding 5 acres in any one case) as a site for any building to be erected for any educational, religious, charitable, or public purpose, or for any other purpose which, in the opinion of the Land Board and the Minister, renders such a sale expedient in the public interest. The purchase-money of land so sold shall be paid into the National Endowment Account.

Section 12 provides for the raising of any sum not exceeding £50,000 in any one year (in addition to sums which might be borrowed under "The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908") for the construction of roads and bridges through the national endowment lands, to render them suitable for settlement.

PURCHASE OF NATIVE LANDS BY GOVERNMENT.

From about the year 1823 (which is the date of the first recorded deed) until the 6th February, 1840, the date of the Treaty of Waitangi, lands in New Zealand were acquired by direct purchase from the Maoris by individual members of the white races. During the years 1837 to 1839, or about the time it became probable that the sovereignty of the islands would be assumed by the United Kingdom, the greater number of these purchases were made, and they extended to most parts of the country. These purchases are technically known as "the old land claims," and their total number (including pre-emptive claims), as estimated by Commissioner F. Dillon Bell in 1862, was 1,376, covering an area of about 10,322,453 acres, out of which large area grants were recommended for 292,475 acres. These figures have been slightly added to since, but not to any very large extent. The large area shown above was reduced on survey to about 474,000 acres, situated principally to the north of Auckland. The difference in area between the amount granted to the purchasers and the total area surveyed became what are termed "surplus lands of the Crown." It was held that the Native title had been fully extinguished through such purchases over the whole area surveyed; but, as by Ordinance No. 2 of 9th June, 1841, the claimants could not be granted more than 2,560 acres each, the balance became vested in the Crown on the assumption of the sovereignty, the Native title having been fully extinguished.

In many cases the titles did not issue to those to whom the land was awarded, as they were compensated by scrip issued by the Government, with the understanding that such scrip was to be exercised in the purchase of Crown lands in the neighbourhood of Auckland, to which place it was desirable—so soon as the capital was founded—to draw a population. The lands thus paid for in scrip became Crown lands, and these, together with the surplus lands, have from time to time been disposed of by the Crown and settled on. The amount of scrip, &c., issued up to 1862 was over £109,000.

On the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on the 6th February, 1840, the pre-emptive right was ceded to the Government, and consequently private purchase ceased. This remained the law until the passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862," when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of Native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases up to the passing of "The Native Land Court Act, 1894."

"The Maori Lands Administration Act, 1900," is a measure intended to restrain Natives from pauperising themselves in the future by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands (about five millions of acres). Its main provisions are—

(1.) Prohibition of further alienation of the freehold of Native lands, either to the Crown or private purchasers, except as to inchoate transactions at the date of the passing of the Act and certain limited areas which were then comprised in separate titles and held by not more than two owners.

(2.) Leasing of Native lands through partly elected and partly nominated Councils possessing all the powers and, where authorised, exercising all or any of the functions of the Native Land Court.

(3.) Advances to Natives to road and otherwise improve their surplus lands for their own use and occupation.

"The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905," amends the above. Whilst placing the power of dealing with their lands in the hands of the Maori owners through special Boards called "Maori Land Boards," it restores to the Crown the right of purchasing Maori lands in certain districts, provided that the price to be paid be not less than that fixed by the Valuer-General as its value.

From time to time since 1840 various sums were appropriated by Government or by Parliament for the acquisition of a Crown estate. Up to the date of passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862," these operations were conducted by officers of the Government specially appointed, who, from a knowledge of the Maoris, their customs and disposition, were successful in securing large areas of land for settlement. It must be conceded that their operations as a whole were successful, and that the number of disputed cases arising out of their labours was exceedingly small. The Waitara purchase is, however, here excluded, for there were reasons of general policy affecting that sale which did not prevail in other cases. This purchase was the ostensible cause of the Native rebellion of 1860 and following years, but the motives which led to it were far deeper than the mere purchase of a few acres—there was a great principle at stake.

The difference effected in the mode of purchase by "The Native Land Act, 1862," was this: Previously, the title of the Maoris who were to receive payment for the land was decided by the Land Purchase officers; but the Act quoted set up a Court, presided over by able Judges, who determined the titles, which were afterwards registered in a special Court. Purchases have since been effected with the registered owners.

It is difficult to obtain figures showing the actual area acquired by the Crown from the Maoris up to 1870, but in round numbers it was 6,000,000 acres in the North Island; whilst the whole of the South Island, with the exception of reserves for the original Native owners, was acquired prior to the passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862." Stewart Island was purchased from the Native owners by deed dated 29th June, 1864.

The Native rebellion of 1860–69 brought Native-land purchases, for the time being, practically to a standstill.

The Immigration and Public Works Acts of 1870 and 1873 appropriated £200,000 and £500,000 respectively for the purchase of lands in the North Island; and these amounts have, up to the 31st of March, 1908, been augmented by further annual appropriations from the public funds and other loan-moneys, covering altogether a total expenditure since 1870 of £2,035,748, with the following results: Area finally acquired in the North Island from Natives, from 1870 to 31st March, 1908, 7,982,327 acres. Area under negotiation in the North Island on 31st March, 1908, 21,080 acres; interests therein finally acquired, 3,249 acres.

The purchase of Native lands was resumed under the provisions of "The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905." The expenditure on this account for the year ended 31st March, 1908, was £142,246 2s. 2d., of which £139,671 13s. 2d. was for the purchase of land, whilst the areas acquired were as follows:—

	Area.
Auckland	121,776 acres.
Hawke's Bay	13,295 "
Taranaki	127,822 "
Wellington	109 "
Total	263,002 "

In addition, the purchase of 55,534 acres in the Auckland District is incomplete.

The following areas were awarded by the Native Land Court in satisfaction of Crown survey liens:—

Land District.	Area.
Auckland	11,736 acres.
Taranaki	5,153 "
Wellington	4,902 "
Total	21,791 "

DIGEST OF THE LAND LAWS.

Administration.

The Crown lands are administered, under the authority of "The Land Act, 1908," by the Hon. the Minister of Lands at Wellington, his executive officer being the Under-Secretary of Lands, who is the permanent head of the Department of Lands and Survey. For convenience New Zealand is divided into ten land districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner of Crown Lands and a Land Board. A Land Board consists of five members, of whom the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district is *ex officio* chairman, three members nominated by the Governor, and one member elected by the Crown tenants of the district. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office, and in some of the larger districts there are one or more local land offices. It is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps to the final receipt of the Crown title.

Land Districts and Principal Land Offices.

The names of the land districts and of the towns where each principal office is situated are, beginning with the most northerly and taking them geographically, as under:—

Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.	Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.
Auckland	Auckland.	Marlborough	Blenheim.
Taranaki	New Plymouth.	Westland	Hokitika.
Hawke's Bay	Napier.	Canterbury	Christchurch.
Wellington	Wellington.	Otago	Dunedin.
Nelson	Nelson.	Southland	Invercargill.

HEAD OFFICE .. Wellington.

Classification of Lands, &c.

Crown lands are divided into three classes:—

(1.) Town and village lands, the upset prices of which are, respectively, not less than £20 and £3 per acre; such lands are sold by auction, or leased for ten or thirty-three years at a rent of 5 per cent. on the value of the land:

(2.) Suburban lands, the upset price of which may not be less than £2 an acre; these lands are also sold by auction, or leased as aforesaid:

(3.) Rural lands, which may be disposed of at not less than £1 per acre for first-class, 10s. an acre for second-class lands, and 2s. 6d. an acre for third-class lands; such lands may be sold or leased by auction, or sold or leased on application.

No rural section may be larger than 640 acres in extent if first-class land, 2,000 acres if second-class land, or 5,000 acres if third-land, whether offered by auction or application.

Applicants.

Every applicant must be at the age of seventeen years and upwards, and apply for Crown land solely for his own use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person, whilst, including the land he applies for, he is not to be the owner, holder, or occupier under any tenure of more than one year's duration, either severally or jointly or in common with any other person or persons, of any land anywhere in New Zealand exceeding in the whole 5,000 acres of land computed as follows:—

(*a.*) Every acre of first-class land is reckoned as 7½ acres;
(*b.*) Every acre of second-class land is reckoned as 2½ acres;
(*c.*) Every acre of third-class land is reckoned as 1 acre.

In cases where a ballot is required those applicants who are landless have preference over those who are not, and the decision of the Board as to which of the applicants are landless is final and conclusive. An applicant is deemed landless if he does not hold under any tenure such area of land, whether Crown land or not, as is in the opinion of the Board sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family. In the case of a husband and wife (except when they are judicially separated), if either of them is not landless, neither of them shall be deemed to be landless.

The Board may also, with the approval of the Minister, on the opening of any land for public selection, set apart not more than one-third of such land as allotments in respect of which preference at any ballot shall be given to applicants who are landless, and who belong to any of the following classes:—

(*a.*) Married men with children:
(*b.*) Widowers with children:
(*c.*) Widows with children:
(*d.*) Married woman with children and judicially separated from their husbands.

And all such applicants shall rank equally with each other.

The Board may, in addition, with the approval of the Minister, on the opening of any land for public selection, set apart certain allotments in respect of which preference at any ballot shall be given to applicants who are landless, and have within the previous two years competed at least twice unsuccessfully at any other land-ballot, whether under "The Land Act, 1908," or under "The Land for Settlements Act, 1908."

The decision of the Board as to the rejection or preference of any applicant shall be final and conclusive.

Before taking a ballot or otherwise disposing of applications for land the Board may, in such manner as it thinks fit, inquire into all matters affecting an applicant's suitability or his right of preference, and may reject any applicant who refuses or fails to answer any inquiries as to such matters to the satisfaction of the Board.

Every person who in future is successful in any land-ballot, and subsequently transfers or subleases his land, shall be disqualified for the period of five years after the date of such disposition from taking part in any other land-ballot.

Mode of acquiring Crown Lands.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows:—

(1.) By auction, after survey, in which case one-fifth of the price is paid down at the time of sale, the balance within thirty days:

(2.) By application, after the lands have been notified as open for selection, in which case the applicant fills up a form (to be obtained at any of the Land Offices) and makes the declaration and undertaking required by the particular system he wishes to select under.

All applications, whether for surveyed or unsurveyed lands, are deemed to be simultaneous if made on the same day, and, if there be more than one applicant for the same land, the right of selection is determined by ballot.

Lands thrown open for application may be either surveyed or unsurveyed, and those not selected the first day remain open.

The Optional System of Selection.

Lands for selection are notified as open for application on and after a stated day, and, *at the option of the applicant*, may be obtained on any of the three following tenures: (*a*) Freehold; (*b*) occupation with the right of purchase; (*c*) renewable lease.

(*a.*) *Freehold.*

If the land is surveyed, one-fifth of the price is to be paid down when the application is granted, and the balance within thirty days; or, if the land is not completely surveyed, the survey fee is deposited when the application is agreed to, and goes towards the purchase of the land; the balance must be paid within thirty days of notice that the survey is completed.

A certificate of occupation will issue to the purchaser on final payment, which will be exchanged for a Crown title so soon as the Board is satisfied that the following improvements have been completed, viz.—on first-class lands, up to £1 per acre; and on second-class lands, 10s. per acre.

(*b.*) *Occupation with Right of Purchase.*

Lands selected on this tenure are held under a license for twenty-five years. At any time subsequent to the first ten years, and before the expiration of the license, after having resided and made the improvements hereinafter described, the licensee can, on payment of the upset price of the land, acquire the freehold. If the land be not purchased, the license may be exchanged for a renewable lease.

The rent is 5 per cent. on the cash price of the land; a half-year's rent has to be paid at the time the application is approved, if surveyed land, which represents the half-year's rent due in advance on the 1st day of January or July following the selection. If the land is unsurveyed, the cost of survey is to be paid, and is credited to the selector as so much rent paid, in advance, counted from the 1st day of January or July following thirty days' notice of the completion of survey.

By "The Land Act, 1908" (section 116), the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Receiver of Land Revenue may, in their discretion, grant to any Crown tenant who is not in arrears with his rent a rebate not exceeding one-tenth of the instalment of rent paid within one month after the day appointed for its payment. This provision reduces the amount of rent payable by a licensee under this tenure to 4½ per cent. per annum, if paid promptly.

Residence and improvement of the land are compulsory, as hereinafter described.

(c.) *Renewable Lease.*

Lands selected on this tenure are leased for sixty-six years, with a perpetual right of renewal for further terms of sixty-six years, subject to the conditions of residence and improvements described below. The rental is 4 per cent. on the cash price of the land, and applications are dealt with in the same way as under the previous tenure (*b*), but there is at no time a right to purchase the freehold.

Two or more persons may make a joint application to hold as tenants in common under either of the two last-named tenures.

The same concession as to rebate of rent for prompt payment applies as in the previous tenure—viz., a rebate up to 10 per cent.

Residence and Improvements.

Under the two last-mentioned tenures, the conditions as to residence and improvements are:—

RESIDENCE—

(1.) Must commence on bush or swamp lands within four years, and in open or partly open land within one year, from the date of selection:

(2.) Must be continuous for six years on bush or swamp land, and for seven years on open or partly open land, on lands occupied with a right of purchase:

(3.) Must be continuous for a term of ten years on renewable-lease lands.

The Board has power to dispense with residence in certain cases, such as where the selector is residing on adjacent lands, or is a youth or unmarried woman living with parents, and in a few other cases.

RESIDENCE implies the erection of a habitable house to be approved of by the Board.

IMPROVEMENTS which must be made are as follows:—

The holdings must be improved to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the land within one year from the date of the license or lease; within two years must be improved to the amount of another 10 per cent.; within six years must be improved to the value of another 10 per cent., making 30 per cent. in all within the six years. In addition to the above, the land must be further improved to the value of £1 for every acre of first-class lands, 10s. for every acre of second-class lands, and 2s. 6d. for every acre of third-class lands.

Improvements may consist of reclamation from swamps, clearing of bush, planting with trees or hedges, cultivation of gardens, fencing, draining, making roads, wells, water-tanks, water-races, sheep-dips, embankments or protective works, or in any way improving the character or fertility of the soil; or the erection of any building, &c.; and *cultivation* includes the clearing of land for cropping, or clearing and ploughing for laying down with artificial grasses, &c.

Transfers and Dealings with Leases.

No lessee or licensee of Crown lands is entitled to transfer his interest therein, or to sublease his land, until he has resided continuously thereon for at least two years, and then only with the consent of the Minister and recommendation of the Land Board. But when by reason of special or unforeseen circumstance such disposition becomes, in the opinion of the Minister and Board, desirable, it may be permitted, although no such residence has taken place. This restriction does not apply to lessees of small grazing-runs or pastoral runs.

A Crown tenant may, however, mortgage his holding without the above consent (in the case of *ordinary* Crown lands), but must obtain consent during the first five years of his tenancy in the case of *settlement* lands.

Every transferee or sublessee must make the same declaration as the original selector of the holding.

Special-settlement Associations.

Under the existing regulations any number of persons, not less than twelve, may select and apply for a block of land of not less than 1,000 acres or more than 11,000 acres in extent, but the number of members must be such that there shall be one for every 200 acres in the block, and no one can hold more than 320 acres, except in swamp lands, where the area may be 500 acres. ice,

The capital value of lands within a special settlement is after survey by special valuation, but may not be less than 1 ith the acre; the rental is not less than 4 per cent. on the ca than one and the tenure is a renewable lease. g-capacity

Residence, occupation, and improvements are generally ry up to as already described, and applications have to be made in prescribed by regulations.

Runs are offered at auction from time to time, and half a year's rent has to be paid down at the time of sale, being the amount due in advance on the 1st day of March or September following the sale, and the purchaser has to make the declaration required by the Act. All leases begin on the 1st day of March, and they entitle the holder to the grazing rights, but not to the soil, timber, or minerals; and the lease terminates over any part of the run which may be leased for some other purpose, purchased, or reserved. The tenant has to prevent the burning of timber or bush, except when it is intended to grass the land; in open country to prevent the growth of gorse, broom, or sweetbriar; and to destroy the rabbits on his run. With the consent of the Land Board, the interest in a run may be transferred or mortgaged, but power of sale under a mortgage must be exercised within two years.

"The Land Act, 1908" (section 237), provides that, with the consent of the Minister, the Land Board may permit the holder of any pasturage lease or license to do any one or more of the following things:—

(*a*.) To cultivate any portion of his run for the purpose of growing winter feed for the stock depastured on the run;

(*b*.) To plough and sow in grass any portion of his run not exceeding 3,000 acres;

(*c*.) To clear by felling and burning bush or scrub any portion of his run, and sow the same in grass;

(*d*.) To surface-sow in grass any portion of his run.

The holder of any such pasturage lease or license may, with the permission of the Land Board, bring such area of his run under crop as is sufficient for the use and maintenance of himself and family and his employees, subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Board as to cultivation thereof by means of a proper rotation of crops.

The powers so conferred on the lessee or licensee are exercisable only on the condition that he shall, on the termination of such lease or license, leave the whole of the area ploughed or cultivated properly laid down in good permanent grasses and clovers to the satisfaction of the Board.

In case it is determined again to lease any run on expiry of the lease, the new lease must be offered by auction twelve months before the end of the term, and if, on leasing, it shall be purchased by some one other than the previous lessee, valuation for improvements, to be made by an appraiser, shall be paid by the incoming tenant, but to a value not greater than three times the annual rent—excepting in the case of a rabbit-proof fence, which is to be valued separately, together with the value of the improvements authorised as above.

In the event of the then lessee or licensee not having become the purchaser, the Board shall, at least three months before the expiry of any such lease or license, proceed to have valued by arbitration all improvements consisting of necessary buildings, plantations, fences (other than rabbit-proof fences), and ditches for draining made on the lands the lease or license of which has been sold at auction as last aforesaid. Such valuation shall be based on the worth of the said improvements to the incoming tenant, or, in the case of a subdivision of the run, to the incoming tenants of the divided portions thereof.

The outgoing tenant may, however, where the run is not again offered for lease or license, remove fences, buildings, &c. Runs may also be divided with the approval of the Board.

Bush and Swamp Crown Lands.

Section 127 of "The Land Act, 1908," provides that any lands brought under its provisions shall be exempt from rents and rates after the payment of the first half-year's rent for periods of four years in the case of "heavy-bush land," three years in case of "light-bush land" or "swamp land," and two years in the case of "scrub land."

Section 194 of "The Land Act, 1908," provides that, in order to facilitate the settlement of land which in the opinion of the Board is not likely to be immediately productive or profitable, any such land may, with the consent of the Minister, be opened for selection by way of renewable lease, which shall contain a provision that no rent shall be payable thereunder during such period as the Board, with the consent of the Minister, shall determine, not exceeding ten years after the commencement of the first term of sixty-six years.

Wood-pulp Industry.

In order to aid in the establishment of the wood-pulp industry for paper-making, the Governor was authorised to set apart land not suitable for close settlement or for leasing under the small-grazing-run system, of a total area not exceeding 50,000 acres, and this land may be disposed of by way of lease, in such areas and on such terms and conditions as have been fixed by special regulations; but no person shall be granted a lease over a greater area than 30,000 acres of such land, and no lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years or shall include any right of renewal. The full area of 50,000 acres was set apart by notice in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of the 13th February, 1908.

The right to utilise the water-power of any stream on the land so disposed of, and the right to cut, fell, remove, or in any way utilise any timber growing thereon, are provided for in the regulations.

Any land so set apart, if situated within the boundaries of a mining district under "The Mining Act, 1908," shall remain subject to the provisions of that Act.

Flax Leases.

The Land Board may, with the approval of the Minister, lease by auction, for growing, cutting, or removing flax, any area not exceeding 2,000 acres, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, at such upset yearly rental as may be determined by the Board.

On the expiration of this lease a renewal may be granted to the former lessee, without auction, for a further term not exceeding fourteen years, at a rental to be determined by the Board not sooner than twelve months nor later than six months before the expiration of the first term.

These provisions apply both to land under "The Land Act, 1908," and to land under "The Land for Settlements Act, 1908."

Regulations giving full particulars of these leases were published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of the 27th February, 1908.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The business of the office is the advancing of money in New Zealand on first mortgage of lands and improvements held under the following classes of tenure, free from all encumbrances, liens, and interests other than leasehold interests, that is to say:—

(1.) Freehold land held in fee-simple under "The Land Transfer Act, 1885," or freehold land held in fee-simple the title to which is registered under "The Deeds Registration Act, 1868."

(2.) Crown land held on perpetual lease under "The Land Act, 1885."

(3.) Crown land held under Parts III and IV of "The Land Act, 1892."

(4.) Crown land held on lease as a small grazing-run under "The Land Act, 1885," or under "The Land Act, 1892."

(5.) Crown land held on agricultural lease or on license for residence sites under "The Mining Act, 1891."

(6.) Crown land held on lease (not being for mining purposes) under "The Westland and Nelson Coalfields Administration Act, 1877."

(7.) Native land held on lease under "The West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1881," or under the Act of 1892.

(8.) Land held on lease under "The Westland and Nelson Native Reserves Act, 1887."

(9.) Land held under "The Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1881."

(10.) Educational and other reserves which are subject to the provisions of "The Land Act 1877 Amendment Act, 1882," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 50 thereof, or "The Land Act, 1885," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 237 thereof, or "The Land Act, 1892," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 243 thereof, and are held on perpetual lease or lease in perpetuity, or on deferred-payment or small-grazing-run systems.

(11.) Crown land held by license on the deferred-payment system under Part III of "The Land Act, 1885."

(12.) Land held under lease from a leasing authority, as defined by "The Public Bodies' Powers Act, 1887," and providing for the payment by the incoming tenant of valuation for improvements made upon the land, whether by the lessee named in such lease or any former lessee, as tenant.

(13.) Land held under lease from a Maori Land Board under "The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905." Provided the Board or other person in whom the land is vested joins in the mortgage for the purpose of securing the due payment of the instalments.

(14.) Crown land held on renewable lease under Parts I and II of "The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1907."

(15.) Crown lands held on lease for agricultural purposes under "The Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894."

(16.) Crown lands held on license for residence sites under "The Mining Act, 1905."

With regard to leasehold lands, a lease is not eligible if it provides for absolute forfeiture (without compensation) for breach of conditions, or if on the determination of the lease compensation is to be allowed for certain improvements only, and not for all improvements.

Loans can be granted only on the instalment system (fully described hereafter);

(*a*.) On all freeholds up to three-fifths of the value of the security: Provided that in the case of first-class agricultural freeholds loans may be made up to two-thirds of the value.

(*b*.) On leaseholds up to three-fifths of the value of the lessee's interest in the lease.'

The granting of advances and the determining of what shall be considered first-class agricultural land rests solely with the General Board of the office.

Where an advance is required for the purpose of erecting a building, the amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum when the building or other improvements are completed, or, if the applicant desires it, be advanced in progress payments from time to time as the building or other improvements proceed. An inspection and report shall be made by an officer of the Valuation Department prior to payment of any progress payment on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee of 10s. 6d. shall be paid by the applicant.

No loan of less than £25 or more than £3,000 can be granted. If the applicant has already obtained any advance under this Act, and is desirous of obtaining a further advance, either on the same security or on a separate security, the amount of the application, added to the amount of the advances already obtained, must not exceed £3,000.

The security which the applicant offers for the loan must consist of one or more holdings of the several classes of tenure above mentioned, and must, of course, be of the necessary value; and if the security is leasehold all the covenants and conditions of the lease, including the payment of rent, must have been regularly complied with.

In the case of an application for an advance on the security of an interest in land held under a lease or license issued from the Lands Department (and belonging to one or more of the classes of tenure numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14), a notice of the application must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district in which the land is situated. The requisite form, and an envelope for forwarding it, may be obtained from any Postmaster in the Dominion.

All applications must be accompanied by a valuation fee according to the following scale:—

Scale of Advances to Settlers Valuation Fees.

	£	s.	d.
On an application for a loan not exceeding £100	0	10	6
Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £250 ...	1	1	0
Exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ...	1	11	6
Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £3,000 ...	2	2	0

Mortgages are repayable by seventy-three half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined. They may also be repaid in whole or in part at any time. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date, and no arrears in respect of instalments or other payments under the mortgage remain outstanding. The instalment due dates shall be 14th February and 14th August in each year.

Every half-yearly instalment, except the first and last, is at the rate of £3 (less the rebate of interest in case of prompt payment) for every £100 of the loan. The following table shows, taking a loan of £100 as an instance, how much of each instalment is applied to repaying the principal, and how much is in payment of interest. It shows also the amount of rebate in respect of each instalment, and the balance of principal remaining due after payment of the respective instalments until the loan is entirely repaid in thirty-six years and a half:—

TABLE OF PRESCRIBED HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF THE LOAN.

Half-year.	Prescribed Half-yearly Instalment.			Apportioned thus:						½ per Cent. Rebate of Interest.			Balance of Principal owing.		
				On Account of Interest at 5 per Cent.			On Account of Principal.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st	3	0	0	2	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	99	10	0
2nd	3	0	0	2	9	9	0	10	3	0	5	0	98	19	9
3rd	3	0	0	2	9	6	0	10	6	0	4	11	98	9	3
4th	3	0	0	2	9	3	0	10	9	0	4	11	97	18	6
5th	3	0	0	2	9	0	0	11	0	0	4	11	97	7	6
6th	3	0	0	2	8	8	0	11	4	0	4	10	96	16	2
7th	3	0	0	2	8	5	0	11	7	0	4	10	96	4	7
8th	3	0	0	2	8	1	0	11	11	0	4	10	95	12	8
9th	3	0	0	2	7	10	0	12	2	0	4	9	95	0	6
10th	3	0	0	2	7	6	0	12	6	0	4	9	94	8	0
11th	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	12	10	0	4	9	93	15	2
12th	3	0	0	2	6	11	0	13	1	0	4	8	93	2	1
13th	3	0	0	2	6	7	0	13	5	0	4	8	92	8	8
14th	3	0	0	2	6	3	0	13	9	0	4	7	91	14	11
15th	3	0	0	2	5	10	0	14	2	0	4	7	91	0	9
16th	3	0	0	2	5	6	0	14	6	0	4	7	90	6	3
17th	3	0	0	2	5	2	0	14	10	0	4	6	89	11	5
18th	3	0	0	2	4	9	0	15	3	0	4	6	88	16	2
19th	3	0	0	2	4	5	0	15	7	0	4	5	88	0	7
20th	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	16	0	0	4	5	87	4	7
21st	3	0	0	2	3	7	0	16	5	0	4	4	86	8	2
22nd	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	16	10	0	4	4	85	11	4
23rd	3	0	0	2	2	9	0	17	3	0	4	3	84	14	1
24th	3	0	0	2	2	4	0	17	8	0	4	3	83	16	5
25th	3	0	0	2	1	11	0	18	1	0	4	2	82	18	4
26th	3	0	0	2	1	6	0	18	6	0	4	2	81	19	10
27th	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	19	0	0	4	1	81	0	10
28th	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	19	6	0	4	1	80	1	4
29th	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	79	1	4
30th	3	0	0	1	19	6	1	0	6	0	3	11	78	0	10
31st	3	0	0	1	19	0	1	1	0	0	3	11	76	19	10
32nd	3	0	0	1	18	6	1	1	6	0	3	10	75	18	4
33rd	3	0	0	1	18	0	1	2	0	0	3	10	74	16	4
34th	3	0	0	1	17	5	1	2	7	0	3	9	73	13	9
35th	3	0	0	1	16	10	1	3	2	0	3	8	72	10	7
36th	3	0	0	1	16	3	1	3	9	0	3	7	71	6	10
37th	3	0	0	1	15	8	1	4	4	0	3	7	70	2	6
38th	3	0	0	1	15	1	1	4	11	0	3	6	68	17	7
39th	3	0	0	1	14	5	1	5	7	0	3	5	67	12	0
40th	3	0	0	1	13	10	1	6	2	0	3	5	66	5	10
41st	3	0	0	1	13	2	1	6	10	0	3	4	64	19	0
42nd	3	0	0	1	12	6	1	7	6	0	3	3	63	11	6
43rd	3	0	0	1	11	9	1	8	3	0	3	2	62	3	3
44th	3	0	0	1	11	1	1	8	11	0	3	1	60	14	4
45th	3	0	0	1	10	4	1	9	8	0	3	0	59	4	8
46th	3	0	0	1	9	7	1	10	5	0	2	11	57	14	3
47th	3	0	0	1	8	10	1	11	2	0	2	11	56	3	1
48th	3	0	0	1	8	1	1	11	11	0	2	10	54	11	2
49th	3	0	0	1	7	3	1	12	9	0	2	9	52	18	5

TABLE OF PRESCRIBED HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF THE LOAN—*continued.*

Half-year.	Prescribed Half-yearly Instalment.	Apportioned thus:		½ per Cent. Rebate of Interest.	Balance of Principal owing.
		On Account of Interest at 5 per Cent.	On Account of Principal.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
50th	3 0 0	1 6 6	1 13 6	0 2 8	51 4 11
51st	3 0 0	1 5 8	1 14 4	0 2 7	49 10 7
52nd	3 0 0	1 4 9	1 15 3	0 2 6	47 15 4
53rd	3 0 0	1 3 11	1 16 1	0 2 5	45 19 3
54th	3 0 0	1 3 0	1 17 0	0 2 4	44 2 3
55th	3 0 0	1 2 1	1 17 11	0 2 2	42 4 4
56th	3 0 0	1 1 1	1 18 11	0 2 1	40 5 5
57th	3 0 0	1 0 2	1 19 10	0 2 0	38 5 7
58th	3 0 0	0 19 2	2 0 10	0 1 11	36 4 9
59th	3 0 0	0 18 1	2 1 11	0 1 10	34 2 10
60th	3 0 0	0 17 1	2 2 11	0 1 8	31 19 11
61st	3 0 0	0 16 0	2 4 0	0 1 7	29 15 11
62nd	3 0 0	0 14 11	2 5 1	0 1 6	27 10 10
63rd	3 0 0	0 13 9	2 6 3	0 1 4	25 4 7
64th	3 0 0	0 12 7	2 7 5	0 1 3	22 17 2
65th	3 0 0	0 11 5	2 8 7	0 1 2	20 8 7
66th	3 0 0	0 10 3	2 9 9	0 1 0	17 18 10
67th	3 0 0	0 9 0	2 11 0	0 0 11	15 7 10
68th	3 0 0	0 7 8	2 12 4	0 0 9	12 15 6
69th	3 0 0	0 6 5	2 13 7	0 0 8	10 1 11
70th	3 0 0	0 5 1	2 14 11	0 0 6	7 7 0
71st	3 0 0	0 3 8	2 16 4	0 0 4	4 10 8
72nd	3 0 0	0 2 4	2 17 8	0 0 3	1 13 0
73rd	1 13 10	0 0 10	1 13 0	0 0 1	..

The mortgagor may pay to the Superintendent at any time the whole balance of principal owing, with interest to date of payment, and obtain a discharge of the mortgage on payment of the fee prescribed for such discharge.

The mortgagor may also from time to time pay to the Superintendent, in addition to the half-yearly payments, sums of £5 or a multiple of £5.

Readjustment of Loans.

At any time, after at least one-tenth of the loan has been repaid, by means of the half-yearly instalments or of moneys repaid in advance, or both, the mortgagor (provided he is not in arrear with any instalment or other payment due under the mortgage) may, with the consent of the Superintendent, readjust the loan by treating the balance of principal then unpaid as a fresh loan duly granted on that date for a fresh term. But no readjustment is allowed unless the balance of unpaid principal amounts to at least £100. Under this arrangement the mortgagor will be relieved of paying interest on the original amount of the loan, and will pay only on the balance of principal not repaid.

Mortgages under "The Land Transfer Act, 1885," and to secure further advances on land free from encumbrances, will be prepared and completed for a nominal fee of 5s., including disbursements.

Valuation reports on the securities offered are made on behalf of the Department by expert land-valuers permanently employed by the Government Valuation of Land Department; and these reports, together with the corresponding valuations appearing in the district valuation rolls, prepared in accordance with the provisions of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," and reports from the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the case of Crown leaseholds, are considered by the General Board. Board meetings are held weekly, or as occasion requires, and the Superintendent is bound by the resolutions of the Board. A resolution is taken with regard to every application placed before the General Board, so that on the Board rests the responsibility of granting loans or of refusing to grant them.

Some applicants offer securities which are obviously not eligible; and in that event the valuation fees paid are returned, the securities are not reported on, and the applications do not go before the Board

By arrangements made with the Post Office, mortgagors are enabled to pay their instalments and interest to the credit of the Superintendent at any money-order office, and free of all costs for remitting the money to Wellington. This is an arrangement at once convenient and economical for the large number of persons scattered all over New Zealand who have financial dealings with the Advances to Settlers Office. Loans may also be repaid in part or in full through the Post Office, and advances also are made through the Post Office.

Arrangements have been made whereby the whole cost of mortgagee's accident indemnity insurance in respect of its mortgages will be borne by the Advances to Settlers Office. Formerly the premiums were charged to and paid by mortgagors.

The officials of the Government Advances to Settlers Office are bound by declaration to observe secrecy respecting applications for advances, and are forbidden to give any information respecting the business of the Department except to officers appointed to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides penalties for persons employed in the business of the Advances to Settlers Office taking any fee or reward from an applicant for a loan under the Act; for persons acting as valuers of land in which they have a pecuniary interest; and for persons who may attempt to bribe any one employed under the Act.

The balance-sheet and statement of operations will be found in Part II, on page 558.

ADVANCES TO WORKERS.

THE Government Advances to Workers Act was introduced and passed in the session of 1906. It is a measure calculated to confer a great benefit upon a large number of deserving workers throughout the Dominion, to encourage thrift, and to bring within the reach of all the opportunity of becoming their own landlords by acquiring homes for themselves on very easy terms, and at the same time will prove an important factor in the solution of the difficult rent problem.

The business of the office is the advancing of money to workers desirous of providing themselves with homes on first mortgages on property held under any of the classes of tenure upon which advances to settlers are made (specified in the preceding article), free from all encumbrances, liens, and interests, other than leasehold interests.

(1.) A worker is defined as a person of either sex engaged (whether as an employee or on his own account) in manual or clerical work, who at the time of making application for a loan is not in receipt of an income of more than £200 per annum, and is not the owner of any land other than the section on which it is proposed to build.

(2.) A loan may be granted upon land to pay for a dwelling already erected and for the discharging of an existing encumbrance; or upon vacant land only for the purpose of erecting a dwelling. Not more than £350 shall be granted to any one borrower; and an advance shall not be made exceeding three-fourths of the total value of the security in the case of freehold land, or three-fourths of the lessee's interest in the case of leasehold land. In no case shall an advance be granted which shall exceed the value of the dwellinghouse (existing or proposed to be erected), or to any applicants who do not take up their permanent residence on the security. A valuation fee of 7s. 6d. must accompany each application.

(3.) The amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum when the building is completed, or, if the applicant desires it, may be advanced in progress payments as the erection of the building proceeds. An inspection and report shall be made by an officer of the Valuation Department prior to any progress payment on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee of 7s. 6d. shall be paid by the applicant.

(4.) Loans shall be granted only on the instalment system, and shall be repaid or readjusted as in the case of a loan under "The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1906." Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent., provided payment is made not later than 14 days after due date, and no arrears or other payment under the mortgage remain outstanding.

(5.) Mortgages are prepared and completed free of charge to borrowers.

Repayment of loans is provided for by seventy-three half-yearly instalments of principal and interest, being equal to only 2s. 1d. per £100 per week. In addition to this the repayments may be made in sums of £5 and upward, or the whole of the balance of principal may be repaid at any time without notice, interest being calculated up to the date of repayment only.

A worker who has saved, say, £50 can obtain a loan of £150 to acquire a property or build a house valued at £200 by the Government Valuer, so that if 9s. 6d. per week is paid into the Post-Office Savings-Bank £100 may be provided in a year, and this may be added to year by year until the limited amount of the advance, £350, is reached.

The terms are made very easy, the repayments of principal and interest being equal to only 2s. 1d. per week for each hundred pounds; consequently, for

s. 3d. per week a substantial cottage-home valued at £400, with a mortgage of 300, may be provided, and this includes the gradual repayment of the loan, hich may be further accelerated by additional small payments at any time as pportunity arises in order to clear off the mortgage as soon as possible, which it s desired to encourage.

No commission or charge or procuration fee for the promotion of an dvance—that is, for the successful result of the application for the loan—may be aid or levied.

Any person desiring an advance should make a written application on the orm provided for the purpose, a copy of which can be obtained from any Postmaster in the Dominion. The Postmaster will also supply an envelope in which he application may be forwarded free of postage, and will afford to the applicant ny explanation which may be required respecting the filling-in of the form. pplication for a loan may also be made to representatives of the Valuation of and Department who, together with Postmasters, alone act as agents for the ffice. The Department has no other authorised agents. No professional assistnce is necessary, and no charge is authorised for the filling-in of the application orm.

The balance-sheet and statement of operations will be found on age 559 of Part II.

THE LAND AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

GENERAL.

N New Zealand there is a combined land and income tax in force. he income-tax is generally assessable on all income, with the exceptions f the rents or profits derived from the direct use or cultivation of land, nd interest from mortgages of land. The reason for these important xceptions is that the income-tax is levied in conjunction with a land-ax and a graduated land-tax on the unimproved value of land, and a ax on the capital value of mortgages. This exemption from income-ax of income derived from land is therefore necessary in order to avoid uplicate taxation, on the principle that where the capital is taxed as in land and mortgages) the income earned by such capital is exempt.

The land-tax, which is a capital tax, therefore takes the place of ncome-tax on all income derived from land, so that there is not a eneral income-tax on all incomes in New Zealand, the object in iew being to break down land-monopoly or the aggregation of large states, and to compel owners of land to put it to the best use. ncome-tax on the income derived from land would not have his effect, but the land-tax and graduated land-tax undoubtedly ffectuate this: the land-tax, instead of income-tax, prevents land eing held unproductive, and the graduated tax prevents the ggregation of large estates.

There is also a graduated income-tax which is on the principle of axation according to the ability to pay, this being the object in view hroughout.

Process of Assessment.

All persons, firms, and companies deriving income in or from the Dominion are required to furnish full and complete returns. The forms on which returns are required to be made are posted direct to taxpayers, and they may also be obtained at any money-order post-office.

Returns of income have to be made annually, and must be posted to reach the Commissioner's office in Wellington not later than the 1st June; they should contain particulars of all income liable to taxation actually earned during the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding.

Returns of land and mortgages are made annually, and must be posted to reach the Commissioner's office in Wellington not later than the 1st May. The returns should contain particulars of all land and mortgages as owned at noon on the 31st March immediately preceding. The Commissioner must also be notified from time to time of sales or purchases of land and alterations in mortgages.

All returns (both of land and mortgages and of income) are critically examined by a permanent and experienced staff of Government officials; all inaccuracies and obscure items are the subject of correspondence during examination.

Income-tax assessments are made and the accounts posted about the 1st January; they are made payable about the 31st January, and a period of fourteen days' grace is allowed in which to make payment, after which 10 per cent. is added to the amount of the tax by law.

Land-tax assessments are made and the accounts posted about the 1st November; they are made payable about the 30th November, and, as in the case of income-tax, fourteen days are allowed in which to make payment, after which 10 per cent. is added to the amount of the tax by law.

INCOME-TAX.

The following incomes are exempted: The income of—

- The Crown;
- The salary and emoluments of the Governor;
- Local authorities;
- Friendly societies in respect of business carried on within their circle of membership only;
- Building societies;
- Public charitable and public educational institutions;
- Savings-banks;
- Commissioners of General Government and local body sinking funds;
- Religious societies, so far as the funds are devoted to the support of aged or infirm ministers or their families only;

Imperial pensioners, so far only as the amount of the pension is drawn from the Crown and charged with income-tax in Great Britain or some British possession;

Any co-operative dairy factory company, so far as income is derived from dairy-produce supplied by its own shareholders;

Public societies not carrying on business for pecuniary gain;

The owner of land in respect of the rent thereof, or the profits derived from the direct use or cultivation thereof;

A mortgagee of land.

The returns are exhaustively revised and checked in the Land and Income Tax Office, Wellington, all doubtful points are queried, erroneous deductions disallowed, and additions made where necessary. In addition to these steps, there are inspecting officers appointed to verify returns at the taxpayer's place of business. The Act provides special powers for examining all the books, &c., of a taxpayer. The Commissioner can at any time call for the production to the inspecting officers of all books, balance-sheets, stock-sheets, and any papers or other evidence of the taxpayer's income; penalties are provided in the event of refusal to comply with the Commissioner's request. This process of examination has resulted in a very large amount of revenue being collected which otherwise would have escaped, and it is beyond question that a great measure of the success attending the income-tax administration in New Zealand is due to this careful and systematic inspection. It not only results in the large collections of shortages, but the liability to inspection and investigation deters dishonest taxpayers from making incorrect returns, while it at the same time helps honest taxpayers requiring assistance and information to comply with the law. The form of the return for traders and manufacturers is that of a simple trading account and profit and loss account, easily understood by persons in business. A great improvement in the records and book-keeping of the majority of taxpayers has been noticed since the inception of the income-tax, and it is believed that the tax itself (including its method of administration) has been the principal cause.

All persons, firms, companies, local authorities, Government Departments, and others having employees, furnish annual returns of the salaries, bonuses, &c., paid to their employees as remuneration for their services. These are checked by comparison with the individual returns of employees.

All persons, firms, or companies paying interest on deposits, loans, &c., have to furnish annual returns of such payments, and altogether there is a complete system of check on returns furnished to the Department.

Penalties are provided for failure to make returns or for making incorrect or fraudulent returns.

Ordinary trading and manufacturing companies are assessed on the whole of the income derived, save that from exempted sources referred to. In addition to the full return required they have also to furnish a true copy of their last balance-sheet issued to shareholders.

Banking companies are assessed on an arbitrary amount, arrived at by taking 10s. per cent. on the average assets and liabilities as shown by the quarterly statements published in the Government *Gazette*. This exception was made owing to the difficulty in arriving at an accurate assessment of the actual income.

Loan, building, and investment companies are charged on the whole of their income, inclusive of the interest on money lent on mortgage, but in their case the mortgagees are not charged the mortgage-tax.

Fire, accident, and guarantee insurance companies are assessed on the business done in New Zealand only, and reinsurances with companies or underwriters outside New Zealand are not allowed as deductions from income.

Life-insurance companies are assessed only on the income from investments (other than investments in land or mortgages of land).

Mining companies are assessed on one-half of the dividends paid annually to shareholders. (The other half is exempted, as it is deemed to be the return of the shareholders' capital.)

Income from shipping, whether in the case of companies or persons, for assessment is deemed to be that derived from business originating in the Dominion, whether carried on outside New Zealand or not, but does not include income from business originating outside New Zealand.

Persons, land syndicates, or companies dealing in land are assessable on the gains or profits from such dealing, but not on the income from the land, such as rents, or interest, or the produce. The same principle applies to dealing in shares.

Where a company has borrowed money on debentures secured on land, the debentures are deemed to be a mortgage up to the capital value of the land, and are assessed as a mortgage. If the amount of the debentures exceed the capital value of the lands, they are assessed on this excess for income-tax.

The only income which is assessed at the source is that derived from public companies, either as dividends or interest on debentures. In all other cases, income, including salaries, is assessed direct to the taxpayer, who has to make a return of income from all assessable sources (such returns do not, of course, include income from dividends of public companies or interest from mortgages and debentures).

What is deductible from Income.

Briefly put, the only deductions permissible are the losses, outgoings, and expenses actually incurred in the production of the income, and only those which have been actually ascertained. No estimates or averages, or provisions or reserves against losses are allowed. The rules as to these are to be found in (more particularly) section 87 of "The Land and Income Assessment Act, 1908."

It may be pointed out in this connection that in taxpayers' balance-sheets many sums are written off to Profit and Loss which are not allowed in a return of income, and at the initiation of the system considerable difficulty was experienced by the Department in disabusing taxpayers of the idea that the return should agree with the Profit and Loss Account. After these years, however, the Department has succeeded in thoroughly establishing the principle, and taxpayers now recognise that the return must be prepared in accordance with the Assessment Act, and not with what they have deemed to be the year's profit for their own purposes. This has the effect of enabling uniform assessments to be made; otherwise there would be numerous inconsistencies.

Amongst the questions to which special attention has been given is that of the depreciation of plant and machinery, and the amount to be allowed as a deduction under this heading. The Act provides for an allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery over and above the expenditure on repairs and renewals. The allowance is by law fixed at what may be considered just by the Commissioner.

Obsolete machinery is also allowed for when the machinery has been actually discarded, and the loss definitely ascertained; the amount allowed is the actual loss on the machinery discarded, less any depreciation already allowed, and not the value of new machinery replacing the old. Machinery superseded by something better but kept in reserve in case of breakdown is not allowed for.

An allowance is made to taxpayers who occupy their own freehold or leasehold premises by way of rent or sinking fund. Such taxpayers are entitled to deduct a sum at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital value of their interest in the land or improvements thereon. Mortgage-interest at the same time is not deductible. The deduction of 5 per cent. on the capital value of the taxpayer's interest in his business premises precludes any further deduction.

All assessments are made in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, Wellington. When assessments are completed the Commissioner serves each taxpayer with a notice of the amount on which he is assessed, and also at the same time with a notice of the amount payable thereon. The taxpayer then has the right to object to the assessment within a time specified, but the payment of the tax is not held over pending settlement of the objection. These objections are in the first instance dealt with by a permanent Stipendiary Magistrate, with an appeal to the higher Courts on points of law.

Under the Act of 1907 an important alteration was made in the taxation of timber, minerals, and flax. The whole of the income derived from these sources is now assessable for income-tax, the owner in such property being exempt from the payment of land-tax, either ordinary or graduated, except on the surface-value of the land. It has been found difficult to arrive at a fair valuation of such property, especially minerals which are underground; but no difficulty is experienced in arriving at the actual annual income derived, and the new system will be found fairer alike to the taxpayer and to the Crown.

Special Exemption for Income-tax.

Each taxpayer, whether alone or in partnership, is allowed exemption up to £300. That is to say, if there are two partners in the business £600 is exempted, but if either or both taxpayers derive income apart from the partnership then no further exemption is allowed in their individual assessment. Life-insurance premiums on the taxpayer's own life are also allowed up to £50.

The statutory exemption of £300 is not allowed to absentees, whether firms or individuals, nor in any case to companies.

Principle of Graduation for Income-tax.

All incomes are exempt up to £300, with the exceptions previously mentioned. This amount is taken off the income of all taxpayers, so that a person with a net income of £300 would pay nothing, while one with an income of £350 would pay tax on £50 only, and so on. As explained, incomes of persons over £1,000, after allowing £300 exemption, pay a double rate, so the system of graduation may be described as—the total exemption of small incomes up to £300, a tax of 6d. in the pound on moderate incomes between £300 and £1,300, and on larger incomes over £1,300 at 6d. in the pound on the first £1,000 and 1s. in the pound on the excess.

THE LAND-TAX.

The land-tax is assessed on the unimproved value—*i.e.*, the capital value (or gross saleable value) less the value of all improvements—so that there is an entire exemption of improvements on land from taxation both from income-tax and land-tax. Since this was initiated it is estimated that over £50,000,000 has been expended on improvements, which consists entirely of labour and materials. The effect of this on trade and labour in conducing to the prosperity of the Dominion can scarcely be appreciated.

Mortgages are deductible by the mortgagor, and the mortgagee is charged with the amount so deducted, so that for ordinary land-tax the mortgagor and mortgagee are treated as joint owners of the land.

An owner of land the unimproved value of which, together with mortgages owing to him, does not exceed £1,500 (after deducting mortgages owing by him) is allowed an exemption of £500, but where such value exceeds £1,500 the exemption diminishes by £1 for every £2 that such value increases, so that no exemption is allowable when £2,500 is reached.

Owing to the deductions and exemptions allowable the number of land-tax payers is only 28,991, as compared with the number of landowners estimated at 150,000 freeholders and 24,179 Crown tenants.

The valuations for land-tax are made by the Government Valuation of Land Department, which employs a permanent staff of expert valuers, and supplies the assessment rolls used by the Land and Income Tax Department.

The Act contains a provision that in cases where the income from any land or mortgages, plus income from all other sources, is less than £200 per annum, and the owner is incapacitated by age or infirmity from supplementing such income, a further exemption may be allowed by the Commissioner upon his being satisfied that the payment of the tax would entail hardship on such owner. This discretionary power has been exercised in a considerable number of instances, especially in the case of widows and orphans with small means, and much hardship prevented.

All mortgages are assessed at their full nominal value, except where it is satisfactorily shown that owing to depreciation of the security or other cause such value has been diminished. In the case of mixed mortgages—that is, mortgages which are secured on both real and personal property—the amount of the mortgage chargeable with land-tax is taken to be the assessed value of the land included in the security, the interest derived from the balance of mortgage being liable to income-tax.

Native lands which are occupied by Europeans are subject to the ordinary tax, it being considered that, as such lands have benefited equally with the lands of Europeans by the expenditure of public money, they should bear some proportion of the taxation. But, recognising that in some instances, where the interests of the Native owners are small, the collection of the tax might possibly entail some hardship, the Legislature decided that only half the usual rate should be collected on such lands. Graduated tax is not chargeable on Native land.

General Exemptions from Land-tax.

All land* owned
- By the Crown ;
- By local authorities ;
- By friendly societies ;
- By building societies ;
- By public, charitable, or public educational institutions not carried on for pecuniary profit ;
- By savings-banks ;
- By Commissioners of Public Sinking Funds ;
- By religious societies so far as the proceeds are devoted to the support of aged or infirm clergy or their widows or children.

All Native land not leased to nor occupied by any person other than the Native owners.

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* The term "land" under the Act includes mortgages of land.

The value of timber, minerals, and flax (the owners are now charged for income-tax on these).

The sites of :—

- A place of worship for any religious society, or a place of residence for any of the clergy or ministers of such society;
- A charitable or educational institution (other than a public charitable or educational institution hereinbefore exempt) not carried on exclusively for pecuniary profit: provided that this exemption shall not extend to more than 15 acres in the case of any one such institution;
- A public library, athenæum, mechanics' institute, public museum, school of mines, or masonic lodge;
- A showground or place of meeting of any agricultural society;
- A public cemetery or public burial-ground;
- A public garden, public domain, public recreation-ground, or other public reserve;
- A public road or public street;
- A public railway, to the extent of the land actually used for permanent-way, and for yards, sheds, and buildings for the purposes of traffic only, but not further nor otherwise.

The mortgages* of banking companies, and loan building and investment companies whose head offices are in New Zealand. In both these cases the interest from mortgages is included in the income assessed for income-tax.

GRADUATED LAND-TAX.

Rates of Graduated Land-tax.

Where the Total Unimproved Value of all the Land of any Tax-payer is not less than	And is less than	The Rate of Graduated Land-tax on such Total Unimproved Value is
£	£	
5,000	7,000	One-sixteenth of a penny in the pound sterling.
7,000	9,000	Two-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
9,000	11,000	Three-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
11,000	13,000	Four-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
13,000	15,000	Five-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
15,000	17,500	Six-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
17,500	20,000	Seven-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
20,000	22,500	Eight-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
22,500	25,000	Nine-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
25,000	27,500	Ten-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
27,500	30,000	Eleven-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
30,000	35,000	Twelve-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.
35,000	40,000	Thirteen-sixteenths of a penny in the pound sterling.

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* "Mortgages" include any unpaid purchase-money of land sold under an agreement of sale.

At the value of £40,000 the rate is 8s. per cent., and for every additional £1,000 of unimproved value the rate is increased by one-fifth of a shilling, the increased rate in each graduation being chargeable on the total unimproved value of land owned. The rate reaches its maximum at £200,000, all estates of that value and over paying at the rate of £2 per cent. on the total unimproved value.

For and after the year ending the 31st March, 1910, the new progressive graduated scale over £40,000 is to be increased by 25 per cent. in the case of all land other than "business premises," which is defined as being "any piece of land included within the area of a building used for business purposes, together with such additional land as immediately adjoins the said building, and is used and occupied in connection therewith, and does not exceed in extent the area of the building itself." A building is deemed to be used for business purposes "if it is exclusively or principally used, whether by the owner or by any occupier or occupiers, for the purposes of any business, trade, or industry."

The graduated land-tax is increased by 50 per cent. in the case of absentees, and it is made clear that the absentee tax does not apply to companies, but does apply to shareholders in companies. A person is deemed to be an absentee "unless he has been personally present in New Zealand for at least one-half of the period of four years immediately preceding the year in and for which he is assessed for graduated land-tax: Provided that no person who has acquired all his land in New Zealand within the said period of four years shall be deemed to be an absentee if he has been personally present in New Zealand for at least one-half of the period which has elapsed between the time when he first acquired any of that land and the commencement of the year in and for which he is assessed for graduated land-tax."

If an absentee taxpayer is liable to be assessed for graduated land-tax jointly with another taxpayer who is not an absentee, they shall be assessed and liable jointly as if neither was an absentee, and the absentee taxpayer shall also be separately assessed and liable for absentee land-tax on his share of the property.

There are a number of clauses for preventing the evasion of the graduated land-tax, which may be shortly summarised as follows:—

1. Life tenants are liable as if owners of fee-simple.

2. Lessees are liable as if owners (except lessees of Crown, Native, or exempt land, and where lease has been in existence for more than five years prior to the passing of the Act).

3. Shareholders are liable as if owners of the company's land in proportion to their interest in the paid-up capital.

4. Two companies having practically the same shareholders are deemed one.

5. Joint owners are assessable jointly as if the whole land was owned by a single person, and, in addition, the joint owners are liable for their interests in the joint estate taken in conjunction with any

lands owned by them in severalty. The individual assessment is, however, entitled to a credit of the amount of tax paid in the joint assessments, so that graduated tax is not paid twice on the same land.

6. Persons owning land in severalty but occupying it jointly are liable for graduated tax at the same rate as would be payable if they owned the lands jointly, in the proportions which the unimproved values of the lands so severally owned bear to one another; and if the said lands are occupied, worked, or managed by any one of such persons on behalf of all of them or on a joint account, or if they are worked or managed by any other person as trustee or otherwise on behalf of the owners, then joint occupancy shall have been established.

7. Buyer in possession is liable, although conveyance has not been executed.

8. Seller remains liable until 15 per cent. of the purchase-money is paid or the Commissioner of Taxes is satisfied that the subdivision actually creates closer settlement, except in case of agreement of sale made five years before the passing of the Act, or made by a seller not the owner of more than £40,000 land unimproved value.

9. No disposition is to be effective so long as possession is retained.

10. Equitable owners are liable as if legal owners.

11. A trustee is liable as if beneficially entitled, excepting that when he is the owner of different lands in trust for different beneficial owners the graduated tax shall be separately calculated and assessed in respect of each trust, unless by reason of joint occupancy or for any other reason he is liable to be jointly assessed.

12. No deduction is allowable on account of mortgage-money or unpaid purchase-money.

13. Mortgagees are not liable, but mortgagees-in-possession are liable like lessees.

Church properties are exempted from graduated land-tax.

Rates of Tax.

Income-tax—	
On the first £1,000 of taxable income after allowances of exemption of £300 and life-insurance premiums up to £50	6d. in the pound.
On income in excess of £1,300	1s. in the pound.
Companies (no exemption)	1s. in the pound.
Land-tax—	
Ordinary land-tax (on the unimproved value)	1d. in the pound.
Graduated land-tax (in addition to ordinary land-tax)	$\frac{1}{16}$d. in the pound to £2 per cent.
Mortgages (on the capital value) ..	¾d. in the pound.

Total Yield of Tax.

The income-tax for the year ending the 31st March, 1908, amounts £304,905. In considering this result, the many exempted sources income already enumerated must be borne in mind. The land-tax, hich takes the place of income-tax on income derived from the use or roduce of land, yielded £537,846.

The net assessed income, after allowing all exemptions, is £7,260,713. he net assessed taxable value of land and mortgages, after allowing l exemptions, is £95,558,316.

The number of income-tax payers is 10,420. The number of land-x payers is 28,991.

The yields of tax for the last eleven years were as follows :—

	Land-tax.	Income-tax.
	£	£
1897–98	267,286	115,210
1898–99	298,052	115,480
1899–1900	293,627	128,721
1900–1	294,583	173,808
1901–2	312,835	179,397
1902–3	296,062	200,683
1903–4	334,990	221,368
1904–5	352,854	253,952
1905–6	385,755	261,815
1906–7	447,342	277,866
1907–8	537,846	304,905

The numbers of taxpayers for the same period were :—

	Land-tax.	Income-tax.
1897–98	13,132	4,588
1898–99	15,449	4,647
1899–1900	15,892	5,088
1900–1	16,888	5,656
1901–2	18,468	6,556
1902–3	18,869	7,589
1903–4	20,865	8,258
1904–5	23,895	8,934
1905–6	24,246	8,993
1906–7	27,659	9,540
1907–8	28,991	10,420

SYSTEM OF COLLECTION.

The tax may be paid at any postal money-order office, or direct to he office of the Commissioner of Taxes, Wellington. The total cost of he collection of the income-tax for 1907–8, including cost of assess-ent and administration, was 2·12 per cent., and for land-tax, raduated land-tax, and mortgage-tax, including the cost of valuation f land, was 4·02 per cent. The cost of collection for both taxes was 33 per cent.

raise additional capital as required. To do this the General Manager must convene a meeting of the Board, and, if the Board approves, by requisition under his seal apply to the Minister for what is deemed necessary by way of supplementary capital and additional funds (not exceeding £20,000 at a time) to carry on business until the pleasure of Parliament is signified.

The rate of interest on debentures, scrip, or other security issued in respect of any sum raised under the Act may not be higher than 4 per cent.

For purposes of sinking fund, it is provided that at the expiration of every triennial period during the currency of securities the General Manager shall pay over to the Public Trustee one-half the net profits to the credit of a State Fire Insurance Sinking Fund Account. As soon as the Minister is satisfied that the accumulations of sinking fund will suffice to redeem the securities at maturity he is to notify the Public Trustee and the Manager, whereupon the payments of sinking fund cease, and subsequent accretions of interest are paid into Reserve Fund.

All moneys payable to the General Manager are to be paid to the credit of the State Fire Insurance Account, out of which shall be payable, without further appropriation than the Act under notice, all costs and expenses, salaries, fire losses, and other outgoings of the business—including interest payable on securities issued.

Provision is made for the General Manager, with consent of the Board, to buy, sell, or lease land, with or without buildings.

For the period ending 31st December following the expiration of three years after the first insurance is effected, and triennially from then, one-half of the net *surplus* profits are to go to a Reserve Fund and be invested by the General Manager. The other half is to be devoted to bonuses payable to such persons as are actual insurers in the State Fire Insurance Office. The division is to be made on a proportional basis, relatively to premiums paid, and as soon after the close of the triennial period as possible.

On the 4th January, 1905, the State Fire Insurance Office opened for public business, and at the end of that year the public support accorded resulted in insurances therein to the extent of £3,000,000.

The State Fire Insurance Office commenced business with premiums 10 per cent. less than those accepted by the private insurance companies, and a little later the latter reduced to the same level all rates, except on dwellings, and similarly rated risks, which were lowered by 33⅓ per cent. The State Fire Insurance Office thereupon reduced dwellings, and similarly rated risks, by 33⅓ per cent. The private insurance companies also decided (1) to decline reinsurances from or to give reinsurances to the State Fire Insurance Office, and (2) to decline to accept any risk on which the State Fire Insurance Office held a line; and this attitude was maintained by the private insurance companies until early in 1906, when they were practically obliged to mutually agree (1) to continue to decline reinsurances from or to give reinsurances to the State Fire Insurance Office, but (2) to allow each other to accept risks on which the State Fire Insurance Office held a line, and also to abandon their objection to the State Fire Insurance Office accepting risks on which they themselves had lines.

The State Fire Insurance Office has evidently found favour with the public, and, seeing it has been successful, it fully justifies the object of its inauguration—namely, that the Government Office should regulate the rates of fire-insurance premiums on the basis of fair prices, which on an average would leave a reasonable and legitimate trade profit on the business of fire insurance for all concerned.

The following is an extract from the report of the General Manager for the year ended 31st December, 1907 :—

> The year 1907 is the third financial year of the State Fire Insurance Office. The net income for the three years since the inauguration of the Department is as follows: 1905, £13,127 11s. 9d.; 1906, £20,962 8s.; 1907, £23,194 13s. It is therefore pleasant to be able to show that the insuring public has given the State Fire Insurance Office an increasing support each year.
>
> The rates of premium during the whole of 1907 were the same as those which prevailed at the end of 1906.
>
> That the rates of premium for fire insurance in New Zealand are too low is shown by the fact that the results attained by the State Fire Insurance Office on its operations during the past three years show a profit result of only £1,566 17s. 5d., after writing off £1,902 15s., and reserving £7,731 11s. for unearned premiums. The insuring public, however, have reaped the benefit of the reduced rates, seeing same approximately amount to £450,000 for the past three years.
>
> The Revenue Account and Balance Sheet show that after writing off £634 5s., being the third quarter of the preliminary expenses, and reserving an additional £744 1s. 8d. for unearned premiums, the Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of £867 7s. 1d., which I consider a very satisfactory result, seeing that same has been attained free of cost to the public, in the face of strong and active competitive opposition, and at rates which have during the whole period been the lowest in the world for similar risks.

The Liabilities and Assets at the end of the year 1907, were :—

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital authorised by "The State Fire Insurance Act, 1903"	100,000	0	0			
Less not raised	98,000	0	0			
				2,000	0	0
Reserve for unearned premiums				7,731	11	0
Fire Insurance funds, as per Revenue Account				1,566	17	5
Premiums and other deposits				101	18	7
Outstanding fire losses				1,080	0	0
Other sums owing by the office—	£	s.	d.			
Interest on capital	48	6	8			
Reinsurance premiums due	2,419	7	5			
Contributions to Fire Boards under "The Fire Brigades' Act, 1907"	137	5	10			
				2,604	19	11
				£15,085	6	11

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments—						
Government 4 per cent Debentures	10,000	0	0			
Agents' balances—						
Head Office	142	2	1			
Christchurch	48	11	1			
Dunedin	25	0	9			
				10,215	13	11
Outstanding premiums				761	16	11
Interest accrued but not due				67	18	11
Cash in bank in transit				2,313	4	11
Cash				466	3	9
Preliminary expenses				634	5	3
Office furniture				626	3	3
				£15,085	6	11

imprest each month to meet the instalments falling due in that month. The particulars necessary for payment are furnished to the Post Office each year by schedules containing all pensions then current, supplementary schedules being forwarded each month of the new pensions granted in that month. Lists of pensions payable at each paying office are supplied to that office, and are open for inspection on payment of 1s.

Instalments are payable on the 1st of the month, but may be collected up to the first day of the month following, after which date the special authority of the Minister of Finance is required before payment can be made.

The full pension under the old Act was reducible by—

(1.) £1 for every complete £1 of income over £34.

(2.) £1 for every complete £15 of net accumulated property.

Under the Act of 1905 the deduction on account of property was altered from £1 in £15 to £1 in £10.

Income is money or profits derived by any means from any source, and includes the cost of board and lodging up to £26, but not sick-allowance or funeral benefits paid by a friendly society.

Net accumulated property is the capital value of all real and personal property owned by an applicant, less the amount of any mortgage existing on the property, and less the sum of £50.

Under the Act of 1905 a deduction of £150 instead of £50 is allowed where any part of the property of an applicant consists of property on which he permanently resides and which produces no income.

There have been various changes in the provisions dealing with the division of income and property where the claimant is married.

Under the original Act the income of a married claimant was deemed to be not less than half of the total incomes of husband and wife, but there was no limit placed on the amount of property which the husband or wife of an applicant could own.

The Act of 1900 altered this by limiting the amount of income of a married couple, including pension, to £78, and providing for the charging of half a husband's property against his wife, and *vice versa*. A further amendment has now been effected by the Act of 1905, which increased the £78 limit of income for husband and wife (including pension) to £90, and provides for the equal distribution between husband and wife of all property owned by either or both of them.

To ascertain whether a pensioner is entitled to a renewal of his pension, he is required each year, shortly before the expiry of the certificate held by him, to furnish the Deputy Registrar with a statement of his income during the past year, and also of his property. On receipt of this statement the Deputy Registrar proceeds to verify the contents by the inquiry forms, and then submits it to the Magistrate, who investigates it in the same manner as is done in an original claim, the pensioner being required to attend in person if able to do so. The decision of the Magistrate is notified to the Registrar, who issues a fresh pension-certificate for the amount for which the pension is renewed, and authorises the Post Office to pay for another twelve months. The expired certificate is retained by the Post Office on payment of the final instalment, and forwarded to the Pensions Department, where it is filed.

If a person is physically unfit to draw his pension in person, he may appoint an agent, who requires an authority signed by a Stipendiary Magistrate before he can collect an instalment. This authority is renewed each year as the pension is renewed.

Pensions granted to persons maintained in charitable institutions are paid to the governing bodies of the institutions on production of an authority, likewise signed by a Stipendiary Magistrate. A fresh authority is required each month in these cases.

No payment is made of an instalment which falls due while a pensioner is in gaol, in an asylum, or out of the Dominion.

On the death of a pensioner the portion of the instalment accruing to date of death, together with any unpaid instalment then payable, may be paid if applied to defray funeral expenses.

If the Registrar has reason to believe that any pension has been improperly obtained, he may suspend payment and cause an inquiry to be held before a Magistrate, who has full power to act.

If during the currency of a pension-certificate a pensioner becomes possessed of property or income in excess of the amount allowed by law, the Registrar may apply to the Magistrate to have the pension cancelled or varied.

A Magistrate has power on his own initiative to review any previous decision, and to cancel or amend any pension-certificate.

If a pensioner is convicted of drunkenness or any other offence the convicting Court has power to forfeit one or more instalments, to cancel the pension outright, or to order payment to be made to an agent.

Any person who by a wilfully false statement obtains or attempts to obtain a pension to which he is not entitled is liable to six months' imprisonment, as also is any person who aids or abets such person.

Where it has been found that a pensioner has been overpaid, and the Magistrate is of opinion that such overpayment was obtained by fraud, the pensioner is liable, in addition to imprisonment, to a penalty of double the amount paid in excess.

If on the death of a pensioner, or the wife or husband of a pensioner, it is found that he, or either of them, was possessed of property in excess of the amount allowed by law in respect to the amount of pension granted, double the amount of pension so overpaid may be recovered from the estate so found to be in excess.

Any person otherwise qualified to receive a pension who owns property on which he resides, and the value of which does not exceed £300, may transfer the said property to the Public Trustee, and the value of such property shall be deducted from the capital value of his total accumulated property for the purpose of computing the amount of his pension. The pensioner is permitted to reside on the property rent-free during his lifetime, but he must pay all rates and charges thereon. If a husband and wife, both being pensioners, are living together, and one should die, the survivor shall be permitted to continue to reside on the property. On the death of both pensioner and survivor, or where the pensioner is no longer entitled to a pension, the Public Trustee shall sell the property, and after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of pension paid as a consequence of the transfer of the property, together with his commission and interest at the rate of 4 per cent., shall pay the balance to the person or persons entitled thereto. Provision is made for a pensioner or survivor to pay such amounts as aforesaid at any time, with a view of obtaining a retransfer of the property.

Two registers are kept in the office of each Deputy Registrar—namely, a Pension-claim Register and an Old-age Pension Register.

The Pension-claim Register contains a record of each claim filed, and how it is dealt with. This register is open for inspection on payment of the sum of 1s.

The Old-age Pensions Register contains a record of each pension granted in the district, as also of each pension transferred from any other district. All changes made from time to time in regard to any pension are entered up in this register.

Each Deputy Registrar is required to supply the following monthly returns:—

(1.) A return of new pensions granted by the Magistrate—to include transfers from other districts.

(2.) A return of new claims rejected or adjourned by the Magistrate.

(3.) A return of renewal certificates granted by the Magistrate.

(4.) A return of applications to inspect the Pension-claim Register.

The numbers at the end of each financial year since the Act came into operation, together with the gross payments made in each year, are as follow:—

		£
At 31st March, 1899 (at £18)	7,443	3,124
„ 1900 „	11,285	157,342
„ 1901 „	12,405	197,292
„ 1902 „	12,776	207,468
„ 1903 „	12,481	210,140
„ 1904 „	11,926	203,164
„ 1905 „	11,770	195,475
„ 1906 (5 months at £18, 7 months at £26)	12,582	254,367
„ 1907 (at £26)	13,257	314,184
„ 1908 „	13,569	325,199
Gross total		£2,067,755

NUMBER and ANNUAL VALUE of PENSIONS granted to Europeans and Maoris in Force on the 31st March, 1908.

District.	Number.		Annual Value.	District.	Number.		Annual Value.
	Europeans.	Maoris.			Europeans.	Maoris.	
			£				£
Auckland	1,351	11	33,416	Otaki	57	7	1,553
Coromandel	93	35	3,219	Pahiatua	47	..	1,041
Dargaville	83	19	2,512	Palmerston N.	190	2	4,596
Hamilton	252	33	7,004	Nelson	209	..	5,078
Helensville	53	1	1,374	Motueka	73	..	1,821
Kaitaia	15	53	1,720	Blenheim	142	..	3,530
Mangonui	12	16	718	Havelock	6	..	156
Maungaturoto	39	..	937	Christchurch	1,565	2	38,568
Otahuhu	111	3	2,791	Akaroa	38	3	1,058
Raglan	14	22	899	Amberley	13	..	321
Rawene	20	59	1,897	Ashburton	237	..	5,906
Rotorua	19	43	1,561	Culverden	8	..	204
Russell	60	80	3,434	Kaiapoi	322	4	8,118
Taupo	4	9	338	Kaikoura	15	2	413
Warkworth	76	7	1,853	Timaru	190	..	4,666
Whangarei	143	6	3,756	Fairlie	13	..	316
Whangaroa	15	25	964	Temuka	155	6	3,834
Thames	254	6	6,648	Waimate	123	1	2,957
Opotiki	14	20	859	Greymouth	444	..	11,307
Paeroa	72	11	2,068	Reefton	130	..	3,319
Tauranga	29	31	1,474	Hokitika	513	1	12,987
Te Aroha	48	1	1,236	Westport	260	1	6,633
Whakatane	6	28	873	Oamaru	292	2	7,266
Gisborne	68	18	1,979	Dunedin	1,311	1	30,893
Port Awanui	6	11	344	Balclutha	137	1	3,411
Napier	269	..	6,667	Clyde..	121	..	3,103
Dannevirke	140	1	3,302	Lawrence	200	..	5,040
Waipawa	57	1	1,366	Milton	135	..	3,296
Wairoa	14	19	679	Naseby	112	..	2,768
New Plymouth	204	13	5,179	Palmerston S.	57	..	1,420
Stratford	34	1	856	Waikouaiti	56	4	1,401
Wanganui	194	2	4,989	Invercargill	471	4	11,712
Hawera	75	3	1,915	Gore..	151	..	3,816
Marton	84	2	2,104	Queenstown	95	..	2,428
Patea..	33	..	808	Riverton	124	14	3,415
Wellington	645	5	15,972	Chatham Islands	2	3	106
Carterton	84	1	2,052				
Feilding	98	2	2,409	Totals	12,912	657	£333,340
Masterton	110	1	2,711				

The accompanying table shows the number of pensions at each rate at the end of the year just closed :—

Number of Pensions.	Rate.	Liability.
	£	£
10,774	26	280,124
351	25	8,775
368	24	8,832
274	23	6,302
205	22	4,510
223	21	4,683
168	20	3,360
151	19	2,869
186	18	3,348
107	17	1,819
85	16	1,360
121	15	1,815
81	14	1,134
70	13	910
67	12	804
57	11	627
62	10	620
51	9	459
48	8	384
28	7	196
30	6	180
24	5	120
12	4	48
14	3	42
7	2	14
5	1	5
Totals 13,569	..	£333,340

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Sections 2 to 11 of "The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903," dealing with preferential trade have been repealed by "The Tariff Act, 1907." The following provisions of the former measure are still in force :—

Where any country, *being part of the British Dominions*, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorised to enter into an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted shall equal as nearly as possible the remission by that country. Such agreements, however, require ratification by Parliament.

Similarly, where any country *not being part of the British Dominions*, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorised, subject to or by virtue of a treaty with His Majesty, to negotiate for an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted in New Zealand shall equal as nearly as possible what is remitted by that country, subject to Parliamentary ratification.

SECTION II.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

[By M. Murphy, F.L.S.]

It is generally admitted that there is no part of the British dominions where agriculture, in its widest sense, can be carried on with so much certainty and with such good results as in New Zealand. The range of latitude, extending as it does from 34° to 47° south, secures a diversity of climate suitable for all the products of subtropical and temperate zones, while an insular position is a protection from the continuous and parching droughts which periodically inflict such terrible losses on the agriculturist and pastoralist of Australia and South America.

Again, the climate, although somewhat variable, never reaches the extremes of heat or cold. So genial, indeed, is it that most animals and plants, when first introduced, assume a vigour unknown to them before.

North Island.

All the best forage-plants and grasses thrive most admirably, continuing to grow throughout the year with little intermission. Stock of every sort thrive and fatten rapidly on the pastures, coming to maturity at an early age without the aid of roots or condimental foods. All cereals flourish equally well, more especially Indian corn, which produces from fifty to eighty bushels per acre.

So full is the soil of plant-food that several continuous crops of potatoes or cereals may be taken with little apparent exhaustion. Wheat, oats, and barley thrive where the soil is not too rich; otherwise they produce enormous crops of straw, without a corresponding yield of corn. The tobacco-plant thrives well, as do also hops and sorghum, broom-corn, peanut, hemp, ramee or rhea (China grass), together with a large variety of economic plants, the growth of which will one day afford employment for a large population. In addition to these, all the British, Chinese, and Japanese fruits, with oranges, lemons, limes, olives, and vines (in the northern part), flourish abundantly, requiring but ordinary care. Potatoes are largely grown, and yield heavy crops.

Most of the country along the south-west and west coast is now taken up, and the primeval forest is fast disappearing before the settler's axe. For the most part, the soil is fertile, and the growth of grass and clover is extremely rapid and vigorous when sown on the surface after the felled timber has been destroyed by fire.

To the British husbandman it will seem almost incredible that the best pasture-grasses grow and thrive as they do with no other preparation than the ashes resulting from the burnt timber—no ploughing and no previous loosening of the soil—yet, in less than a year from the date of scattering the seed, this same land will fatten from five to six sheep per acre.

So rapidly are these fertile forest-lands being cleared and converted into pastures that the demand for stock (principally dairy) has greatly increased, and this demand must continue for a number of years before it is fully met.

Those who in the past have watched the progress of New Zealand, especially of the North Island, have always maintained that when the Maori difficulties and other impediments to settlement were overcome, the prosperity of the country would advance at a very rapid rate. This prediction has now been realised, and all that is required to make the present prosperity continuous is the more rapid settlement of our lands with a thrifty class of settlers.

There are millions of acres yet unoccupied, a great portion of which is of good quality, and only waiting the hand of man to make it carry, with very little cost, large herds of dairy stock, with flocks of long-wool and crossbred sheep. The west coast of the North Island is essentially a cattle-country. Considerable areas in the midland districts are adapted to long-wool sheep, as is also the country along the east coast. Much of the country may be described as being good sheep-land, a large portion of which is quite capable of carrying two sheep to the acre, and some of it as many as three or four.

South Island.

If the North Island has a splendid inheritance in her forests, the South Island can boast of her magnificent plain-lands, rolling downs, and vast mountain ranges, all of which, to a greater or less degree, have already been made to contribute to the wealth of the Dominion.

The central portion of the South Island presented to the first-comers a vast plain, covered only with waving tussock-grass, offering little or no obstruction to the plough.

Travelling south, the country assumes a different character: easy, undulating downs, well watered, here and there interspersed with fertile plains, the greater portion admirably adapted for agriculture, and all of it suitable for pastoral purposes.

The climate of the South Island is not so warm in summer nor so mild in winter as that experienced in the North Island. However, as has already been stated, there are no extremes of heat or cold.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following *résumé* of the statistics, as published in the *Gazette* for the past season, is sufficient to indicate the trend of the agricultural and pastoral industries; fuller particulars will be found in the statistical portion of this book. It will be seen that there has been a decrease in the acreage sown in wheat amounting to 18,201 acres, while there has been an increase of 13,961 acres of oats for threshing, of 34,288 acres of oats for green feed, and 2,872 acres of barley for threshing; the area under turnips, mangolds, and rape exceeds that of the previous year by 63,879 acres. The increase of land laid down in grass is shown to be 407,222 acres.

The stock statistics show that horses have increased by 10,198 head, cattle have decreased by 35,451, and pigs decreased by 1,145.

The sheep returns, made up to 30th April, 1907, show that the total number of sheep in New Zealand was 20,983,772, an increase of 875,301 on the number for the previous year.

THE FARMING OUTLOOK.

Before the advent of the freezing-chamber, sheep-farming could only be carried on profitably on large areas with large flocks, for the reason that wool and tallow were the only marketable products, the sale of fat sheep and lambs being confined to supplying the demand for local consumption. The development of the meat-export trade has completely altered the condition of things from an agricultural point of view. Almost every farmer, small and large, now keeps his flock of breeding-ewes for the production of lambs for freezing, thereby necessitating the growth of large areas of root and forage crops, and so bringing about a greatly improved style of farming when compared with the previous system of universal corn-growing and boiling-down.

The season of 1907–8, has on the whole proved to be much better than was anticipated. The summer was one of the finest experienced for years, so far as evenness of temperature, amount of sunshine, and almost total absence of north-west winds is concerned. The want, however, of the usual rainfall in the South Island had a detrimental effect upon the growth of grass, root, and forage crops. Owing to the shortness of grass, considerable areas of wheat and oats had to be fed off. The turnip and rape crops, particularly in Canterbury, suffered more from the attacks of aphides, and the caterpillar of the diamond-back turnip or cabbage moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*), and "black rot" than from the meagre rainfall, and no doubt the infestation was accelerated by the drought. The partial destruction of these crops is a more serious matter than that of the cereals. Welcome showers in the early autumn saved the position, inducing as they did a fairly good supply of winter feed. The development of the dairy industry and the advent of an efficient milking-machine will cause the demand for dairy farms to continue as brisk as ever. Dairy farms, especially in the North Island, have advanced enormously in value during the last decade. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect this rise to continue, either for dairying or for agricultural lands, in the face of the strides being made in these industries in other parts of the world and the consequent increased competition. In connection with this subject, the following information will be interesting as well as instructive, viz: The area of land under occupation in New Zealand at the present time amounts to 37,564,288 acres, of which 942,138 acres were under cereals and pulse (including 304,607 acres for ensilage, chaff, and feeding down), 767,454 acres under green crops, in sown grasses on ploughed land 4,958,233 acres, on land not ploughed 8,167,520 acres, in native grass, tussock, &c., 22,564,900 acres, in fallow 49,272 acres, plantations, orchards and gardens 114,150 acres, and vineyards 621 acres.

WHEAT.

The Canterbury Plains, the great wheat-growing district of the South Island, extend 150 miles north and south, running inland from the sea for forty miles, the whole forming an area of over 3,000,000 acres. A great portion of this vast plain is admirably adapted for the production of wheat, barley, and oats, and all the best cultivated grasses and forage plants, the growing of which has been carried on extensively since the earliest settlement of New Zealand. The total area under wheat harvested for the season 1907–8 was 193,031 acres (exclusive of areas grown for chaffing and fed off), of which 138,597 acres were grown in Canterbury, the average yield throughout the Dominion being 28·84 bushels per acre; total yield, 5,567,139 bushels. It will be seen by comparing the areas under wheat for the years 1906–7 and 1907–8 that there has been a falling off of 13,154 acres for the latter year. It must not, however, be assumed that this shortage has arisen from any decadence in the areas under cultivation. The explanation is to be found in the increased areas under grass and green crops, showing that the increasing prosperity of the trade in frozen meat, wool, and dairy-produce is responsible for the fact that the farmers of the Dominion now barely grow enough of wheat for our local consumption. The land in Canterbury is for the most part free from stones or impediments of any kind. Single-furrow ploughs are now rarely seen, double- and three-furrows being in general use, and an occasional steam-plough. Three horses, occasionally four, with a man or a boy, can turn over three acres per day on the plains, at a cost of 5s. or 6s. per acre. A stroke of the disc or other harrow, followed by the seed-drill and light harrows, completes the operation of sowing.

Seed-sowing commences in May, and can be continued as weather permits through the winter, and in the heavy swamp land (drained) on into September and even October. From 1¼ to 1½ and 2 bushels of seed per acre are usually sown, the quantity increasing as the season advances.

The following extracts from an article by Mr. W. Lowrie, Director of Canterbury Agricultural College, should be of interest to farmers:—

Wheat, as the bread corn of civilisation, will always hold a place of high importance among the world's farm crops, though, as the result of the opening up of new countries where, as far as conditions allow, it has been made the pioneer's main crop—often his only crop—the position of wheat in highly farmed countries has become less prominent.

During the last few years New Zealand has produced of wheat just about sufficient for local consumption, as the prices ruling for mutton, wool, and dairy-produce, have turned the farmers energy in favour of stock and forage crops, and that the more readily, as the hurry at harvest time, the long hours necessitated, the difficulty and worry in securing labour sufficient and suitable, work together to make a farmer pass wheat unless compensated by considerably better returns.

PREPARATORY CULTIVATION.

Wheat can be taken almost anywhere in a rotation, though, of course, the success of the crop is modified by the crop preceding it, and the cultivation necessary in preparation, for the seed varies widely according to its position on a rotation. It likes a firm, compact seed bed; in fact, a seed bed with a good tilth, but well consolidated, is almost a fundamental condition of success. Accordingly, the cultivation of ploughing immediately preceding the crop should be shallow, say, 3 in. to 4 in. deep, though if the land has been ploughed deeply 6 in. or 7 in. for the preceding crop, such as rape, so much the better for the wheat to follow it. In Autumn the seed bed should not be made too fine; so long as there is a fair tilth to receive the seed the presence of a fair amount of small clods is an advantage, as by crumbling through the action of frost they prevent the surface setting too hard in the spring, and they offer a certain amount of shelter in the winter. The very heaviest yields of wheat are obtained after a summer bare fallow, as might be anticipated from the effect of the repeated workings given to the land in encouraging nitrification, in mellowing the soil, in retaining moisture, and in thoroughly cleaning the land of weeds. But the practice is too expensive in these days of forage and fallow crops, where the rainfall is adequate, and is only likely to be resorted to when necessary to clean land very foul, or infested with noxious weeds.

After peas, beans, or other nitrogen restoring crop, wheat is ever found to thrive well. After peas it will often suffice to give the land a double cut with the disc harrows set with deep cut. Pea stubble is generally loose, or relatively free, and ploughing is therefore unnecessary, and only to be adopted on land too stiff for the disc harrows to work. This discing should be done as soon after harvest as practicable, that the seeds of weeds may be germinated to be cleaned with the scarifier preliminary to sowing. The effect of following a leguminous crop on the character and quality of the grain is very marked as well as on the yield.

After potatoes, wheat almost invariably does well, as the working of the land which potatoes necessitate leaves it in excellent condition, and there is further available a considerable residue of the manure applied. In this case, as after peas, ploughing, even shallow has no advantage over the disc harrow in preparing a seed bed, and generally when the tops have been raked off the spring-tooth cultivator gives quite sufficient seed bed. After rape is another favourite position for wheat, as the land is enriched by the residue of the manure applied to the rape, and the dung of the sheep consuming the crop. The large number of subordinate roots and the depth to which they penetrate have also an effect on the soil and subsoil beneficial to the succeeding wheat.

After clover, lucerne, or lea, more care and good judgment is necessary in preparing for wheat than in any other position. To lift the land in the end of May or beginning of June, disc harrow, and sow right away, invariably results in a return far below the possible. Such land is never consolidated sufficiently, and the turf is not killed. Compared with this practice it will pay handsomely to have the field skim-ploughed in early autumn, let it lie for a while, then harrow and cross plough about 5 in. deep, and at seed time harrow well to give increased consolidation. For best results after lea it is imperative that the seeding be done on a stale furrow, and the land is all the better for having a heavy roller over it. When the lea is lifted immediately before sowing, the wheat gets comparatively little advantage from the humus except, perhaps, in the conservation of moisture, as the nitrifying ferments are practically dormant by the time the land is ploughed, and do not regain activity until early summer, when the wheat is well forward. The greater part of the material constituting cereals, be it remembered, is assimilated between the periods of tillering and the close of the blooming, and therefore if, by lifting the lea earlier in the autumn, more nitrogen is available in the spring, one of the reasons accounting for the fact that the crop on land so treated, more than pays by extra yield for the sacrifice of feed is evident. Indeed, it often happens that on land lifted from lea in early winter the second successive wheat-crop is better than the first, as the intervening summer has allowed of the nitrification of most of the organic matter constituting the turf.

MANURING.

Wheat is proverbial for making the best use of the inherent fertility of the land in the absence of manure directly applied. It is this characteristic that led to the practice in Britain of manuring wheat indirectly through the preceding crops—roots, potatoes, pulse or forage crops, heavy dressings of dung, artificial manures, or dung and artificials in various proportions are applied to these crops with the aim of getting correspondingly heavy returns from them, and leaving a considerable residuum well incorporated with the soil for the succeeding wheat crop to utilise. In the case of dung, the seeds of weeds have germinated, and have been destroyed, and the organic matter has had time for further decomposition and blending with the soil before the seed is sown, with the result that the wheat benefits from the residue of the dung more than if a corresponding amount had been applied with the seed. On our good wheat lands, however, the conditions are very different. Farmyard manure in quantity is not available, and in our warmer climate is less useful for wheat, even if it were available. The land is not underdrained, or if underdrained at all, the drains are much less frequent, and consequently the leaching of nitrates is less, and the need for nitrogenous manures less. The growth of herbage on the pastures is much denser and more luxuriant, and there is a correspondingly greater proportion of organic matter, when the land is lifted after a given time in pasture. The activity of the nitrifying ferments is increased by the higher temperature we experience, and is continued through most months of the year. Consequently with more humus, nitrification more rapid and more prolonged, and withal, less leaching of nitrates taking place, it is to be anticipated that nitrogen is less in demand for wheat, and every-day experience on this farm confirms the expectation. On lighter lands, or lands with an open subsoil, the position is different, and if wheat be attempted on such it will probably be found that the application of a nitrogenous manure, as part of the dressing, is desirable, but lighter lands can be used to better purpose under other crops. On good wheat land exuberance of vegetation often injuriously affects the yield of grain by favouring rust, by increasing the risk of lodging, and by bringing about a condition of the crop more liable to blight. This last consequence is important, for bursts of hot weather, which occasionally occur at the time when the grain is filling, compromise the yield most seriously in crops the most luxuriant. The movement of elaborated material from the leaves and stems to the ears is suddenly arrested, the crop yellows off too quickly, and a more or less shrivelled sample of grain results. Therefore, as the effect of nitrogenous manure is to increase vegetative luxuriance, and to produce a soft plethoric plant which succumbs more readily to sudden heat waves, or pinches of drought, it should be applied with caution under our conditions.

Phosphatic manures are believed to be of much more importance in the production of wheat in Canterbury than nitrogenous manures. Indeed, there seems good reason for the hypothesis that, if wheat be not grown too frequently, and a judicious rotation of forage crops, roots, leguminous crops and temporary pastures in which clovers are prominent, be adopted, it will be found that if the requirements of the soil in the matter of phosphates be met liberally, nature will go far to maintain the nitrates, except for such crops as mangels, kale, and rape, for which dried blood or other nitrogenous manure is indispensable, or at least an advantage. But phosphatic manures are beneficial beyond question, and their application is particularly to be recommended. In the case of land that has been badly farmed—submitted to exhaustive cropping without any effort to maintain fertility—they are indispensable to good yields. Dressings of phosphates, however, will be found almost invariably to produce a profitable response in the crop when applied with the seed, in the autumn or in the spring, for their influence is manifold. For example, rapid root growth is encouraged; tillering is promoted; maturity is hastened; spells of drought which often prevail in the spring are better withstood; and the quality of the sample is improved, the grain being better filled, and of a better colour. The fact that the transpiration of water necessary for the production of a certain weight of dry matter in cereals is less when saline manures have been applied, is of capital importance, and explains why phophates, if other saline matters necessary be present in sufficiency, help the plant to resist periods of drought. Of the phosphates on the market superphosphate may be taken as the most generally useful. On land with a high percentage of organic matter, or soils somewhat sour, basic slag would be probably most useful, but, like nitrate of soda, it has not been put on the market so far at a price to justify its use. The superphosphate, as a rule, does not run altogether satisfactorily through the drill, and accordingly it is generally advisable to mix with it thoroughly a little of the freezing companies' manure, say, one in six, or to mix it with wood ashes, shortly before application in such quantities as will suffice to make the mixtures run well. When a rotation of crops is practised, it will be found that a dressing of 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt. per acre of superphosphate with the mixed material added proportionally, when such mixing has been required, will produce heavy crops, and, on the average, be sufficient. When wheat is grown after wheat superphosphate straight will scarcely suffice, or even when wheat is grown after oats. In that case it will be found advisable to mix superphosphate and kale manure from half and half to two of superphosphate to one of kale manure according to the degree of exhaustion of the field or the frequency with which it has been cropped. On lighter lands generally a mixture of dried blood and superphosphate one to two, or of kale manure and superphosphate half and half, will give better results than superphosphate alone, but on all wheat-growing land proper superphosphate alone will suffice, if it be dry enough to run through the drill freely. Further, it will be found that the influence of such direct manuring of wheat will tell favourably on the land when under grass or other crops.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

The quantity of seed to sow varies of course with the climatic conditions, the nature of the soil, the time of sowing, the size of the grain, and the habit of growth of the variety to be sown, and extends from one bushel per acre to two bushels. In a dry climate one bushel per acre is ample, but on good wheat lands in Canterbury from one and a quarter bushels to one and three-quarter bushels per acre should be sown. Lighter lands are sown more thinly than good strong soils, and the earlier the date of sowing the lighter should the seeding be in both cases. Wheats also that tiller freely may be sown more thinly than wheats which run quickly with fewer stems, such as the spring wheats. The careful selection and preparation of seed wheat is ever well repaid. For example, it should be graded, and the lighter or shrivelled grains taken out. Careful experiments conducted in France by Desprez proved that the gain in yield resulting from grading the wheat with the "Trieur" varied from 22 to 28 per cent. in favour of the large plump grains as compared with the yield of the smaller or shrivelled grains sown under similar conditions.

CULTIVATION.

Harrowing wheat in the spring is almost invariably an advantage to the crop, and on heavy lands it can scarcely be overdone. On thick crops it is an important, almost necessary, operation for the very best results. The horse-hoeing of wheat is now almost generally abandoned in favour of good harrowing, which is almost as efficient, and is much cheaper. Rolling has not so much to recommend it as harrowing, though in light lands it is useful. On heavy land, however, there is no manifest advantage to repay the cost of rolling in the spring, unless where the young wheat has been badly thrown out by severe frosts. Feeding down early crops with sheep is often beneficial to them, but occasionally it is injurious. When a dry season supervenes, on a crop fed down somewhat late, the yield will be diminished, and, as a rule, it is well to feed down only the early crops which, in a favourable season, might lodge before harvest.

TIME OF CUTTING.

For flour, wheat is better for being cut before it is dead ripe; for seed, it is to be preferred when it has been allowed to ripen completely. The rule then is to cut wheat when the grain is in the dough state for milling—when it ceases to show a milky fluid in section, and has a consistency similar to dough or cheese. However, as the grain fills from the outside inwards it is possible to cut too early, with the result that the inner starch cells of the grain are not fully developed, and the sample weighs less per bushel, but in view of the risk of shaking, and on the knowledge that in this climate the grain continues to fill in the stook, it is well to cut just as the milky stage of ripening is being completed.

VARIETIES.

New Zealand wheat in Mark Lane ranks much as English-grown wheat in quality. It works soft and weak as a rule; does not yield with the miller so much flour as Australian; and in purity of colour comes lower. In bread-making capacity, or strength of flour, it is classed as low to fair, while Australian ranks as fair, and famous qualities such as Manitoban No. 1 are described as good to full, and No. 1 Hard Dulluth and No. 1 Northern Spring (United States) as full. The quality in the matter of strength of flour is, unfortunately not to be controlled to any great extent by the skill of the farmer in selecting varieties, or in breeding strains to yield strong flour: the chief determining factor is undoubtedly the climate, in the question of strength, and it is found that in countries where the ripening process is most rapid, through high summer temperature, long daylight, and clear dry weather, that wheats yielding the strongest flour are grown. If some of the wheats yielding strongest flour were introduced here, such, for example, as the Fife types, it would be found that in a few seasons the character of the grain in this characteristic would degenerate, though, at the same time, the matter well deserves the attention of farmers, as intelligent effort no doubt would result in improvement. There is also, of course, the practical and financial aspect of the question to be considered. Wheats of the strong type grown in the States and Canada never, in the writer's experience at least, equal in yield the best soft white wheats that are now grown in New Zealand, and it may pay to grow the heavier yielder for a lower price per bushel. For example, 50 bushels per acre at 3s. 4d. (£8 6s. 8d.) will pay a farmer better than 45 bushels at 3s. 7d. (£8 1s. 3d.). A characteristic indispensable to varieties to be grown here, and always to have first consideration, is resistance to shelling out or threshing by wind, and in this particular many of the strong flour wheats are weak. The best soft white wheats of Europe yield most profitable returns here, but, of course, it does not follow that improvements in the matter of strength cannot be gained by careful selection or by cross-breeding.

OATS.

Otago and Southland districts excel in the production of oats, which is their principal cereal crop. The total area under this cereal harvested for the season 1907–8 was 386,885 acres. The areas under the headings "For Chaffing," "Ensilage," and "Feeding Down" were 294,638 acres.

The yield of oats in Otago and Southland varies from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, the cost of production being about the same as wheat—viz., £2 per acre when grown from grass-land, and £1 10s. from stubble.

BARLEY.

Malting barley, of very superior quality, is grown in Nelson and Marlborough, where the soil and climate appear to be particularly adapted to its culture. 36,177 acres were grown in the Dominion this year for threshing.

The growing of this cereal for malting purposes requires more attention than it has yet received in New Zealand It is claimed for this crop that it will show a better result than wheat, for the following reasons: (1) It is less exhaustive to the soil; (2) it gives an average yield of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent more than wheat; (3) the growing crop in favourable seasons can be fed off twice, or even three times, to the advantage of the subsequent yield of grain. Land of a light and calcareous nature, but unsuitable for wheat, will give a barley thin in the skin, and particularly suited for malting purposes. Barley is not a difficult crop to raise, but there are certain points that need careful attention, which, if neglected, would probably result in the production of an inferior sample, which would hardly pay for growing.

ROOT-CROPS.

Potatoes: Potatoes are largely grown throughout New Zealand. On suitable soils very heavy crops are raised, it being no uncommon thing to dig from 8 to 10 and 15 tons per acre, although the general average is much lower, for the reason that unsuitable land is frequently devoted to this crop. The area under potatoes in 1907–8 was 27,035 acres, a decrease of 4,254 acres. The bulk of the crop is planted without manure, but, where used, bonedust, superphosphate, blood-manure, or animal guano (which may be procured of first quality from the local manure manufactories), from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. per acre, is applied with good results; recent experiments in Canterbury have amply demonstrated that the application of a much larger quantity of manure per acre is a remunerative investment. The potato is, however, an expensive crop to grow, costing from £5 to £6 per acre, and it is perhaps the most precarious of all crops, being materially affected by drought, but more particularly so by early and late frosts. The past season was not a favourable one for this esculent, owing to the small rainfall during the growing season. The crops were, however, a good medium average. The disease which threatened to destroy the crop in 1906 happily was generally conspicuous by its absence in the present year's crop, but it was present in a slight degree in many of the Canterbury potato-fields. The fine, warm, dry season experienced had much to do with our immunity from the disease. The larva of the potato moth, "Lita Solanella," causes considerable loss in some districts, but fortunately so far it is very local in its attack. The practice of spraying for fungoid infestations should be encouraged, as it is well known that no fungoid growth can exist when treated with a solution of sulphate of copper.

Land for potatoes is usually broken out of grass, skim-ploughed in autumn, ploughed deeply in spring, and thoroughly tilled; or potatoes may be grown in drills opened and closed with a double-furrow plough. The seed—15 cwt. per acre—is then ploughed in under every third furrow, the after-culture consisting of harrowing just as the crop is appearing over ground (by this means myriads of seedling weeds are destroyed); drill-grubbing, hoeing, horse-hoeing, and earthing-up being the subsequent operations. Heavy crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, or peas can always be relied upon after potatoes. Professional growers have been sending out new varieties in quick succession with high-sounding names, claiming for each superior qualities from anything previously grown, offering them at fabulous prices, which were readily obtained. These were to revolutionise potato-growing. Such varieties as "Northern Star," "King Edward," "Eldorado" (and a host of others might be mentioned which were put on the market) have given way to other novelties. A farmer in South Canterbury published the result of a trial of 140 named varieties, amongst which "Princess Victoria" was assigned the first position as a large cropper, good flavour, and comparatively early maturity. It must be remembered that frequently the most promising new varieties are the first to "run out." If, however, this should lead to the permanent establishment of even one variety better than anything previously in cultivation, the money and time which has been expended will have been well spent. This result seems to be probable.

*Turnips:** The turnip-crop of this season has been a comparative failure. The ravages of the caterpillar of the diamond-back moth in Canterbury and several other districts have been so prevalent as to render the turnip-crop comparatively worthless. This pest is believed to be indigenous to New Zealand. It is always present in our turnip-crop in a greater or lesser degree. Fortunately, however, it is not always so destructive as has been the case in 1907 and 1908. The late Miss Ormerod, in her "Injurious Insects," refers to an infestation which ravaged the turnip-crops of Great Britain and Ireland in 1851. All cruciferous plants are subject to its attack. It is exceedingly difficult to successfully deal with the pest, but severe attacks are not frequent; were they so, turnips and rape would go out of cultivation, the loss resulting from which would be difficult to estimate, as the success or otherwise of the export trade in mutton and lamb is largely dependant on these crops. In the southern portion of the South Island the crop was fairly good, not suffering to the same extent from the pest referred to. The area under this crop for the season 1907–8 was 549,209 acres, an increase of 34,868 acres as compared with the previous year.

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* Valuable information on the growing of this crop will be found under this heading in the Year-book for 1901, page 478.

Rape is largely grown as sheep-feed, and may be sown either in early spring or immediately after harvest, the stubble being skim-ploughed or broken up with the spring-tined cultivator. This crop is invaluable in the early spring, and may be fed off in time for oats or barley. Dairy cattle, however, should not be fed on rape, as doing so destroys the flavour of the milk. This fodder plant is more valuable for fattening lambs than the turnip; there were 163,704 acres under this crop, being an increase of 26,340 acres.

Kale: Mr. Lowrie, the director of the Lincoln Agricultural College, has demonstrated the great value of kale as a supplementary forage-crop. There are several varieties of kale which have been cultivated for a lengthened period in Europe. For some reason its culture has hitherto been much neglected in New Zealand. Mr. Lowrie has, however, succeeded in bringing its value before the farming community, with the result that it may be said to be fairly established. It is not intended that it should take the place of rape. As a forage-crop, however, the kales compare very favourably with the varieties of rape. It will stand drought better than rape; it is less liable to blight; it is healthier for stock. Mr. Lowrie remarks: "I have never known kale to injure stock, either sheep or cattle, and I have frequently had to take lambs off rape, when they have begun to die from irritation in the intestines, and put them on kale to recover." The value, however, of the food from a fattening point of view is scarcely so high as rape. Young stock will fatten on rape quicker, but wethers and two-tooth sheep and over seem to do as well on kale as they will do on rape, and the percentage of deaths will always be lower. A good block of kale should always be grown, for reasons above stated. It has another advantage—viz., it can with impunity be fed to dairy cows with little fear of tainting the milk, as is the case with rape.

The cultivation of kale consists in sowing the seed in drills, 21 in. apart, with 1 lb. of seed per acre. Sown in September, the crop will be ready for grazing in February, and can be grazed right through the autumn. Stock should be taken out about the end of May and the crop left until the spring, when in the month of September it will yield an enormous amount of forage; but care must be taken not to feed it too closely at any time. The plant is a gross feeder, and must be treated generously if sown in indifferent soil. From 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. per acre of manure should be drilled in with the seed. The variety known as "Thousand-headed kale" is the most generally useful.

Mangolds and Carrots are largely grown in some districts. They cost more money per acre than turnips to produce, as they must be hand-hoed and thinned; nor are they so suitable a crop for cleaning the land. Turnip-sowing does not commence till November or December, affording ample time for the destruction of seedling weeds; this important opportunity is largely lost in the culture of the man-bushels per acre, weighing from 25 lb. to 32 lb. per bushel, 20 lb. being the standard weight. A common practice is to graze the land till midsummer; to take the stock off for a few weeks, and then to run the stripper over the ground. By this primitive method 10 bushels per acre of perennial ryegrass is sometimes secured, of the finest quality. Ryegrass-seed is usually in good demand; the price varies according to the season; the usual price, however, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and 4s. per bushel. Crested dogstail, sheep's fescue, and meadow fescue are also successfully grown, particularly in the North Island, for seed.

Many of the indigenous grasses of New Zealand are possessed of considerable feeding-value, but, unfortunately, few of them will stand too close feeding. The action of fire is especially injurious to most of them. Of recent years much has been said in favour of *Danthonia semiannularis* (one of the native oat-grasses) as a grass particularly adapted to some of the poorer soils in the North Island, where it is said to thrive admirably; it is also said to be able to resist the action of occasional grass-fires. There are many varieties of Danthonias, from the giant, coarse-growing snow-grass or oat-grass, to the fine-leaved varieties found in almost all the natural pastures. They are for the most part valuable for sheep pastures. Mr. Kirk, the Government Biologist, has under observation at some of the Government stations large collections of grasses (native and foreign), and it is expected that some results will be obtained which may prove of considerable value to the pastoral interests.

Small Seeds: New Zealand, from the nature of her soil and climate, offers a fine field for growing all kinds of farm and garden seeds. This circumstance has already attracted the attention of some of the larger seed-merchants of Great Britain, whose agents occasionally visit New Zealand with a view to inducing farmers and others to grow certain kinds of seeds. The industry is peculiarly adapted to small holdings, and well suited to young persons, the work being light and of an interesting character. Ready sale can be found for carefully grown and carefully cleaned garden-seeds if grown in quantity.

OTHER CROPS.

Pulse: Peas and beans are largely grown for pig and horse feed, and for export; they form an excellent preparation for wheat. An extensive trade in peas of a certain description is done in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain; and efforts are being made to secure a share of this trade by producing peas suitable for splitting for human food. The business should prove a most remunerative one. Thirty bushels of peas per acre is considered a fair crop, while 60 to 70 bushels of beans are often secured. As showing the extraordinary fertility of some of the lands, it may be mentioned that beans and wheat have been grown alternately on Kaiapoi Island (Canterbury) for thirty years without any apparent diminution of yield, the crops of recent years being as abundant as those grown twenty-five years ago—40 to 50 bushels of wheat and 60 to 70 bushels of beans being the usual return per acre.

Cape Barley and Winter Oats: The demand for early spring feed has resulted in the growing of these plants for forage. Their extreme hardiness renders them well adapted for autumn sowing. If sown in March they are ready for feeding-off in May; they may be fed off again in July, and on till the beginning of October, when, if allowed to run to seed, they will produce 40 to 60 bushels per acre, or they may be ploughed in as green manure for turnips.

Tares are also grown, but not so largely as they deserve to be, especially for dairy stock. Mixed with oats, barley, or rye, they are excellent milk-producers; and when grown luxuriantly they destroy all kinds of weeds, and leave the land in fine condition for a spring corn-crop.

Linseed (European Flax): The cultivation of this useful plant is not increasing; in 1908 there were 508 acres, as against 1,094 acres grown in 1907. This crop requires a very large amount of labour when grown for fibre purposes; its cultivation therefore is confined to small areas for the manufacture of oil and oilcake, and for cattle food. The straw which might with advantage be turned to account is neglected.

New Zealand Flax (Phormium Tenax): This useful plant occupies a large area of the swamp lands of the Dominion. The manufacture of fibre from the leaves has in the past been a profitable business, employing a large number of persons. The value of the fibre would be greatly enhanced if some effective means could be found for freeing the fibre from resinous substances. Dr. Cockayne is now engaged on this work. Exhaustive experiments are to be carried out on the Government Experimental Stations to this end. It is more than probable that this plant will be largely grown on lands capable of being irrigated.

Lucerne: This permanent fodder-plant thrives admirably in most parts of New Zealand, provided the land is not waterlogged; and, if properly cultivated and well attended to, particularly in its early stage of growth, it will continue to yield liberal cuttings for seven or eight years, or even longer. This is a most excellent crop for the small or large farmer, furnishing, as it does, an abundant supply of succulent fodder, in deeply-cultivated soils, during the drier months of midsummer, as well as in the early spring. All farm animals are partial to lucerne; pigs thrive upon it. No farm should be without a well-cultivated plot of this plant. In deeply cultivated land lucerne will yield four or five cuttings during the season, no matter how hot and dry the weather may be. It is this drought-resisting quality which renders lucerne such a valuable fodder plant in Queensland and New South Wales, where it is extensively grown for pasture purposes, and for hay, which is largely exported for use in other parts of the Commonwealth.

SPRING FEED.

The following extracts are from a paper by Mr. W. Lowrie, Director, Agricultural College, Lincoln:—

Two of the essentials towards a successful and profitable catch crop for spring forage are early sowing and liberal manuring. The plant gets going while the soil is warmer, and, encouraged by manure, it roots more freely, and grows more vigorously throughout, but especially in the colder weather. This is no doubt partially accounted for by the fact that at, say, six inches deep, the mean temperature of the soil is higher than at one inch deep during the colder half of the year. The cost of the manure (9s. or 10s.) per acre bulks largely against the total value of the forage, but the outlay is well justified, as every week earlier in the spring the crop can be fed, the higher is its value. The cost of the manure, however, is really to be debited only in small part to the catch crop, as the processes of nitrification proceed slowly during the winter months, and the phosphates not assimilated are not leached from the soil. The residual value of the manure passed forward to the succeeding main crop is considerable; and further, as the crop is fed down generally on the land, the increased weight so fed correspondingly benefits the land. Of manures which might be used, a top dressing of nitrate of soda when the crop has started, to force the vegetable growth, and superphosphate or basic slag with the seed, would be the desirable treatment, but the price of nitrate of soda is practically prohibitive, and until the demand for it grows to such an extent to justify the importing of it direct from the Pacific coast of South America, it is out of the question. It may be that ere long some of our rivers will be harnessed, and a cheaper supply of nitrates for farmers made available, but in the meantime it is needless to talk nitrate of soda. The manures to be recommended as things are, are superphosphate, basic slag, and the mixtures supplied by the freezing companies, and, say, 1¼ cwt. per acre of either superphosphate or basic slag, and ¾ cwt. of kale manure, carefully mixed, as a suitable dressing on the average. The mixing is desirable, as the freezing companies' manure with superphosphate makes the mixture run freely in the drill, and saves annoyance and delay through coulters blocking.

Of varieties of seed suitable for catch crops, the range from which one may select is wide, and a variety is an advantage. The following may be mentioned:—

1. Italian rye grass.
2. Sutton's giant rye corn.
3. Cape barley.
4. Cape barley and vetches.
5. Dun oats.
6. White oats and vetches.
7. Garton oats and mustard.

Of these crops, Italian rye grass on this farm proves invariably the most valuable. Its grazing capacity is much greater than any other crop or mixture that I have tried, really more than double that of any other. Indeed, it will carry nearly as many stock as barley or oats for the time that these are being fed, and will continue to carry them right through till Christmas, when the oats or barley have long been fed out. For good land there is nothing yet introduced to equal Italian rye for spring feed, and one cannot recommend it too strongly. On the College farm we have nearly seventy acres of it sown so far, and about thirty acres still to sow. But it must, for best results, be sown early—in the end of February or in March—and sown thickly. When sown up to two bushels or over per acre it seems to shelter itself, and, without question, grows better through the winter.

Dun Oats: Next to Italian rye this is probably the most desirable crop to sow for spring feed. Stock eat it readily, and it stands more grazing than most other varieties of oats. These oats must be sown early, and have a good dress-

nure under them for best results, and in a good season, when growing
here is danger of their going down at harvest. The risk can be lessened
d by feeding so much the later, though should dry weather supervene,
, of course, will suffer by late feeding. Dun oats are to be preferred
y can be got in early, and the land is in condition to germinate them
y. It is an advantage that this crop can be fed in the spring, and yet
han a catch crop, in that after prolonged feeding it will return a useful
finest quality oatsheaf for chaff, or can be threshed.

t Ryes: For poorer soils Giant rye corn is well worth a trial. It is
o of ordinary rye corn for the purpose of spring feed, as it comes earlier
arly as quick as Cape barley—and yields much more feed. Rye must
ed down as long as it is wanted for grazing, as stock pass it when it gets
e shot blade. On the light turnip lands and colder shallower soils,
ety of rye will be found to yield a useful amount of feeding, and to
e trial of it.

Barley offers, perhaps, the earliest spring feed, and while it lasts is
ished by stock, and is a healthy, useful feed, but it will not carry the
of stock that Dun oats or Giant rye will carry, and, like white oats, is
actory to leave for grain after being hard fed. It generally succumbs
y weather of spring after such feeding, and is not worth saving. If fed
will, however, yield a heavy harvest of grain, but when sown early
be of value for feed in the spring, if fed lightly, it comes into ear
ogether of other crops, and draws birds from all points of the compass,
tent that it cannot be allowed to stand to ripen, as the birds will take
A small area of Cape barley is useful for first feeding, or for soiling for
the spring—indeed, for dairy cattle; from this point of view it is pro-
most useful of the cereals, and when sown at 3 bushels per acre, with
manure under it, it will yield a most valuable cutting for cows to
early calvers going until grass is a good bite. But it is more useful
iry-farmer than the sheep-farmer.

and Vetches: This mixture is more useful for dairying than sheep
y, as by feeding down the full value of the vetches is not obtained. It
t valuable forage, and at the same time has a marked improving
on the soil. The high price of the seed, and the wholesome dread
res in the wheat, have accounted for its neglect, but now, with the
harvester attachment, which can be fixed on the ordinary grass-mower,
no reason why a small area of vetches for seed should not be sown
farms as they can be harvested as easily as peas, and with sheep so
n every farm now there is not the same danger of fouling the land
in the past, when cereal-growing was more extensive, and sheep a less
t adjunct. On every dairy farm a block of this mixture should be
cutting green and feeding, or for converting into hay for chaffing and
, and for the sheep-farmer the grazing of oats and vetches will be
y fattening and forcing. Vetches might be sown with rape for sum-
e with admirable results. The most useful vetch to sow is probably
or Gore vetch.

and Mustard: For the mixture an early oat is, of course, to be pre-
ch as the Garton oat. The mixture sown last year was a full seeding
rilled with 2 cwt. of superphosphates, and broad-casted over this 4 lb.
f white mustard. The feed proved very healthy, and came in in the
d early summer in great good stead, as things eventuated. It carried
oggets to the acre till some weeks after shearing. The mixture is to be
to mustard alone, and when sown early it will be found well worth re-
ation. Dry sheep will keep the mustard from seeding without being
on it, and it will help to shift worms, from which, on heavy land,
re apt to suffer. If fed hard down and ploughed up for turnips, this
will be found to injure the following crop less than almost any other
p, as it comes so early at to allow of the land being worked before the
noisture has been lost. As a catch crop proper, this mixture deserves a
t place.

Cost of Working a Farm in New Zealand.

When comparing the cost of working a farm in England with one of the same size in New Zealand, several points have to be taken into account, such as the climate, the soil, labour, and machinery. In Australasia wages are higher than in Britain; as a set-off against this, New Zealand can claim, firstly, that there are more fine working-days in the year, the fields are much larger, the latest improvements in labour-saving machinery have been introduced, the soil is more easily worked, and that the genial nature of the climate renders it unnecessary to house stock during the winter months, thus saving the cost of attendance; secondly, that farming operations may be carried on continuously throughout the whole year; and, thirdly, that the paddocks are so large, and usually so level, that the double- and treble-furrow plough may be worked by one man or youth with three horses, thus equalising the cost of labour, as we have shown that one man, or even a boy, will be quite equal to two men in the Old Country; so that, after all, the difference in the cost of working a farm in New Zealand is not so great as might appear at first sight.

Those farming large areas are already turning their attention to the coming motive power which is destined to take the place of horse-power for ploughing, threshing, and indeed every kind of work which is now performed by horses. Trials of agricultural motors have been held in Scotland. Ploughing, harrowing, reaping and binding, and manure-spreaders are worked with great ease and precision. The total cost of working one of these motors is estimated at 18s. per day. The machine complete weighs about 30 cwt., and the speed is from two and a half to six miles an hour. Numbers of these motors have already found their way to Australia and New Zealand. It is probable that this power will ultimately take the place of horses for ploughing and other farm work on the level plain lands, doing it at a greatly reduced cost per acre. Ploughing with electric traction has been tried in California, it is reputed, with considerable success. A fully equipped three-horse team costs nearly £200, besides the upkeep in the way of feed and the risk of accidents and death.

The hay-crop is simply cut one day, raked into windrows the next, and in a couple more it is ready for stacking.

Wheat is cut and tied by machinery, the stooks requiring no capping. It is frequently threshed out of the stook in favourable seasons, thereby saving the cost of carting, stacking, and thatching; but this method, although very general, is not recommended except in hot dry seasons. The stacks are rarely thatched, except, perhaps, on the weather side. This is a wise precaution, the neglect of which sometimes entails serious loss.

The manure bill, which is such a heavy item of annual expenditure with the British farmer, presses as yet very lightly on the farmers of the Dominion. It is, however, a notable fact that the use of fertilisers is becoming more general; 1 cwt. to 1½ cwt. of superphosphates per acre is used with the turnip and other root-crops, for the purpose of forcing the young plant into the rough leaf, when it will be out of one danger—the turnip-fly. It will therefore be seen that the New Zealand farmer has many advantages over the farmer of the Old Country.

It may also be pointed out that the application of one or two hundredweight per acre of superphosphate of lime produces better results in colonial soils than double the quantity would do in England, showing clearly that the natural richness of colonial soils is not yet exhausted.

LIVE-STOCK.

Cattle: The total number of cattle in the Dominion for 1907–8 was 1,816,299, being a decrease of 35,451 as compared with the previous year.

Horses: The number of horses in the Dominion for 1907–8 was 353,257, an increase of 10,198 over the previous year.

Sheep: The returns made up to the 30th April, 1907, show 20,983,772, an increase of 875,301 over the year ending 30th April, 1906. This is most encouraging. The increasing demand for breeding-ewes has had the natural result of raising the price of this class of sheep, large numbers of which are now reserved for replenishing the breeding flocks of the Dominion. The export of frozen lambs for the year 1907 amounted to 2,840,877, and the export of frozen sheep for the same period was 1,944,392 — a total of 4,785,269; besides which there were 34,973 cwt. of frozen mutton joints exported.

On the 30th April, 1907, the distribution of the flocks of the Dominion was as follows: In the North Island, 10,854,018; and in the South Island, 10,129,754.

SHEEP.

New Zealand has proved itself admirably adapted for the breeding of all classes of sheep, from the fine-combing merino to the strongest type of Lincoln. The merino occupies and thrives on the wild lands, from the snow-line to the border of the plains, as well as on the drier portions of the plains. The merino ewe furnishes the foundation for all the crossbred varieties. On the rich moist soils the Lincoln and Romney Marsh sheep flourish, while the finer English and Border Leicesters and Downs sheep occupy the drier lands.

Sheep bred from merino ewes and longwool rams, or from crossbred ewes with Down rams, are the most suitable for the frozen-meat trade, and are known as "freezers."

The dapper little Southdown flourishes wherever crossbreds thrive. Their more ponderous cousins, the Shropshire and Hampshire Downs, have their admirers, especially the Shropshire, which are largely used for crossing with a view to producing early-maturing

cesters and Border Leic
purposes. The rearing purpose, particularly i
by many dairy-farmers, bury" mutton is produ
the separated milk by pig nd are Lincolns, Englis
theless every dairy-farme rsh, Shropshires, Sout
calves from the best milker Ryelands, Dorset Hor
ated milk, although relieved c
ing value; the addition of a litt ptember, and is conti
constituents, which, however, are is from 17s. 6d. to
purposes. Ground oats, wheat, or nearly all the large
cilage will tend greatly to the rapid g us breeds of sheep
or so of European flax should be grow ; quarter-breds, a
stock-rearing is carried on. Much has stil s, 8½ lb.; Leicest
improving dairy stock. The yield of milk fr larger clips are
cattle is approximately 500 gal. per annum, alth 30 lb. per sheep,
900 gal. per head are frequently obtained from s ially the longw
average quantity of milk obtained will no doubt be m breaks and
attention is paid to breeding and proper feeding. long drought
agement and feeding of dairy stock is a question d
attention. Kind treatment is essential to success; at which com
clear running water, and grasses of the best quality a eezing purpo
fully recognised wherever dairying is successfully carrie eep which so
last but not least, warmth and shelter during the cold wet ether such
winter. o be prove

The average yield of butter from milk passed through the
tor is 1 lb. for every 2½ gal. of milk of 10½ lb.; so that the a n has no
cow produces annually 200 lb. of butter, or 500 lb. of cheese, w was first
estimated at 4½d. per pound, will be worth about as much as 00 sheep
butter. e breed-
ders of
1907.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

This industry continues to flourish throughout New Zealand. The Government spends large sums of money in teaching the art of butter and cheese making, the proper method of grading, packing, and shipping. With a view to encourage the breeding of better strains of cattle for the production of milk of superior quality as well as quantity, the Government, recognising the importance of this matter, have imported a few first-class sires from well-known breeders of milking strains of cattle for the use of those dairy-farmers who are not in a position to secure the best bulls for their purpose. The service of these bulls has been fixed at a nominal scale, and is only available for selected animals. Graders are employed examining all butter and cheese for export, and brand each packet with its proper quality. Factory-owners fully recognise that it is folly to pay freight on any but the best quality; and this remark applies to grain and meat as well. New Zealand has to compete against Canada, the United States, Denmark, Australia, the Argentine, and Siberia. Dairymen must therefore endeavour to raise dairy cattle which will yield the maximum of milk of the best quality; in fact, nothing but intense farming will pay in the future, applied to every branch. To produce

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the best quality for the manufacture of butter or cheese he winter and early spring months is a very difficult especially when turnips are largely used. The practice of milking-cattle on "breaks" of turnips is discouraged, is feed must be used, the roots should be carted on to ass land, and fed immediately after milking with plenty sweet hay and straw intervening. Ensilage is strongly ended as a substitute for turnips, and is used by many armers in the North Island. A well-known Australian ity, writing in the *Pastoralists' Review*, says, "Ensilage for past has been fully recognised as pre-eminently a food for the n milk, but to be of much feeding-value a great deal depends e herbage and grasses and care used in its manufacture." is an important point. Many farmers in Otago Central also large quantities of this kind of fodder with great success.

The complete sterilising of milk to destroy the germs of disease wise precaution. The operation consists of heating milk up to ertain temperature, and cooling it rapidly, a process which has en found to destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis known to be esent in the milk of affected cattle. The Government veterinaries e employed examining the cattle, and a large number are annually sted with tuberculin, and when found affected they are destroyed, ompensation being allowed.

PIGS.

These useful adjuncts to the dairy now hold an important position on all dairy farms. The favourite breed in New Zealand is the improved Berkshire. The large and small breeds of White Yorkshire are also to be met with, but are not so generally approved of as the black pigs. The Tamworth has its admirers amongst pig-breeders, as it answers admirably for crossing with black pigs. It produces a good bacon pig, making more lean meat and longer sides than the pure Berkshires, but takes a much longer time in coming to maturity, which renders the breed less sought after than it otherwise might be. Pigs require no better attention than a good grass paddock, with a liberal supply of roots, and a little unthreshed pea-haulm for a few weeks before killing, with plenty of water, and shelter from the sun during the warmest summer months, and in winter as well.

The breeding, rearing, and fattening of pigs is a source of wealth which is capable of considerable expansion. Several plants for the mild curing of bacon have been set up at the various freezing-factories, and by private persons and firms. The establishment of properly appointed pig-farms is a somewhat costly undertaking, as all the fences must be pig-proof. Doubtless this consideration has had a deterrent effect upon some, while others find the rearing of young stock for the dairy and the breeding of lambs a sufficiently profitable undertaking, besides causing less trouble, but there is room for an enormous extension of this industry.

POULTRY.

The efforts being made by the Government to foster this industry are gradually producing the hoped-for results. The distribution of a better class of poultry is showing good results already. Farmers are beginning to see that their poultry-yard should form no mean auxiliary to the general return from the products of the farm. With such a climate as we have, there need be no difficulty in raising hundreds where dozens are now produced. The Agricultural Department is doing much to foster this industry. The Government Poultry Depots are kept busily employed. The egg-laying competitions carried out at Lincoln Agricultural College and elsewhere will certainly give an impetus to fowl-raising. There is, however, one point which must be impressed upon those contemplating fowl-farming, which is that they must be prepared to devote strict attention to the work, which is not heavy, but continuous, from daylight till dark. It is eminently suited for young people. Where large numbers of fowls are kept, the most scrupulous care must be observed in the matter of cleanliness, and a continuous supply of pure water must at all times be available. The want of these attributes has been the cause of many of the failures to make poultry-farming pay.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

From the North Cape to the Bluff Hill, in the extreme south of the South Island, the climate and soil are, for the most part, well adapted for the growth of a large variety of fruits. Generally speaking, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, figs, walnuts, cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, and raspberries grow luxuriantly, producing abundant crops of fruit. In the Auckland District, oranges, lemons, and limes, grow in favourable localities. The olive thrives in certain districts of the North Island, bearing satisfactory crops, and the manufacture of oil should assume important dimensions at no distant date.

Vine-growing is also carried on with tolerable success in many districts; tons of fruit grown under glass are sold in the Auckland markets annually. Signor Bragato, an Italian wine expert, has given it as his opinion that there are numerous localities in both Islands suited for growing vines for the manufacture of wine.

Away in the far north the banana grows and ripens its fruit, but it is not thought that it will ever enter into successful competition with those grown and imported at so cheap a rate from the Pacific Islands.

Extensive orchards of apples have existed in Auckland for many years, and are still capable of producing an abundance of fruit, if kept free from codlin-moth and other pests. Orchard-planting is progressing, and must one day be a very important industry. Central Otago will become a large fruit-producing district, being free
violent and scorching north-west winds, so soon as that district
nected by rail with the sea-ports.

The manufacture of cider has assumed considerable dimensions, opening up a market for suitable surplus fruit. The New-Zealand-made article is rapidly coming into favour with the general public.

The drying of fruit has been fostered by the authorities, who sent an expert through some of the apple-growing districts, giving practical lessons in the art of artificial fruit-drying. A great deal more might also be done in bottling fruits, and the manufacture of fruit-wine, if only for home consumption. The manufacture of jam is successfully carried on; there is, however, plenty of room for further developments in this direction.

PROSPECTS OF SMALL FARMERS.

Those who have watched the course of events in other countries, so far as they affect the agricultural interests of New Zealand, are forced to the conclusion that New Zealand will have to pay great attention to the quality of her agricultural exports. Our farmers cannot hope to compete with such countries as Australia and South America, where land is so much cheaper, and where mutton and beef of good quality can be produced; for cheap meat these countries must command the markets of the world. Happily for New Zealand, her climate and pastures are such that she can not only produce mutton equal to the finest English or Scotch, but can produce more per acre than Australia. Our dairy-produce is now second to none, which is largely due to the system of manufacture and Government grading.

Owing to her humid climate and fertile soil New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small holdings. Men of slender means can now make homes for themselves and their families, always provided they know something of the work they undertake, and are, with their families, willing to work hard and live frugally for a few years. It is quite possible for a man with a few cows and pigs, together with poultry and bees, to make a good living, as markets for these products are available in England and elsewhere; there is also a good local market if the goods are properly prepared, and a continuous demand for the supply of coastal and ocean-going steamers. The facilities now given for obtaining land and money at reasonable rates offer great inducements to persons to settle upon the land. This is amply illustrated at Cheviot and elsewhere, where fine estates have been cut up into moderate-sized farms, and let to farmers on long lease at a rental representing 4 per cent. on the purchase-money. Prosperous homes have sprung up, and tree-planting is being carried on by many of the settlers, which is an earnest of the stability of the settlements.

SECTION III.

THE MINERAL WATERS OF NEW ZEALAND.

[By Arthur S. Wohlmann, M.D., Lond., Government Balneologist.]

New Zealand is a country peculiarly rich in mineral waters, and, as might be expected in a land in which volcanic agencies are still active, more particularly rich in thermal waters distinguished by a very high temperature rather than by a high percentage of dissolved salts, though the latter class of water is by no means absent. The vast majority of thermal springs are found in the North Island, and arise over a very large area.

Of these springs, a large proportion have never yet been analysed, many are known only to a few individuals, and doubtless many yet remain to be discovered, or, if known at all, are only known to the local Maori population. A sufficient number, however, have now been examined to enable a very fair classification of the whole to be attempted, and, as will be seen by the subjoined tables, with the exception of the sulphated waters, there are few of the more important types of mineral water that are not represented among the springs of this country.

The different classes of mineral water have a rough general plan of geographical distribution, so that the probable nature of a spring may to a certain extent be inferred by its position on the map, though this is a rule with many exceptions, and the point must not be pressed too far. Thus in the central pumice plateau, from the south of Taupo to Rotorua and thence on to the Bay of Plenty, the vast majority of the springs are very hot, sulphuretted, siliceous, and weakly mineralised; while along the east coast, from the East Cape to Cape Palliser, muriated waters of high specific gravity, and containing iodides, predominate.

The following classified list of waters is based almost entirely on the analyses recorded in the reports of the Dominion Museum and Laboratory, published by the Mines Department, between the years 1874 and 1906, and of these a large proportion of the more important have recently been made by Dr. Maclaurin. On account of the space which would be required to give the full detailed analysis of each specimen, only the essential and characteristic ingredients are given here, together with the total grains per gallon of solid constituents. In all cases, however, in which the alyses have been taken from the above reports, the year is also en to facilitate reference should fuller details be required.

For further information on this subject the reader is referred to the paper by Mr. W. Skey in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, 1877, to several published pamphlets by Mr. J. A. Pond, and to the article by the late Sir James Hector in the Official Year-book, 1893. The names Skey, Pond, and Hector at the head of an analysis have reference solely to the above-mentioned papers.

Owing to the large number of their contained ingredients, a scientific classification of mineral waters is a very difficult matter, and all the methods of classification usually adopted are open to criticism. Under Dr. Peale's system a fair amount of accuracy is arrived at, but only at the price of a cumbersome and uncouth string of adjectives; while in the simpler system which is usually adopted by English writers, and which I have for convenience followed here, a water may often with equal justice be classified under two or more headings, owing to its containing several ingredients of practically equal importance, and in such cases a compromise has to be adopted.

For purposes of comparison a well-known example of a European mineral water is given with each class except, of course, in those rare instances in which a New Zealand water has no corresponding European prototype.

SIMPLE THERMAL WATERS.

These waters are very weakly mineralised, and owe their therapeutic value chiefly to the hot water, used in the form of baths. That some of the most famous spas in the world are supplied only with such waters suffices to show the efficacy of hot water when skilfully employed, and it is noteworthy that it is in such spas that the douche treatment is frequently brought to a pitch of great perfection. There remains, of course, the still-disputed point as to whether these waters may not owe their efficacy to some factors not indicated by the chemical analysis; and recent developments in science have so far modified our conceptions of the nature of matter and of energy that a dogmatic expression of opinion is less likely to be advanced now than was the case some years ago.

EUROPE.

Gastein.

Total solids	21·0*
Temperature	121° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Waingaro (1904).

Sodium-chloride	6·43
Silica	7·80
Total solids	22·66
Temperature	130° Fahr.

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* Here, and throughout this paper the figures are given in grains per gallon.

Matamata (1904).

Sodium-bicarbonate	28·10
Total solids	46·66
Temperature	106° Fahr.

Maruia (1903).

Total solids	36·5
Temperature	140° Fahr.

Mount Egmont (1883).

Calcium-carbonate	6·72
Total solids	26·23

Hurunui (1885).
(Complete analysis not available.)

Franz Josef (1901).

Total solids	56·21

(Principally sodium chloride and carbonate.)

Lake Sumner. (Skey.) *

Total solids	18·56
Temperature	93° Fahr.

Miranda, Thames. (J. A. Pond.)

Sodium-chloride	15·17
Total solids	31·27
Temperature	134° Fahr.

Katikati (1904). (*Vide* also "Muriated Waters.")

Sodium-chloride	119·54
Total solids	137·26

Okoroire.

Sodium-chloride	17·18
Silica and silicates	9·70
Total solids	42·34
Temperature	113° Fahr.

Haupiri (1901)

Sodium-silicate	7·3
Total solids	19·3

MURIATED WATERS.

The principal ingredient of these waters is common salt. In this country they are, in the majority of instances, very hot, and are used both for baths and for drinking purposes. In the former case they exert a stimulating effect on the nerve-endings in the skin; while, taken internally, they stimulate the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal tract, and have a diuretic, and sometimes a laxative, effect.

No use has been hitherto made in New Zealand of the concentrated *mutterlauges* so much used on the Continent of Europe, though indeed some of the waters are so strong naturally as to need little concentration to rival these "mother-liquors" in strength.

Taken as a whole, they constitute an important and numerous group, and are distinguished by their geographical distribution and by certain chemical peculiarities. Thus the great majority arise near the coast, especially the east coast of the North Island. A great number of the waters, too, contain very considerable quantities f calcium-chloride and of sodium-iodide, so that the muriated waters ll naturally into three main groups—those containing a great preonderance of sodium-chloride, those in which calcium-chloride is resent in so great a quantity as to rival or even surpass the sodiumhloride in importance, and those in which sodium-iodide is present noticeable quantities. The great majority of the second class, owever, belong also to the third.

Class I.—Sodic Muriated Waters.

EUROPE.

Wiesbaden.

Sodium-chloride	420
Temperature	100° to 156° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Helensville (1889, 1903). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Sodium-chloride	114·46
Total solids	134·68
Temperature	115° to 146° Fahr.

Hokianga (1878). (Pond.)

Sodium-chloride	2797·4
Total solids	2937·5

Hokianga, Rotokakahi (1905).

Sodium-chloride	1350·0
Total solids	1543·0

Patangata (1902). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate" and "Iodide Waters.")

Sodium-chloride	152·2
Total solids	176·4

Waimate (1883). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Total solids	586·63 to 834·32

Papaite, Wanganui (1886).

Sodium-chloride	313·41
Total solids	348·54

Pipiriki, Wanganui (1888).

Spring on left bank—Sodium-chloride	121·88
Total solids	130·61
Spring on right bank—Sodium-chloride	231·64
Total solids	244·03

Mokau, Motukarama (1888). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Total solids	844·0

(Incomplete analysis.)

Kotuku, Greymouth (1904). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

Sodium-chloride	162·20
Total solids	201·25

Katikati (1904).

Sodium-chloride	119·54
Total solids	137·26

Whangape, Waikato. (Skey.)

Total solids	47·04

McLean's, Napier. (Skey.)

Total solids	444·7

Mahurangi, Auckland. (Skey.)

Total solids	141·0

Class II.—Calcic-Sodic Muriated Waters.

The nearest European prototype to such a class of waters
Kreuznach.

Calcium-chloride	140·0
Sodium-chloride	700·0

When this and similar waters are evaporated to a *mutterlau* as is so frequently done, thereby precipitating some of the sodiu chloride, and leaving a concentrated solution of the chlorides magnesium and calcium with some iodides, a striking resemblance found to certain of the New Zealand waters.

NEW ZEALAND.

Kawhia (1903). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	585·51
Sodium-chloride	424·55
Total solids	1040·76

Mataroa (1903). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	128·21
Sodium-chloride	1625·25
Magnesium-chloride	85·70
Total solids	1843·43

Okain's Bay (1904). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

This is an artificial spring of cold water obtained from a bore sunk into t recent soil of a rapidly silting-up bay, and is remarkable for the unusually lar amount of iron in solution.

Calcium-chloride	468·5
Sodium-chloride	295·5
Magnesium-chloride	264·8
Ferrous bicarbonate	26·7
Total solids	1128·9

Totoro, Mokau River (1905). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	681·0
Sodium-chloride	784·0
Total solids	1496·0

Morere (1903, 1905). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	594·78
Sodium-chloride	1249·67
Total solids	1899·60
Temperature	120° Fahr.

Te Puia (1906). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	153·40
Sodium-chloride	807·75
Total solids	978·69
Temperature	150° Fahr.

Kopuowhara, Mahia (1885). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	177·82
Sodium-chloride	1027·66
Total solids	1241·65

Great Barrier Island (1904).

Calcium-chloride	103·75
Sodium-chloride	791·50
Total solids	985·23
Temperature	180° Fahr.

Pahaua, Wellington Skey; also 1878). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Calcium-chloride	120·88
Sodium-chloride	1303·32
Total solids	1474·09

Kotuku, Greymouth (borehole), (1904).

Calcium chloride, sulphate, and bicarbonate ..	458·8
Sodium-chloride	5134·0
Total solids	5936·8

Wallingford, Wellington (Skey). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Total solids	826·0

CLASS III.—IODIDE MURIATED WATERS.

Iodine is found in these waters combined usually with sodium or magnesium; in addition there is generally present a certain and varying amount of free iodine. The amount of iodide present is seldom more than about 2·5 grains per gallon, but even this small quantity exceeds the amount present in most similar European waters, one of the richest of which, Heilbrun (Bavaria), is given here for comparison.

The therapeutic value of such minute quantities of iodide has been much questioned, though Neisser has, on the other hand, pointed out the potent effect on human metabolism of minute quantities of iodine in thyroid extract. There remains the possibility, however, that the essentially active factor in these waters is not the iodide but the *free nascent iodine*, which is almost always present. The pungent smell of this mineral may generally be detected for some distance round the source of an iodide spring, and where the thermal water is broken up by a fall into a spray or douche, under which circumstances free iodine seems to be liberated, the odour is unmistakably strong. It is conceivable that, quite apart from the iodine that is taken into the system when the water is drunk, quite an appreciable amount, and that in a highly active condition, may be inhaled with the water vapour and spray by the bather.

EUROPEAN.

Heilbrun (Bavaria).

Sodium-chloride	343·0
Sodium-bicarbonate	63·0
Sodium-bromide	3·5
Sodium-iodide	2·1

NEW ZEALAND.

Morere, (1903, 1905).

Sodium-iodide	2·7
Total solids	1858·07

(Also sufficient free iodine to tinge the water light-brown.)

Kawhia (1903).

Sodium-iodide	0·47
Bromides	Trace
Total solids	1040·76

Mataroa (1905).

Sodium-iodide	1·41
Total solids	1879·60

Pahaua (1878; also Skey).

Magnesium-iodide	0·582
Magnesium-bromide	Traces
Iodine (free)	1·595
Total solids	1424·096

Kopuowhara, Mahia (1885).

Magnesium-iodide	2·98
Total solids	1241·65

Whareama, Masterton (1889).

Iodides	0·81
Total solids	316·36

Kaiti, Gisborne (1902).

Sodium-iodide	4·0
Total solids	758·3

(This spring is now practically dried up.)

Totoro (1905).

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	1496·0

Patangata (1902).

Potassium-iodide	0·5
Total solids	177·0

Waimate (1883).

Iodine (free and combined)	1·98
Total solids	586·63

Helensville (1903).

Sodium-iodide	0·03
Total solids	134·68

Te Puia (1906).

Sodium-iodide	1·41
Total solids	978·69

Tarawera, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine	0·714
Total solids	99·95

Parke's Spring, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine	1·01
Total solids	200·73

Otumuheka, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	13·88

Ruahine, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	152·31

Orakeikorako, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	84·86

Orakeikorako (Alum Cave). (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	56·47

McMurray's, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	33·12

Te Hukahuka, Taupo District. (Skey.)

Iodine not estimated.

Total solids	13·81

Burton's, Taipo District. (Skey.)
(Analysis incomplete.)

Wallingford, Wellington. (Skey.)

Iodides and bromides not estimated.

Total solids	826·0

McLean's, Napier. (Skey.)

Iodides and bromides not estimated.

Total solids	444·7

Sulphur Wells, Masterton (1906).

Sodium-iodide	1·5
Total solids	728·2

(Cold spring.)

Mangapakeha (1906).

Iodides	"Considerable amount."
Total solids	374·0

SIMPLE ALKALINE WATERS.

The principal ingredient in these waters is sodium-bicarbonate, nd if sodium-chloride is present, it is so only in a trifling amount. 'here is also generally present a considerable amount of carbonic-cid gas. Such waters are not common in this country, the only haracteristic one, so far as I am aware, being Puriri.

Taken internally they act as antacids and diuretics, and promote he biliary secretion. They are useful in certain forms of gout, but re more suitable for robust than for debilitated subjects.

There are no waters of this class used as baths in New Zealand.

EUROPE.

Vichy.

Sodium-bicarbonate	350·0
Temperature	89° to 108° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Puriri. (*Vide* also "Table-waters.")

Sodium-bicarbonate	452·39
Total solids	537·11
Temperature	60° Fahr.

MURIATED ALKALINE WATERS.

In these waters considerable quantities of sodium-chloride are resent with the bicarbonate, and, while they are useful in the same lass of cases as the last, they are generally believed to be less ' lowering."

EUROPEAN.

Ems.

Sodium-chloride	70·0
Sodium-bicarbonate	140·0
Temperature	80° to 120° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Te Aroha. (1903, 1904, 1905.)

Sodium-chloride	59·5
Sodium-bicarbonate	657·4
Total solids	784·3
Temperature	135° Fahr.

Waiwera. (Skey; also 1904.)

Sodium-chloride	116·7
Sodium-bicarbonate	87·5
Total solids	219·5
Temperature	105° Fahr.

Ohaeawai. (1904.)

Sodium-chloride	65·10
Sodium-bicarbonate	134·50
Total solids	255·66
Temperature	180° Fahr.

(This water is strongly sulphuretted, and might with equal justice be placed among the sulphur waters.)

MURIATED SULPHATED WATERS.

As already mentioned, the sulphated waters are scarcely represented in New Zealand, the only example, so far as I am aware, being the somewhat anomalous Okain's Bay water, already classed under the calcic muriated and chalybeate waters.

This water, while containing an overwhelming proportion of chlorides, contains also a moderate amount of magnesium-sulphate, any action of which, however, would be subordinate to that of the other ingredients.

EUROPE.

Brides, Salins.

Sodium-chloride	126·0
Sodium-sulphate	84·0
Magnesium-sulphate	35·0
Temperature	96° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Okain's Bay (1904).

Sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides	1028·8
Magnesium-sulphate	78·0
Total solids	1128·9

(Cold spring.)

THE CALCAREOUS OR EARTHY WATERS.

New Zealand is poor in springs of this class, calcium, when present in any quantity, being generally in the form of the chloride.

EUROPE.

Contrexéville.

Calcium-sulphate	105·0
Calcium-bicarbonate	28·0

NEW ZEALAND.

Wairongoa. (*Vide* also "Table-waters.")

Calcium-bicarbonate	67·86
Magnesium-bicarbonate	35·89
Total solids	165·75

Kamo. (*Vide* also "Table-waters.")

Calcium-bicarbonate	57·68
Magnesium-bicarbonate	17·05
Sodium-bicarbonate	38·64
Total solids	164·36

Copland River, Westland (1906).

Calcium-bicarbonate	27·0
Sodium-bicarbonate	76·6
Total solids	142·3

Fox River, Westland (1906).

Calcium-bicarbonate	10·5
Sodium-bicarbonate	44·4
Total solids	79·5

CHALYBEATE WATERS.

Therapeutically the most important of these waters are those ntaining the bicarbonate of iron and free carbonic-acid gas. Many the chalybeate springs of New Zealand contain large, and somemes enormous, quantities of the sulphate, and, while these are oted here, they are, except as baths, of little practical use so far as e iron-salt is concerned. The ferrous bicarbonate, on the other and, is easily assimilated, especially when associated with carbonicid gas; while it is to the presence of this gas that baths of such aters owe their stimulating properties.

EUROPE.

Schwalbach.

Ferrous bicarbonate	5·6
Temperature	Cold

NEW ZEALAND.

Waitangi, Rotoehu (1903, 1904).

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·5
Total solids	58·73
Temperature	120° Fahr.

(Free effervescence of carbonic acid.)

Kamo.

Oxide of iron (present in the spring as bicarbonate)	0·28
Total solids	164·36

Kotuku, Greymouth (1904).

Ferrous bicarbonate	4·10
Total solids	201·25

Okain's Bay (1904). (*Vide* also "Muriated Waters.")

Ferrous bicarbonate	26·7
Total solids	1128·9

Patangata (1902).

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·6
Total solids	176·4

Aorangi. (Skey.)

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·94
Total solids	13·75

Paeroa (1905). (*Vide* also "Table-waters.")

Ferrous bicarbonate	1·6
Total solids	167·8
Free carbonic acid	26·0
Temperature	80° Fahr.

Waiwera. (*Vide* also "Muriated Alkaline Waters.")

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·686
Total solids	219·558

Taupo Waters.

Iron Spring, Terraces (1905).

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·28
Total solids	63·04
Carbonic acid	16·9
Temperature	120° Fahr.

Mangapakeha (1906). (*Vide* also "Iodide Waters.")

Ferrous bicarbonate	4·0
Total solids	374·0

Soda-water Spring, Terraces (1905).

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·84
Total solids	64·19
Carbonic acid	47·70
Temperature	Cold

"*Arsenic Spring*," the Spa (1905).

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·56
Total solids	52·52

(This spring contains no arsenic.)

Wairakei Waters.

Devil's Eye-glass (1905).

Ferrous bicarbonate	1·20
Total solids	117·25

The Boilers (1905).

Ferrous bicarbonate	1·12
Total solids	100·77

(These last two waters are scarcely potable.)

Waiotapu.

Chalybeate waters exist here, but so far no potable specimens have been analysed.

Rotomahana "Iodine Spring" (1904). (Contains no iodine.)

Ferrous bicarbonate	0·62
Total solids	157·79
Temperature	212° Fahr.

Motu, Gisborne (1904).

Ferrous sulphate	44·68
Total solids	379·31

White Island. (Skey.) (*Vide* also "Acid Waters.")

Ferrous sulphate	1059·0
Total solids	13638·0
Temperature	212° Fahr.

Whale Island. (Pond.)

Ferrous sulphate	9·38
Total solids	250·30
Temperature	198° Fahr.

Abbotsford, Otago (1882). (Analysis incomplete.)

Ferrous sulphate	..
Total solids	304·0

Akitio, Wellington. (Skey.)

Iron and alumina	0·93
Total solids	37·65

Onetapu. (Skey.)

Ferrous chloride not estimated	..
Total solids	456·0

Bay of Islands. (Skey.)

Iron-oxide	2·23
Total solids	134·62

Amberley, Canterbury. (Hector.)

Total solids	93·6

(Cold spring.)

Rotorua Waters.

The majority of these contain iron, but, as this is not an important and essential feature of these waters, two only are given as types of the rest.

Rachel Spring. (Hector.)

Iron and alumina oxides	2·41
Total solids	131·34

Postmaster Spring (1906).

Ferrous sulphate	0·52
Total solids	86·81

SULPHUR WATERS.

This is a very important but somewhat ill-defined group, characterized by the presence of sulphides in sufficient quantity to give a very noticeable odour to the water. In Europe, as a general rule, these waters are only feebly mineralised, the other ingredients of the water being comparatively unimportant. In New Zealand, while this rule holds good for the majority of the sulphur waters, yet there is a very important class, of which the acid waters of Rotorua may be taken as a type, in which, while the sulphides are very much in evidence, other ingredients have a considerable and sometimes a very much greater importance.

As compared with the other mineral waters of New Zealand, there is an overwhelming preponderance of sulphur waters, both in the number of springs and in the amount of outflow. All are hot and all are siliceous.

The great bulk of these springs arise in the volcanic region stretching from the central volcanoes of the North Island northward to the Bay of Plenty, and, indeed, right out to sea to White Island.

The vast majority of these waters have not yet been analysed, but from the great number of specimens that have already been examined a very fair estimate may be made of the whole.

It is usual to draw a distinction between those sulphur waters containing marked quantities of sodium-sulphide, and those containing only sulphuretted hydrogen, and special therapeutic effects have been attributed to the former class. While admitting the distinction, it must be borne in mind that frequently the second represents only a phase of the first, and that, owing to the very rapid decomposition of sodium-sulphide on exposure to air, analysis, unless performed at the spring, is apt to show only sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur, and sodium-carbonate.

The sulphur waters may be divided into two main classes, the alkaline or neutral, and the acid.

CLASS I.—THE ALKALINE SULPHUR WATERS.

For the most part the specific gravity of these waters is not high, the largest ingredient being usually chloride of sodium, and the alkalinity not strong.

For all practical purposes their most marked characteristic is the amount of silicate they contain, and it is this ingredient which gives to the alkaline waters of the Rotorua district their peculiarly bland and satiny feel, and which makes them so valuable for bath purposes. A similar condition causes the "unctuous" sensation of the *sources savonneuses* at Plombières.

Of the therapeutic action of the silicates little is known: taken internally, it has been asserted that they exercise a solvent action on the urates in gout, and, used externally, an antiseptic action on the skin (Felix); but however this may be, it is quite certain that in strong solution they constitute most bland and sedative baths.

As the highly siliceous waters shade off imperceptibly into the less siliceous, it has not seemed convenient to make them a separate class, and they are therefore all included here under the term "sulphur waters."

EUROPE.

Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*).

Sodium-chloride	182·0
Sodium-carbonate	42·0
Sodium and hydrogen sulphides.	..
Temperature	113° to 133° Fahr.

NEW ZEALAND.

Rachel Spring, Rotorua. (Hector.)

Sodium-chloride	69·43
Silicates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium	36·35
Silica	18·21
Total solids	131·34
Carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.	..
Temperature	194° Fahr.

Under this heading come, with the exception of certain muddy geysers of the type of Waimangu, practically the whole of the springs in the "Thermal District" which exhibit, or tend to exhibit, geyser action. Thus would be included many springs at Tokaanu, the Taupo geysers, the springs of the Geyser Valley at Wairakei, and the Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu geysers. A certain number of these are given as types of the rest.

Many of these waters contain so very little sulphide that they might with equal justice be classed under the heading of "Simple Thermal Waters," or of "Muriated Waters," but for convenience they are placed all together here.

Oil Bath,[*] Rotorua District. (Skey.)

Silica and silicates	29·0
Sodium-chloride	66·34
Total solids	104·54

Spout Bath,[*] Rotorua District. (Skey.)

Sodium-silicates	16·32
Sodium-chloride	53·61
Total solids	87·78

Kuirau, Rotorua District. (Skey.)

Silicates	22·0
Sodium-chloride	45·70
Total solids	79·85

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[*] The surface temperature of these springs, which exhibit more or less geyser action, is the boiling-point. Their temperature apparently increases directly as the distance below the surface at which it is taken.

Te Koutou, Rotorua District. (Skey.)

Sodium-silicate	32·12
Total solids	72·78

Waihunuhunukuri (Lake House), Rotorua District. (Hector.)

Total solids	58·4

Waikite,* Rotorua District (1904).

Sodium-chloride	38·75
Sodium-bicarbonate	20·03
Silica	24·36
Total solids	90·28

Matuatonga,* Rotorua District. (Hector.)

Sodium-chloride	66·44
Sodium-silicate	29·27
Total solids	113·27

Hanmer, South Island.

Sodium-chloride	62·09
Total solids	77·38
Gases—Sulphuretted hydrogen and methane	..
Temperature	118° Fahr.

Crow's Nest Geyser,* Taupo District. (Hector.)

Total solids	153·6

Witches' Cauldron,* Taupo District. (Hector.)

Total solids	166·4

Waiariki, Taupo District. (Hector.)

Total solids	86·4

Top Spring, Terraces, Taupo District (1905).

Sodium-chloride	43·66
Total	105·80
Temperature	184° Fahr.

South Bay Spring, Terraces, Taupo District (1905).

Sodium-chloride	56·10
Total	107·72
Temperature	180° Fahr.

A.C. Bath, Spa, Taupo District (1905).

Total	46·43
Temperature	102° Fahr.

Old Sulphur Spring, Spa, Taupo District.

Total	63·79
Temperature	135° Fahr.

Champagne Pool,* Wairakei (1905).

Sodium-chloride	195·20
Total	242·68

Red Coral Geyser,* Wairakei (1905).

Sodium-chloride	39·35
Total	100·77

Omupokapoka, Onepu (1904).

Total constituents	116·82
Temperature	180° Fahr.

Manupirua, Rotoiti (1904).

Total solids	44·91
Temperature	105° Fahr.

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* The surface temperature of these springs, which exhibit more or less geyser action, the boiling-point. Their temperature apparently increases directly as the distance elow the surface at which it is taken.

CLASS II.—ACID SULPHUR WATERS.

With the exception that they are much more siliceous, the alkaline sulphur waters bear a fairly close resemblance to numerous sulphur waters in Europe; but for a type of the acid sulphur waters we have to look to America, there being no waters of this nature used at the European spas. The nearest European approach to the acid baths of New Zealand is to be found in the "peat baths" of Austria, which contain free sulphuric and formic acids and sulphate of iron.

The action on the peripheral circulation of the strongly acid baths of Rotorua is most marked. The skin becomes intensely injected, there is a corresponding unloading of the deep veins, and the general circulation is improved. At the same time the nerve-endings in the skin are stimulated; so that, provided the immersion is not too prolonged, the sensation of the bather is one of general exhilaration. The use of such baths in chronic deep-seated congestions, and in pain and stiffness of muscular and fibrous structures, is obvious. The large quantities of alum usually present with the acids, and the free gases in the water, also help to stimulate the skin. These waters are not used for drinking purposes.

Rotorua Acid Waters.

	Postmaster Bath Spring (1906).	Priest Bath Spring (1906).	Sulphur Point Effervescing Spring (1906).	Spring supplying New Baths.
Sodium-sulphate ..	14·25	10·85	18·10	19·94
Aluminium-sulphate	15·60	9·60	8·10	12·38
Silica	15·10	12·10	20·20	22·82
Sulphuric acid (free)	22·29	3·77	4·46	16·80
Carbonic acid (free) ..	28·84	40·00	2·52	4·31
Sulphuretted hydrogen	13·09	5·00	0·19	1·80
Total	128·74	97·49	81·95	102·58
Temperature ..	110° Fahr.	105° Fahr.	160° Fahr.	150° Fahr.

There are innumerable springs in the central Rotorua group, along the foreshore of Lake Rotorua, which conform to the type of the "Priest" and "Postmaster" Springs. Of these the first two on the following list may serve as examples:—

Waikupapapa.

Hydrochloric acid (free)	7·49
Sulphuric acid (free)	4·29
Total solids	56·45

Ngaruapuia.

Hydrochloric acid (free)	6·76
Sulphuric acid (free)	3·11
Total solids	59·50

White Island and Whale Island, in the Bay of Plenty, contain springs of remarkable acidity, which are not used as baths.

White Island. (Skey.)

Hydrochloric acid	9547·0
Total solids	13638·0
Temperature	212° Fahr.

Whale Island. (Pond.

Sulphuric acid	138·32
Total solids	250·30
Temperature	198° Fahr.

TAUPO.

Rotokawa (*Black Water*). (Hector.)

Hydrochloric acid	(Free)
Total	142·4
Temperature	192° Fahr.

Rotokawa (*Yellow Water*). (Hector.)

Hydrochloric acid	(Free)
Total	176·0
Temperature	152° Fahr.

WAIRAKEI.

Practically all springs of the Kiriohinekei Valley are more or less acid: two are given as types.

Devil's Eye-glass (1905). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

Sulphuric acid (free)	2·80
Carbonic acid (free)	7·10
Total solids	117·25

The Boilers (1905). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

Sulphuric acid (free)	4·50
Carbonic Acid (free)	7·50
Total solids	100·77

WAIOTAPU.

Strongly acid waters also exist here, but have not yet been fully analysed. For the most part they appear to be aluminous and chalybeate.

Abbotsford, Otago (1882).

Sulphuric acid (free, and combined with iron)	191·87
Total solids	304·01

CLASS III.—MUDDY WATERS.

There remains a subclass of the sulphur waters which consists of mineral water containing large quantities of highly siliceous mud in suspension. The importance of these waters lies in the fact that they are greatly utilised for mud baths.

Some of them contain free mineral acids, others are neutral, or only give an acid reaction from the amount of free carbonic-acid gas they contain. Typical examples of the former are the "Coffee-pot" and the "Cameron" Springs, and of the latter, the "Sulphur Point Mud Spring," all of Rotorua.

Coffee-pot.

Sodium-sulphate	23·71
Hydrochloric acid (free)	7·66
Sulphuric acid (free)	7·60
Total	60·19

Cameron.

Sodium-sulphate	44·54
Hydrochloric acid (free)	5·92
Total	80·5

Sulphur Point (1906).

Sodium-chloride	80·85
Sodium-silicate	26·30
Carbonic acid (free)	14·90
Total	141·72

Below is given an analysis (1906) of the muddy deposit around this spring, from which, and from similar material, the mud baths of Rotorua principally are made. It consists mainly of silica, and is noticeable in containing both gold and silver. On account of its interest, I have given Dr. Maclaurin's analysis in full.

Silica	69·30
Alumina	4·52
Iron-oxides	2·00
Titanium-oxide	0·58
Lime	1·00
Magnesia	0·10
Soda and potash	1·30
Sulphur (combined)	1·40
Sulphur (free)	6·09
Organic matter	10·01
Water	3·70

"Microscopic examination of the deposit[*] showed that it consisted mainly of quartz and amorphous silica, with a little felspar. The mud also contains 5 grains of gold and 6 dwt. 1 grain of silver per ton."

ARSENICAL WATERS.

There are no complete analyses yet available of arsenical waters in New Zealand, though arsenic is known to exist in minute quantities in some of the Taupo springs, and in one or two it is said to be so abundant as to poison horses which drink the waters. The so-called "Arsenic Spring" at the Spa contains no arsenic.

EUROPE.

La Bourboule.

Sodium-arseniate	1·96
Total solids	448·00

NEW ZEALAND.

Burton's, Taipo. (Hector.)
"Traces of arsenic."

MERCURIAL WATERS.

Certain of the muriated alkaline springs are turbid with mud containing varying amounts of mercury derived from the soil around, which is rich in this mineral.

While such can perhaps hardly be strictly classed as "mineral waters," the natural mixture of mineral water with mercurialised mud is obviously important from a therapeutic point of view, and is classed here for convenience.

Ohaeawai (1904). (*Vide* "Muriated Alkaline Waters.")
[†] Amount of mercury variable.
Temperature, 180° Fahr.

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[*] "Suspended in the water."

[†] Minute globules of mercury are easily discernible to the naked eye in the deposits alongside the springs.

TABLE-WATERS.

This is another ill-defined group of waters, usually characterized by feeble mineralisation, and by containing a large quantity of free carbonic-acid gas.

It is obvious that such a water may be classed under one or other of the previous headings according to the preponderating ingredients it may contain, and, as a matter of fact, most of the mineral waters used as table-waters in New Zealand are really so strongly mineralised as to justify the title of "medicinal," and almost all contain rather more iron than is consistent with an ideal table-water.

EUROPE.

Selters (Seltzer water).

Amuriated alkaline water containing—

Sodium-chloride	140·0

NEW ZEALAND.

Wairongoa (South Island). (*Vide* also "Earthy Waters.")

Calcium-bicarbonate	67·86
Magnesium-bicarbonate	35·89
Sodium-chloride	22·73
Sodium-bicarbonate	20·91
Sodium-sulphate	14·70
Total solids	165·75

Together with a large excess of carbonic-acid gas, which is bottled with the water.

Puriri. (*Vide* also "Alkaline Waters.")

This is a cold alkaline spring, temperature 60° Fahr., which is very freely used as a table-water, but which is so strongly mineralised that it should really be classed under the head of "Alkaline Waters."

Te Aroha. (*Vide* also "Muriated Alkaline Waters.")

The thermal waters of Te Aroha, cooled and artificially aerated, are also sometimes used as table-waters, but are so strongly mineralised as to really constitute medicinal waters.

There are also at Te Aroha several cold springs, feebly mineralised, pleasant to the taste, but somewhat deficient in natural carbonic-acid gas.

Cold "Magnesia" Spring (1902).

Calcium-bicarbonate	41·5
Magnesium-bicarbonate	23·4
Total solids	83·6

Kamo. (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

These waters are tepid to warm, strongly effervescent with carbonic-acid gas, and pleasant to the taste.

Calcium-bicarbonate	57·68
Sodium-bicarbonate	38·64
Sodium-chloride	38·01
Total solids	164·36

Paeroa (1905). (*Vide* also "Chalybeate Waters.")

Tepid spring, temperature 80° Fahr., fair effervescence of CO_2, pleasant sweetish taste.

Magnesium-bicarbonate	73·0
Sodium-bicarbonate	39·4
Calcium-bicarbonate	35·5
Total solids	167·8
Free carbonic acid	26·0

GASES IN MINERAL WATERS.

Carbonic acid is present in a very large number of waters, but is especially noticeable in those of Kamo, where it is the chief therapeutic agent in the baths.

Methane (marsh-gas) is exceedingly abundant in the iodine waters of the east coast, notably at Te Puia and Morere, where it is used for illuminating purposes, as also at Hanmer in the South Island.

Nitrogen in small quantities accompanies the sulphuretted hydrogen in many waters.

Sulphuretted hydrogen is present in large quantities in the "sulphur waters," and in minute quantities in the majority of the springs.

Sulphurous acid is abundantly evolved through the soil forming the bed of many of the acid sulphur springs, and, coming in contact with sulphuretted hydrogen, is at once decomposed, with the formation of water and sulphur.

SPAS.

The vast majority of the springs in the above list are practically unequipped and almost unused.

In the central volcanic district, notably at Taupo and Wairakei, there are baths in connection with the hotels. These baths, however, are more or less primitive, and are suitable rather for the tourist than the invalid.

There are baths and hotel-accommodation also at Kamo, Waiwera, and Okoroire, and, in more primitive fashion, at Morere, Te Puia, Helensville, and Waingaro.

Hanmer in the South Island, and Te Aroha and Rotorua in the North, are spas under Government management. Of these Rotorua is the largest and best-equipped.

CLOTHING OF THE ANCIENT MAORI.

(By ELSDON BEST.)

In connection with this subject there are, as is usual in matters Maori, two very different phases of the question to discuss—viz., the ritual and the practical. For here, as elsewhere in Maori life, superstition, myth, and conservatism were leading features.

The art of weaving is said, in Maori myth, to have originated with certain mythical and god-like ancestors who dwelt in the remote past, when man was young upon the earth. When a young woman was taught to weave the various fibres into capes, cloaks, aprons, and kilts, there was a certain amount of ritual pertaining to the teaching, or initiation, as we shall see anon.

In the first place, however, we may remark that articles of

Maori clothing were extremely simple in form, and were not made to fit the body and limbs, but were, in nearly all cases, square or oblong garments designed merely to be wrapped round the body. No covering whatever was worn on the head to serve as a hat or bonnet, though sometimes fillets or chaplets were worn as ornaments, or when mourning for the dead. Nor was any kind of foot-covering commonly worn, though rude sandals were sometimes used by persons when traversing snow-clad ranges.

Maori garments were of two kinds. First, a cape or cloak placed on the shoulders, and fastened across the breast by means of strings or bone pins. Secondly, a kilt, or apron, fastened round the waist.

The upper garments were either capes, of medium length, usually of coarse material, and intended for the protection of the body from rain and cold, or longer garments worn as a sort of cloak, and reaching nearly to the ground. These latter were generally of finer material, more ornamental, and used only on certain occasions, being too cumbrous to be worn when working or travelling were toward.

The kilts, or waist cloths, were also of two kinds. One of these was wrapped round the loins and reached to the knees, the other was more like an apron, a square or triangular piece of material of woven fibres, which hung down from the waist, but did not pass round the body, hence two of such aprons were often worn by girls and women, one in front and one behind. Belts were often worn with these primitive garments.

When the Polynesian vikings first arrived in this land they probably wore clothing made from the bark of the *aute* shrub, and that shrub was introduced and cultivated here until recent times. But such material was not suited for this southern clime, hence it fell into disuse as material for garments, and use was made of the strong fibres of flax (*Phormium tenax*) and varieties of *Cordyline* for this purpose. The *aute* came to be used merely for making fillets and other minor purposes, such as the covering of flying-kites. In the course of time the Maori become an adept at the preparation and weaving of the stronger and more durable fibres of the *harakeke* (N.Z. flax), the *toi* (*Cordyline indivisa*), and the *kiekie* (*Freycinetia banksii*).

The school of learning in which the art of weaving was taught was termed the *whare pora* by the Tuhoe and adjacent tribes. When a young woman was desirous of learning the art of weaving it was necessary for her to obtain the services of an elder who was acquainted with the rites and customs pertaining to the art. It was not sufficient that he should know how to teach the actual weaving. Some men were very proficient in the art of weaving, more especially in the working of ornamental figures of a geometric type in the fabric.

No loom was used by the Maori weaver, nothing of that nature was employed, save two, or sometimes four, rods, inserted perpendicularly in the earth. The process was as follows: The weaver is seated on the ground. Immediately before her are two upright rods. Taking a small, twisted thread, or string, of fibre, she ties it to the two rods horizontally, and stretching it taut. To this line are attached one end of the numerous warp threads, termed *io*. Each of these is composed of a few fibres, loosely twisted by a rolling process performed on the bare leg of the weaver. These threads hang loosely down, and are lengthened as the work proceeds. The cross threads, or woof threads, termed *aho*, are woven in from left to right. Each woof thread is composed of four small rolled threads, which are kept separate. Two of these are passed on each side of the pendant warp threads over and under each *io* until the desired width for the fabric is attained. This process can scarcely be termed weaving, but is a kind of plaiting. If the woof threads, however, are not spaced too wide, the effect is neat and pleasing, when fine soft fibre is used in the warp.

The pupil is seated before the two upright rods, the first thread is stretched, the warp threads are attached thereto. A pattern piece of weaving is placed before the weaver, who takes in her hand some prepared woof threads, and is ready to commence. Ere she begins her task, the teacher repeats a charm, or invocation, which is believed to have the effect of driving the lesson home and causing the pupil to grasp the art of weaving intricate patterns in a single lesson. Four different charms are repeated by the teacher, or wise man, at different stages of the lesson. As the reciting of the first one ends, the pupil leans forward and bites the upper part of the rod at her right hand, which has some special *tapu* pertaining to it, as it represents the tutelary deity of weaving and carving. The pupil then weaves the first woof thread across the frame, and so comes under the influence of the priestly invocations. She has entered the *whare pora*, or house of weaving. After the lesson is over, the officiating elder takes the *tapu* off the pupil and off the ceremony of initiation. While engaged in the above ceremonies the pupil would not be allowed to partake of food nor to communicate with her friends, not until the *tapu* is lifted from the proceedings and the performers.

In making the finer kinds of garments, the fibre used for the warp threads is beaten with a stone mallet in order to soften it, but the woof threads are not so treated. Such fine cloaks are made to fit the shoulders by means of short woof threads inserted in the middle, as a gusset, but which do not extend to the edges of the garment. These short threads are termed *tihoi*.

The fine ornamented cloaks, capes, and kilts, or aprons, made of fine flax fibre, are termed *kakahu*, the same being a generic term for such, but each kind has its own distinctive name. They are sometimes a plain white, with white thrums. Others have ornamental borders of white, black, and brownish-red. Some have black thrums, while others are left plain, save the coloured borders.

The common rough capes of coarse flax-fibre are known as *mai* or *pora*. Some of these have the outside closely covered with short strips of undressed flax leaf, about half an inch in width, which makes the garment impervious to wet. Rough capes of fibre of the *kiekie*, a climbing plant, are termed *pākē*.

The coloured borders were, as a rule, woven on to the edges of the garment after the latter was otherwise completed. In weaving these ornamental borders, about ten threads are manipulated by the weaver Eight of these are single, loosely twisted threads (*miro*), while two are double threads (*karure*), formed by twisting two single threads together.

Another class of cloak consisted of a plainly woven fabric, which was then covered on the outside with feathers or skins. Some of the feather cloaks are very handsome, each feather being secured separately to the body of the garment. Some were covered with skins of the *kakapo*, or night parrot, care being taken not to disarrange the feathers. Others were covered with the skins, or strips of the skin, or tails of the old native dog, now extinct. In making the feather cloaks, each feather is secured to the *kaupapa*, or body of the garment, by means of the woof threads, as the work proceeds, the lower end of each feather being bent and so fastened. The process is a tedious and lengthy one. Patterns of divers geometric forms are often worked in by means of feathers of different colours.

Coarse mats of a very thick, closely woven texture were used as a protection against spear thrusts. They were soaked in water, in order to cause the fibre to swell, before being donned for the fray.

The fibre of the flax was obtained by means of a scraping or stripping process, the implement used in former times being a shell. Leaves of the *kiekie* were subjected to a retting process, while the fine leaves of the *toi* (*Cordyline indivisa*) were beaten with a club, in order that the fibres might be freed from the *para*, or refuse matter. This latter is a coarse, durable fibre, resembling cocoa-nut fibre in appearance.

Some of the kilts and aprons worn by women of rank were carefully made from the finest flax fibre, and ornamented in various ways. Some had borders of coloured patterns, and the central part covered with thrums, usually dyed black. Others, again, had the tails of dogs fastened on them, the hair being long and white, and much prized by the neolithic Maori. Yet others, worn by girls, were made of such materials as the epidermis of the *kutakuta*, a water plant, which becomes of a yellow colour when dried.

The generic term for belts is *tatua*. They were usually made by plaiting strips of unscutched flax leaf into a band about six or seven inches in width. This band was then folded and the edges thereof fastened together with twine. Such hollow belts were used as pockets for carrying small articles. Women's belts were often composed of many plaited strands, fastened together merely at the ends. They were termed *tu*, and were made of fibres, dyed in black and reddish-brown, or of fragrant or bright-coloured culms of certain grasses. Many of the plaited band belts were ornamented by means of simple patterns in black and white. The bright-coloured leaves of the *pingao*, a sea-coast plant, and white strips of *kiekie* leaf, were used in belt-making.

The Maori made use of two dyes, one black and the other reddish-brown. The black dye is still used for both dressed fibres and for strips of undressed flax, as used in the making of baskets, belts, and floor-mats. The red dye of yore is but seldom used now, as the Natives have taken to using European dyes. In dyeing fibre black, it was put through two processes. It is first soaked in water in which certain dye barks have been steeped. The bark of the *hinau*, *tawai* or *tawhero* trees was used for this purpose, the first-named is, apparently, preferred. The bark is crushed by means of beating it with a hard wood mallet, and is then placed in a wooden trough, alternate layers of bark and fibre are so laid in the trough. Water is then poured in until the lot is covered. It is left in the trough for a day, and when the fibre is taken out it is of a brownish hue and sticky to the touch. This process is said to provide the mordant for the black dye, which is found in a certain black mud. This mud is found in low-lying parts of the forest, usually at a place where *kahikatea*, or white pine trees, are numerous. In this mud is seen a certain reddish exudation, probably pertaining to iron in some form. The fibre is buried in such mud for twenty-four hours, and when taken out is found to be a deep black.

The red or reddish-brown dye is obtained from the bark of another tree, the *toatoa* or *tanekaha* (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*). This bark is crushed and boiled in water for some time; stone-boiling was formerly resorted to. After some time the water becomes quite discoloured with the reddish dye from the bark. The fibre is now placed in the vessel and boiled for some time, then taken out and rolled in a bed of hot, white wood ashes. This sets the dye and prevents it from fading; evidently these ashes act as a mordant. The fibre is then reboiled in the dye for about ten minutes, then taken out and dried, when it is ready for use.

The sandals occasionally, but not usually, worn by the Maori in former times, were made of flax and other fibrous materials. Plaited anklets were sometimes worn, as also feather ear and nose ornaments, neck pendants of polished stone, or of feathers, &c. Scented sachets were often worn as neck pendants by women, as also fillets and necklets.

The Maori slept on mats of plaited flax or *kiekie* leaves, and covered merely with a cloak of flax-fibre, or without any covering, for their earth covered semi-subterranean huts were exceedingly warm.

There were many superstitions pertaining to the art of weaving. For instance, it is most unlucky to work at weaving a fine garment in the open air. Such work must always be done under cover. It is also unlucky for a weaver to throw any refuse fibre into a fire, for by any such an act will she lose all her knowledge of the art of weaving. Nor may a weaver work after sundown, nor yet leave a woof thread uncompleted—*i.e.*, not carried out to the margin—

when she quits work. If a stranger approaches a weaver while at work, she must take down the right-hand rod and lay it down, or lean it against something handy. Should a woof thread become knotted while the work is in progress, that is a sign that visitors are approaching the place, an occurrence which is also notified when one of the rods becomes accidentally displaced.

Such are the leading features in the art of the *whare pora* of yore, the house of weaving as it existed in Maoriland in pre-European days.

MAORI SONGS.

(BY ELSDON BEST.)

It is well known that singing entered largely into the social life of the Maori in past times, as, indeed, it does now. Some writers have ventured the hypothesis that primitive human tongues were sung or chanted. If such languages were of a monosyllabic nature, which seems not improbable, there may be something in the theory. At any rate the more primitive people break readily into song, and rely upon it to express their emotions, thoughts, and intentions. By song in this sense is meant not the modern rhymed productions of our known poets, but the primal form of blank verse that has obtained, at some time, among all races.

Although Maori songs are often spoken of by writers with marked appreciation in regard to their beauty of thought, feeling, and expression, yet praise is seldom bestowed on native singing, which is invariably described as monotonous and tuneless. But this is a mistake. Every song has its proper tune, and a Maori will often decline to sing because he is not acquainted with the air.

The Maori chants or intones his songs, rendering the delivery musical by means of a melodious utterance, between air and recitatives. Maori singing has been likened to the Gregorian chant. The melody is produced by slight modulation of the voice, by lengthened vowel sounds, and by the fall of the voice at the end of a line or stanza. This peculiar falling of the voice is termed *hianga*, and consists of long drawn out vowel sounds, sometimes preceded by a consonant, as *na—i—i—i*, or as an aspirate as *ha—a;* but the most common forms are *e—e—e* and *e—e—i*.

In his excellent note on the Native songs of New Zealand, published as an appendix to Sir G. Grey's "Polynesian Mythology," Mr. J. A. Davies states that "neither metre nor rhythm of any marked character was discernible in them," and adds that "even in the divisions of the lines or verses, the singer seemed to stop indifferently now at one, now at another word." It is true that a Native when singing stops anywhere in order to take breath. But a great proportion of such singing is performed either by a company of persons, in which case a singer stops at random and again takes up the song at the point to which it has been carried, or in the manner of part-songs, as in *Karakia* (invocations, &c., of a sacerdotal nature), and certain ceremonial songs, where the priests or other performers take it in turns to chant. In this case a performer goes or until out of breath and then stops, but another at once takes up the chant at the next word and carries it on. Two or more priests can in this way render a very long ritual chant without any perceptible break in its continuity. But it must not be supposed that the stop is necessarily the ending of a line or verse. When a singer so stops he never introduces the *hianga*, or fall of the voice, unless it is appropriate. If not a part or company song, he will continue at the next word in the same tone. The *hianga* is never misplaced.

The Maori has an excellent ear for the slightest modulations of the voice, and is a marvellous time-keeper. The latter trait is inherent. He will detect slight inflections of the voice that are not discernible to others. Vowel sounds confusing to many are perfectly clear to him. Thus it would appear that the Maori employs a form of enharmonic modulation, using quarter tones in his natural or vocal music. Presumably this is the cause of the monotony complained of.

The tunes or airs of Maori songs never lend themselves to lightness, joy, or humour. They may be sad or solemn, expressive of affection or anger, sarcasm, regret or desire, but never of merriment or humour. The nearest approach to humour may be found in the *ngeri* and *haka*, but the former express derision, contempt, anger, &c., while the latter, though often of a catchy nature, can scarcely be termed humorous or merry.

As is usual in Maori diction, great use is made of figurative language in song. Both songs and speeches teem with proverbial and metaphorical expressions. Above all the Maori has regard to euphony in his chants. Words are often altered to render the line euphonious. This is very confusing to Europeans who endeavour to cull the meaning of such songs. Thus, the word *kua* is sometimes lengthened to *koua*, while *ahei* is abbreviated to *'hei*. These changes are made in order to render the lines euphonious to the Maori ear. Another noteworthy point is that Maori songs, in many cases, do not explain themselves. So many allusions are made to extraneous matters of which no explanation whatever appears in the song. Hence it is necessary to ask many questions in order to understand the poem. Copious notes concerning ancient history, proverbs, &c., are sometimes obtained from one song simply by asking such questions.

The expression *huatau* appears to imply the antithesis of euphony. A song sung when carrying food to guests begins:—

He kumara kai hamuhamu
Ko te ehu o te kupu nei na,

Here *ehu* stands for *ahua* (an arbitrary substitution—*ehu* is not a synonym for *ahua*). If *ahua* were used it would destroy the euphony—" *Kua huatau, kua kore e pai te waiata.*"

The word in most common use to denote a song is *waiata*, but there are many other terms used in a semi-generic sense—that is, which include all songs of a certain class. Hereunder is given some of these class terms :—

Tangi.—The word *tangi* means to weep or lament. All laments and dirges come under this term, not only laments for the dead, but also any song that deplores affliction or trouble. A person will sometimes compose a *tangi* for himself, on account of his being afflicted by illness or disease or because his wife has run away from him. A *tangi* for the dead usually expresses grief and affection. Hence some of them are often termed *waiata aroha*—songs of affection and pity—more especially those composed for children. Perhaps some of the laments for children contain the most beautiful expressions of affection, while some of the old laments for the dead and lullabies sung to children contain much interesting matter culled from the ancient history and mythology of the race. It is a Maori custom for long-parted friends to weep profusely when they meet. *Tangi whakakurepe*, or *tangi tikapa*, is a method of wailing for the dead wherein much gesture is employed, quivering of hands, writhing contortions of the body, and much wordless wailing. The *tangi taukuri* seems to be expressive of self-pity, while the *tangi tawhiti* pertains to witchcraft.

Apakura.—A dirge, so named from a famous personage of legendary history who composed a noted dirge. These songs are often very ancient, containing many archaic expressions and obsolete words.

Oriori.—A lullaby sung to quieten a crying or fretful child, the singer usually walking about carrying the child in his arms.

Whakatakiri.—A song sung when playing with a child.

A *whakatakiri* composed by Harema begins—

The singing of the *piopio* bird is heard—
I—a, i—a—u, I—a, i—a, e—ia.

Apparently this is an imitation of the bird's song.

Waiata whaiaipo.—Love songs.

Tutara.—A vilifying song, usually composed by a man whose wife has left him, in order to put her to shame.

Hahani.—A song composed to cover a person with confusion or put him to shame for some slight received.

Tumoto, Kaioraora.—Intensely incisive and vilifying songs, expressing deadly hatred, a desire to slay, cook, and eat the persons named therein, to drink their brains, &c., often composed by those who have been defeated in battle, or by a widow whose husband has been slain by an enemy. The *tumoto* is said to be less virulent and incisive than the *kaioraora*.

Haka.—These songs are for the most part composed to accompany the spectacular exhibitions of posture dances. They are usually delivered with much emphasis, and frequently have a chorus, a line being sung by the fugleman, after which the company, possibly consisting of some hundreds, joins in the chorus, making vigorous contortions of limbs and features. Derisive songs are often termed *haka*. Hence the term overlaps the *ngeri*.

Ngeri.—This term is applied by the Tuhoe tribe to derisive songs, but is apparently also applied by some tribes to various other classes, as working and food-carrying songs, &c. The *haka*, *ngeri*, *kaioraora*, *puha*, *hautu*, and *peruperu* are all songs rendered with much energy, many of them in the short jerky metre so favoured by the Maori. The delivery of these differs widely from the monotonous chanting of the *tangi* and some other forms of *waiata*.

Puha.—This term is applied to chants of the *peruperu* class.

Peruperu.—War songs are so termed—that is, songs chanted during the performance of a war dance (*tutu waewae* or *turanga-a-tohu*).

The following is a specimen of the *peruperu* :—

Kia kutia
Au! Au!
Kia wherahia
Au! Au!
Kia rere atu te Kawana ki tawhiti
Titiro mai ai
A—e, a—e, ha!

Tau.—Several forms of song come under this heading. The *tau marae* are songs of a somewhat ceremonial nature, sung while making a formal speech to the assembled people on the *marae* or *plaza*. The *tau waka* is a work song chanted to give the time when hauling a canoe or other heavy body. Simultaneous effort is thus obtained from the workmen. A line or two, or perhaps a single word, is sung by the energetic prancing fugleman. The haulers then shout the chorus, at the same time putting their whole strength into the pull. A heavy log 70 ft. in length has been so hauled for three miles in half a day. Here are a few lines from one of these songs :—

Haramai te maro.
Kauaia!
Kia hurua.
Kauaia!
Kia awhea.
Kauaia!
Ki te Kopu,
Kauaia!

The italicised words are the chorus.

To Waka.—Same as *tau waka* above.

Hautu.—A song chanted to give the time to paddlers in a canoe.

Tewha.—A song sung by those engaged in planting the *kumara*, or sweet potato. This seems to be the same as the *ko kumara* and *whakatapa-tapa kumara*.

Whakatea.—A song of upbraiding sung to defeated members of a war party on their return home, with much gesture and many expressions of contempt, after the *tangi* is over. During the song the performers *pukana* or *tahu*—*i.e.*, show the whites of their eyes, and go through other facial contortions. Hence the term *whakatea*, to make white.

Mana wera.—Literally the "seared heart"—similar songs to the *whakatea*—often sung by relatives of those slain in war on the return of the survivors. The performers array themselves in very old, dirty, and ragged garments.

Whakaaraara pa.—Songs sung during the hours of darkness by watchmen occupying the elevated platforms within a fort. They are usually short, if not sweet, as :—

Be watchful!
O be wakeful!
Be watchful this defence!
Be watchful that defence!
The enemy shall be caught
Outside the fortress walls
Fighting and struggling.
Be watchful!

Tiwha.—Any song sung to express some desire or request of the singer. Armed assistance in war was often so asked for, the request not being put into plain words. Also called *koha, ngakau, kara*, &c.

Matakite.—Sometimes simply *mata* or *kite*. Prophetic or oracular songs. When a god or other oracle was consulted by the human medium, the supposed oracular utterances of the deity were usually given to the public in the form of a song. Dreams and visions or hallucinations were often viewed as being warnings from the gods, and were given in a similar manner to the people.

The *Atahu*, or *iri*, is a peculiar form of love song that has a certain amount of ritual pertaining to it. By means of the *atahu* a woman can be made to fall in love with a man though she may never even have seen him. It is most useful. (By all means acquire an *atahu*.)

Songs of another very numerous class are those chanted while games are being played. Some of these are termed *rangi*. *Rangi* is a word meaning the time of a song, and those effusions termed "*rangi*" seem to be time songs, as *rangi poi*, a song sung to time the actions of the *poi* game. The *rangi pakuru* are sung to the tapping of the *pakuru* instrument, the *oriori karetao* to the absurd movements of the jumping-jack, while others are sung while playing hide-and-seek, cat's-cradle, spinning tops, see-saw, the flute, &c., &c. Other songs are those taught to tame *tui* birds, those given in fables as being sung by birds, insects, &c., and yet others acquired from strange forest beings, elves or ogres.

Another class is that which might be termed sacerdotal. These are called *karakia*, the name being a generic term for all the myriad invocations, charms, spells, &c., used by the old-time Maori. There are records of some hundreds of these cryptic effusions, many of which are now untranslatable owing to their containing so many obsolete terms and archaic sacerdotal expressions known only to the priests of old. These *karakia* were used on every occasion in Maori life. There were scores of them pertaining to birth, death, sickness, marriage, divorce, burial, and almost every other subject. When ill the Maori relied on absurd charms and rites to effect a cure. All these were in the form of blank verse, and were intoned by the priests. Spells of magic were termed *karakia makutu*, those to ward off or nullify such spells were the *momona*, *ripa*, *mātāpuru*, &c. Others were to cure a person of wounds, to stop choking, to put a person to sleep, to ensure success in war, in fishing, and in hunting, to take *tapu* off persons or houses or land or food, to render *tapu*, to make weapons effective or to destroy their effectiveness, to make a person brave or to turn his heart to water, to cause fish or birds to be numerous or to make them scarce, to cause a woman to love the performer or to make her demented for not loving him. But it is useless to continue or to give the names of all these hundreds of melodious charms.

Some persons of former times were noted as composers, and produced a great many songs. Such were Piki and Mihi-ki-te-kapua, of the Tuhoe tribe, the former a man, the latter a woman.

In a very old lament for a dead child, containing some 120 lines, the father sitting at his door and looking upon the playground of his lost child, said: "Alas! O little one, I think of your gambols on the plaza, and your running laughing to the door. These thoughts remain to gnaw at my heart as does the demon death, now that you have entered the gates of the world of darkness. O child! arise once more and speak to me," &c., &c.

In another lament for a child, the mother implored her offspring to turn back from the gates of the under-world, that she might weep over him once more: "The mists are floating above Puke-hinau, where passed my beloved child. Turn back, O son! that tears may from my eyes be poured forth."

In Ruru's lament for his child he sang: "O Hiku, sleeping there cease thy slumbers. Bestir thyself and rise, ere sinks the westering sun," &c. When a company of travellers had rested by the wayside, the Chief would say: "*Kori-kori taua, ka taka tauira*"—let us move on, the sun is sinking. This was an old-time expression.

When Pukaha, of Tuhoe, lost her husband, Wi Tapeka, of Te Wairoa, she bewailed her loss in these words: "Now lone am I as, sitting here, I vainly strive my scattered thoughts to gather. O friends! What can be done to lessen the pain that racks me. Bear me to the water-side and there sever my love for him to whom I clung, as clings the creeper to the forest tree, when I was but a girl, and he was but a lad. But now all lone am I, and restless is my sleep, as that of mateless bird," &c.

Natural objects, stars, clouds, birds, trees, &c., are often introduced into songs. For instance, in the above, the widow likened herself to a mateless bird, lone and chill in her resting-place. She said: "*Me kawe ki te wai wehe ai te aroha ki te makau.*" Why should she be taken to the water in order that her love for her dead husband should be ended, and how was it accomplished? This was an ancient rite, termed *miri aroho*, performed at the sacred spring or pool of the hamlet, over a divorced couple, or over a person who desired that his or her love for a member of the opposite sex be put an end to.

Maori songs are not easily translated, and many notes are necessary to explain the meaning not only of the principal theme, but also of the various proverbs, aphorisms, allusions to old-time myths or history, &c., so often noted in them. It will often be found that a composer coins new words to express some thought, action, emotion, &c.

Take the line, "*Ka whekawhekau te roa o te ara ka takoto mai.*"

Here the composer expresses his feelings that he will not be able to traverse the long road before him. But he declines to state it plainly. With dire malice he casts about for a new word, and finds the germ thereof in *whekau*, the rock owl, which cannot move about in daylight. So he invents the word *whekawhekau*, a somewhat involved form, to express his feeling. He will not use the simpler form *whekaukau*. Someone might understand it.

Several lullabies were composed for the purpose of being sung to the result of a kind of sooterkin—that is, to the things (a stone, or piece of wood, or potatoe) sometimes nursed and sung to by childless women, who evidently endeavoured to satisfy the cravings of mother love.

Chiefs and persons of good birth are often alluded to in songs as *totara* trees, the most highly prized of timbers, and children as greenstone ornaments, these being the prized jewels of the Maori.

Songs of considerable length are often divided into *whiti* or verses. Sometimes a *whiti* contains but one line, in which case it is followed by a chorus. It may, however, consist of any number up to twenty or thirty.

Many other forms of song formerly in vogue must be passed over. In days gone by there were numerous *hoa*, *kaha*, *whai*, *taumaha*, *whakau*, *mānawa*, &c., &c., of which but little is known in these days of the *pakeha*.

In conclusion, a list is given of the subjects of a number of songs taken at random:—

1. A lament by an old woman for herself, her children having married and left her lonely.

2. A song by a person accused of theft.
3. A lament for a dead child.
4. By a woman accused of loose conduct.
5. By a woman accused of inhospitality.
6. By a husband vilifying his wife who has deserted him.
7. A lament for a dead husband.
8. A woman's lullaby to a potatoe child. (See *oriori and p. 745.*)
9. By a man cursing a person for stealing his pig.
10. A song to bind a peace-making.
11. By a man because his wife had laughed at him.
12. By a person attacked by leprosy.
13. A love song.
14. By the mist goddess, when she deserted her earth-born child.
15. By a woman because someone had slapped her.
16. By a man to his children deserted by their mother.
17. A prophetic vision regarding the issue of a fight.

PART IV.—DESCRIPTION OF LAND DISTRICTS.

THE AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT.

JOHN STRAUCHON, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor.

Introductory.

THE Auckland Land District covers about four and a half degrees of latitude, with an area of 13,858,000 acres, extending from 34° 30′ to 39° S., its greatest length being about 365 miles, from the North Cape to the 39th parallel, south of Lake Taupo, while its greatest width is about 180 miles. In the peninsula north of Auckland, indented as it is on either side by harbours and arms of the sea, and with a mean width between the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea of little over forty miles, the range of temperature is remarkably small. The thermometer seldom registers above 80° in the shade in the middle of summer, whilst the heat is always tempered by a cool breeze, bringing the mean summer temperature to under 70° in the shade. The frosts are hardly worth mentioning, as the minimum register is seldom below 40°; but south of Auckland sharp white frosts occur very often, more especially beyond 38° of latitude, and snow lies upon the summits of some of the highest hills or mountains in winter.

Physical Features.

This land district may be said to have no real mountains, as the most prominent peaks of the several scattered ranges or hills seldom exceed 3,000 ft. in height above the sea-level, an altitude just enough—south of 38°—to clothe the last 1,000 ft. with snow in the depth of winter. North of Hokianga and the Bay of Islands there is one well-defined range of hills rising to a height of 2,463 ft.; whilst south of these places, and extending to the Wairoa River on one side and the Whangarei Harbour upon the other, the country is all more or less broken into ranges from 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft. in height, with valleys between. The next really well-developed main range lies within the Coromandel and Thames Peninsula. With a length of over 150 miles, it has an average height of over 2,800 ft., commencing with Moehau, or Cape Colville, 2,935 ft.: next, Te Aroha, a peak of 3,176 ft.; and ending at Weraiti with a height of 2,527 ft. There are two other well-defined ranges—namely, Tawairoa and Hauturu—lying between the west coast and the Waipa basin, with their highest peak at Pirongia, which rises to 3,156 ft., and is often snow-capped. There are other ranges forming the watershed between the basins of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, and dividing both from the streams running into the western side of Lake Taupo. Their highest peak is Pureora, rising to 3,793 ft. The eastern side of the land district is occupied by a very broken, forest-clad country, known as the Urewera country, the average height of which is about 2,500 ft. This has been reserved for the Natives. To the east of Lake Taupo lie the Kaimanawa Ranges, of about 4,500 ft., and generally open on the ridges, with valleys clothed in beech forests. Nearly the whole of the Auckland Land District is indented on both coasts with harbours and arms of the sea, forming a cheap and easy means of access. Of rivers, properly so called, there are only two of any great length—namely, the Wairoa and Waikato. The first empties itself into the Kaipara Harbour, a large arm, or rather succession of arms, of the sea, giving hundreds of miles of inland water-carriage to all parts of the Counties of Hobson, Otamatea, Rodney, and Waitemata. This river is navigable from its mouth to its junction with its tributaries Wairua and Mangakahia, a distance of ninety-one miles from the sea, and for forty miles it is navigable for ships of large burden.

The River Waikato has a course of 200 miles, measured from its source in the Ruapehu Mountain through Lake Taupo to the sea on the West Coast. It is navigable for river-steamers for seventy-five miles from its mouth, and its tributary, the Waipa, for twenty miles from its confluence with the Waikato at Ngaruawahia. Another river — the Thames, or Waihou—though of no great length, affords a valuable means of inland water-carriage, and is navigable for small steamers for twenty-five miles. Generally speaking, every part of the district has an abundant water-supply, now and then lessened for a short time at the end of a very dry summer.

Plains.

Of plains proper, this district has only the stretch of country called Kaingaroa, extending from the eastern side of Lake Taupo towards the Bay of Plenty, all more or less of a pumice formation; the valley of the Thames, and the delta between the Thames and Piako Rivers, which is generally level, the quality of the soil varying very much in different parts; and the Central Waikato basin, already thickly settled. Here and there in the North there are level plateaux of volcanic soil, more or less densely wooded, and along the main rivers there are stretches of level country, but there are no large plains of alluvial soil such as the South Island can show.

Lakes.

Of these, which add so much to the scenery of a country, this district possesses a fair share, there being eight principal lakes, with some twenty or more smaller ones. To the north of Auckland, in the Bay of Islands district, there is only one lake of any size, called Omapere, three miles by two miles, an old crater. In the Waikato are Lakes Waikare and Whangape, the first six miles and a half long by three miles across, and the second five miles by one mile. These lakes are generally frequented by numerous wild swans and ducks, and, being both connected with the Waikato River by navigable creeks, form a convenient waterway for transport of goods to settlers living around their shores. All the remaining lakes of large size are within the watershed of the Thermal-springs District, and are mostly from seven to eight miles long, and from three to six miles wide, except Taupo Moana, the queen of the North Island lakes, which is twenty-five miles long and eighteen miles broad, with a depth of 500 ft. The scenery round its western shore is of the most romantic kind.

Forests.

The greater part of the Auckland Land District has been covered in the past with dense forests, which are now fast disappearing under the axe of the settler and being transformed into rich pasture-land. The only really good Crown lands fit for settlement in the North are still all covered with forest, and must be cleared and sown before any returns can follow. The area of forest land in the Auckland District at the present time is about 950,000 acres north of Auckland, and 2,720,000 acres south of it. The forests contain a mixture of trees of all kinds, from the giant kauri to scrubby tea-tree or manuka, but all the bush is useful for building, fencing, and household purposes, or at any rate may be converted into charcoal for sale. Of kauri (the most valuable tree in New Zealand) great quantities are being yearly cut and exported or used for home consumption.

Soils.

With respect to the soils of Auckland, nowhere in New Zealand within such short distances is there such a diversity in the quality—a distance of half a mile often makes all the difference between rich alluvial and barren pipeclay. To the north of the Bay of Islands and Hokianga the lands are chiefly clay and sandstone, with here and there a volcanic area intervening. In and about the valley of the Mangonuiowae River, in the Hokianga County, there is some of the richest alluvial soil in the district. Between the Hokianga and Bay of Islands Harbours there are large areas which will carry good grass and feed one or two sheep to the acre, after clearing and laying down in grass; and there is also land highly suitable for fruit-growing. South of Hokianga, and between that place and the Wairoa

River, the soil is, generally speaking, very good, being both volcanic and alluvial. Immediately south of the Bay of Islands, and extending thence to Whangarei, the soil is, for the most part, clay lying upon sandstone or marl, with alluvial flats in the bottoms of the valleys; but these are, as a rule, very narrow. Within the Puhipuhi State Forest there is an area, say, of 16,000 acres, more or less, of volcanic soil. Approaching Whangarei, at Hikurangi, the limestone crops out, overlying coal-deposits, and round Whangarei itself the soil becomes a rich volcanic, in a high state of cultivation. South of Whangarei Harbour, and from thence to Auckland, the Crown lands generally are of a broken character, with soil varying from alluvial swamps—as in the case of the Tokatoka Swamp of 16,000 acres— to the limestone areas round Maungaturoto, the sandstone and clay lands of Rodney County, and the poorer clay lands lying north of the City of Auckland, which have, however, proved eminently suitable for fruit-growing.

For about 200 miles south of Auckland the land (with the exception of the Cape Colville Ranges) is, generally speaking, far less broken, and gradually opens out into large tracts of level country in the Waikato and Waipa basins. Immediately south of Auckland the soil is rich volcanic until it is gradually superseded by the prevailing clays; the greater portion of Manukau County, for thirty miles south of Auckland, may be classed as pastoral, and is under occupation as such. The Crown areas available for settlement—say, 1,400 acres—are chiefly in the Otau Parish, varying from volcanic clay to ordinary clay land, forest-clad, and well adapted for pastoral purposes. In the Counties of Waikato, Raglan, Waipa, Piako, West Taupo, Kawhia, Waitomo, and Awakino, there is a still greater diversity of soils. Raglan County contains large areas of good limestone country, broken, but with rich black soil, and carrying most luxuriant grass. The lower Waikato country consists of clay soil and extensive swamps, almost undrainable, but at a distance of eighty miles from Auckland is found a flat and undulating country, lying partly within the Waikato and Waipa basins, and partly within the valleys of the Piako and Waihou Rivers, formed mainly of alluvial deposits of rhyolite sands brought down from the volcanic districts. In the Kawhia, Waitomo, and Awakino Counties there is a large area of excellent limestone land, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered, with numerous warm valleys. Most of this land has now been acquired by the Government from the Native owners, and has been taken up by a good class of settlers. Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of further extensive areas in Thames, Ohinemuri, Waitomo, Awakino, Kawhia, and West Taupo Counties. Beyond this there is a large stretch of country consisting alternately of open valleys and forest-clad hills, a fair proportion of which is good land, both pastoral and agricultural. At Te Kuiti extensive kilns have been erected for the supply of large quantities of burnt lime for agricultural purposes. The industry is in a most flourishing condition, being well supported by farmers in the surrounding districts. The County of Coromandel, with portions of Thames and Ohinemuri Counties, is chiefly devoted to the mining industry. The soil is nearly all clay, the land very broken, but suitable for pastoral purposes if cleared of the dense forest that now covers it. The western portion, however, of the Thames and Ohinemuri Counties contain large areas of alluvial and swamp lands, now in the hands of the Crown, but, through want of drainage, not yet available for settlement.

In the County of Tauranga, the clay lands extend from Te Aroha Mountain to Katikati entrance, changing, near Tauranga, to sandstone and black pumice soil of rich character, which improves towards Te Puke and Maketu, where the land is all good, and more or less volcanic. In Whakatane and Opotiki Counties there are very extensive swamps, of which large portions are drainable, and back from the coast seven miles or so are large areas of Crown lands, broken and forest-covered, opened ready for settlement. The soil is chiefly clay or light loam, with alluvial flats in the valleys, and all well watered. This kind of country extends to the boundary of the land district. The coastal lands are nearly all alluvial flats in a high state of cultivation, and the settlers mostly well-to-do.

Roads giving access to back-block settlements in various parts of the district are being vigorously constructed and many old road lines abandoned in favour of new deviations, which provide an easier and better grade.

Review of Soils: Uses and Returns.

Briefly to set forth the capabilities of the Crown lands in the district, it will suffice to say that north of the Bay of Islands and Hokianga the land is suitable chiefly for two classes of persons—the gum-digger, and the fruit-grower or small farmer. The former has the range over large areas of Crown lands upon paying a small fee, and his earnings average from 5s. to 10s. a day. As for the latter, in and around Hokianga, with its 250 miles of water-frontage, almost anything can be grown. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, and an excellent wine is being manufactured at Kohukohu. Oranges and lemons flourish side by side with all kinds of apples, pears, and plums. Wheat does fairly well, and maize gives a return of 50 to 60 bushels an acre. Sheep also thrive; and most of the lands, when properly grassed with artificial grasses, will carry two or three sheep to an acre, but ordinary rough-grassed lands only one and a half to two sheep per acre. The clearing of forest lands, ring-fencing and grassing them, will cost about £3 to £3 10s. per acre. The same remarks apply to the Bay of Islands and Whangarei, and to the country as far south as Auckland. Round about Whangarei district, and under similar conditions of culture, the average return for good agricultural or pastoral lands would be fully 12s. an acre per annum. South of Auckland, throughout the Waikato, Piako, Waipa, and Raglan Counties, and thence south to the district boundaries, the land is both agricultural and pastoral. All the cereals do well, wheat averaging 27 to 30 and up to 40 bushels per acre, and oats 26 bushels per acre. Potatoes average from 5 to 7 tons per acre. Dairy-farming is carried on, yielding (upon well-cultivated farms) a net profit of 15s. to 20s. an acre per annum; whilst sheep-farming yields a profit of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a sheep per annum on very large estates; allowing for greater losses from disease, &c., the average return would still be 4s. per sheep. The cost of clearing fern and scrub is generally from 7s. to 10s. an acre, and laying down fern land by surface-sowing and harrowing, about 17s. an acre.

The seaward counties of Tauranga, Whakatane, and Opotiki are both agricultural and pastoral, growing wheat and maize alike to perfection, without indicating any perceptible deterioration in the soil. In fact, these counties, upon their alluvial shores and uplands, grow the greater portion of the maize produced in the district, and from the ports of Whakatane and Opotiki in one year some 34,000 sacks have been exported. In these counties the average yield of wheat is from 22 to 25 bushels per acre, oats about 29 bushels per acre, and maize 45 to 60 bushels per acre. It is quite possible within this district to select land early in the winter, fell and burn off by the ensuing summer, sow in grass in the autumn, and put on stock within twelve months from selection. Large areas remain to be opened in the future, and when the swamp lands are systematically drained the climatic conditions are such that no more productive soil will be found to exist in the Dominion either for agricultural or flax-growing purposes.

Rainfall.

The rainfall during the year averages about 39 in., the greater portion of which as a rule, falls between the 1st of May and 1st of November, or during the winter and spring months. Owing to the constant changes of wind, caused by the configuration of the coast-line, the shortness of the distance between the two coasts, and the influence, greater or less, of the trade-winds, it is quite common for one neighbourhood to have double the rainfall of another, even though the two be only twenty miles apart. Droughts of more than a couple of months are practically unknown, and grass is always abundant.

Winds.

One of the chief means whereby the great healthiness of the climate is maintained is the constant presence of fine breezes, blowing both summer and winter, the prevailing winds being north-east and south-west, and very seldom passing into really heavy gales. In the middle of summer, the sea-breeze during the day and the land-breeze at night are almost unvarying.

Chief Centres and Surrounding Districts.

The City of Auckland lies on the southern shore of the Waitemata Harbour, one of the finest havens in the Dominion, on a narrow neck of land between the Waitemata and the Manukau. Alike from the sea and from the neighbouring hills the city and surrounding country present a charming picture. Especially fine are the views obtainable from Mount Eden, a volcanic hill some 644 ft. above sea-level, and from One Tree Hill, both situated in the suburbs. These are also points of historic interest, inasmuch as they were held as strongholds during the tribal wars. A favourite drive is that through Cornwall Park, in the vicinity of One Tree Hill. Facing the town are the green hills and white houses of the North Shore, and the remarkable island peak of Rangitoto; beyond lie the many islands of the Hauraki Gulf, with the blue hills of Coromandel and the Great Barrier in the far distance. Clustered near the foot of the hill, and scattered for many miles to the southward, are charming villa-like houses, with tasteful gardens and shrubberies, while to the north-west the view is closed by high wooded ranges. The city has an excellent commercial position; it has communication by sea with both sides of the Island, while the Kaipara and Wairoa Rivers leading far into the northern peninsula, and to the south the Waikato and Thames Rivers leading into the heart of the Island, give it natural facilities for inland communication. The latest estimate gives the population of the city and suburbs as 89,577. The city is well supplied with gas and water, and amongst public buildings may be noticed Government House, the Government Offices, Post and Telegraph Offices, Supreme Court, &c. There is a Free Public Library and Art Gallery, and a good Museum, containing what is probably the best Maori collection in the world. The Auckland University College is affiliated to the New Zealand University. There are several fine buildings included amongst the places of worship in the city and suburbs. The Victoria Arcade, the Exchange, Harbour Board Offices, hotels and clubs, as well as many commercial buildings, compare favourably with those in other parts of the Dominion. There are admirable recreation-grounds, including the Government Domain of about 180 acres, as well as the Botanic Garden, the Albert Park in the centre of the city, and Victoria Park at the west end bordering upon the harbour. There is an electric tramway system extending through the city and the suburbs. Auckland has numerous industries, including, amongst others, ship-building, sugar-refining, timber-converting, sash and door manufactories; rope and twine, pottery, brick and tile, varnish works; printing-offices, &c. The oversea trade of Auckland is large and rapidly increasing. During the year 1907 the imports into the port of Auckland were valued at £4,533,999, and the exports at £3,472,405.

The City of Auckland is the centre from which radiate all railways, road, and steamer routes. From it, by rail, lies the way to all Crown lands south of the Waitemata, while the Kaipara Railway connects it with the country north of Helensville. All lands to the north and along the Bay of Plenty are reached from its wharves by the Northern Company's and Settlers' Company's steamers. The chief centres to the north are:—

Warkworth, on the East Coast, over forty miles from Auckland, with communication by coach and steamer. It is a thriving township, with post and telegraph office, public halls, hotels, &c. It is also the site of important hydraulic-lime and cement works. A good deal of agricultural and pastoral farming is carried on in its neighbourhood.

On the West Coast an important centre is Helensville, on the Kaipara Harbour, distant thirty-eight miles from Auckland, with which it is connected by rail. Besides possessing fine mineral and hot springs, opened in June, 1907, it has for public purposes conveniences required by travellers such as hotels, stores, &c., and is the starting-point of the river-steamers running to all places in the Otamatea and Hobson Counties. It is also one of the main centres for the export of balk timber.

In the north of Auckland, railway communication has been established between Tauhoa and Wayby. The section between Wayby and Wellsford is now under construction, and the line will eventually be carried on to Maungatapere, about eight miles to the west of Whangarei.

was commenced on the 10th January, 1908, and at present survey parties are employed in establishing the most suitable route.

Opotiki, the second town of importance in the Bay of Plenty, is situated about eighty miles by steamer or road from Tauranga. It has steam communication with Auckland, and is connected with Gisborne by means of bridle-track, road, and for part of the distance (Gisborne to Puha, twenty miles) by railway. It is the headquarters of the maize-producing district, and has rich alluvial lands, from which good returns are obtained. It is a starting-point from which large blocks of Crown lands suitable for pastoral purposes may be reached.

The Township of Rotorua is situated on the shores of Rotorua Lake, at a distance of 171 miles by rail from Auckland. Travellers can reach Rotorua in one day from Auckland. It is the chief township in the hot-lakes district, and has also a large area of fairly good Crown land near, adapted for pastoral purposes. Considerable quantities of sulphur are obtained from the neighbourhood. (See special article, Thermal Springs District.)

The Township of Te Kuiti, on account of its position on the line of the Main Trunk Railway, has made rapid progress within the past two or three years. Besides possessing a dairy factory, first-class stores, a newspaper (the *King Country Chronicle*), and a library, all trades are represented. The Railway Department has taken into consideration the growing importance of the township, and are erecting larger and more commodious engine-barns. New Government buildings, including a Courthouse, have recently been erected. The Roads Department have erected a large number of bridges and constructed many miles of roads and tracks throughout the district. Settlers and townspeople, recognising that progress cannot come without effort, have combined to make Te Kuiti an important inland centre.

The Rohe Potae (King-country) generally is destined within the next few years to become a closely settled and prosperous locality. It is capable of great development, and what were formerly extensive bush areas are rapidly undergoing conversion into productive and remunerative farms.

At Te Rau-a-moa a dairy factory has for several years been established with success, and the settlers are much encouraged by the excellent results achieved, aided by the Government efforts to eradicate the noxious ragwort by stocking the affected area with sheep.

Oparau, on the Kawhia waters, has a timber-mill, and another is proposed to be erected shortly at Marakopa, where the flax industry is flourishing.

A tender trades between Marakopa, Aotea, and Kawhia collecting produce and distributing goods for the Northern Steamship Company's regular west coast steamer. At Oparau, Hauturu, and Kinohaku small settlements have sprung up, each being landing-places for the settlers' goods. The Government have constructed a wharf at Kawhia, and although the town is approached by a bar harbour still the latter is a good one.

Native lands for the most part are washed by the Aotea waters in this locality, but the Crown land at the northern end of the Moerangi Block is settled, and has a promising future. This part of the Kawhia County is much better served from Te Mata and Raglan.

Te Mata is situated at the eastern foot of Karioi, and has made considerable progress during recent years. The town possesses a school, post and telegraph office, telephone bureau, a fine hall, and a very successful co-operative dairy factory. In the Kauroa Valley close by there is another dairy factory.

The port of Raglan has several wharves and goods-sheds, and besides being served by weekly steamers there is a tri-weekly coach service with Hamilton, and also a similar bi-weekly communication with Ngaruawahia, *via* Waingaro Hot Springs. Te Akau Block, which has recently been acquired by the Crown from the Native owners, consists of some 13,000 acres, and adjoins the Whaingaroa Harbour. Raglan contains quite a fine fleet of motor-launches, has two churches, public hall, courthouse, library, two first-class hotels, a timber-mill, several flax-mills, and a newspaper (the *Raglan County Chronicle*). The northern portion of the county, which is almost wholly settled, bears the reputation of being the second best sheep-carrying country in the Auckland Land District.

At Onewhero, Pukikawa, Churchill, Harapepe, and Karamu there are dairy factories and creameries. Good hotel accommodation is obtainable at Waingaro Hot Springs, where bath-buildings have been erected. The coal deposits in the Raglan County are very valuable, most of them being worked in the neighbourhood of Huntly, on the Waikato railway-line.

Timber.

The extensive forests in the Auckland District contain many timbers of which the durability and strength are of established reputation. Of these the kauri, which is indigenous to the district, is greatly valued. The trees often attain gigantic size, and the vast groves create a profound impression upon those who view them for the first time. The great demand for this timber still continues, whilst rimu (red-pine), kahikatea (white-pine), and totara are also much used for building and other purposes. Most of the timber is disposed of in New Zealand, but during the year ended the 31st December, 1907, 63,015,330 superficial feet of hewn or sawn timber, valued at £276,401, were shipped for export at Auckland and Kaipara.

Census returns compiled in 1906 furnish the information that there were in the Auckland Provincial District 83 sawmills and sash and door factories employing about 3,618 hands ; but the number of persons engaged in bushfelling and other occupations in connection with the timber industry must be approximately between four and five thousand. The quantity of timber sawn in 1905 was 163,592,619 ft., and the value of all the products of the mills was £1,078,233. The balk timber is brought by rail or along the coast to Auckland, where it is sawn into various sizes. Several large mills and wood-working establishments have been erected in the city, and also for a considerable distance along the harbour frontage.

With the view to preserving specimens of the various timbers and clumps of forest for scenic purposes, the Government have made extensive reserves in various parts of the district. In addition, State-appointed experts are engaged in planting forest-trees, and in nurturing and cultivating young trees.

Kauri-gum.

A good demand continues to exist for this unique product, which is found in the Auckland District only. During 1907 large consignments, totalling 8,708 tons and valued at £579,888, were disposed of in America, the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe, where it is manufactured into varnish of the finest quality. A proportion of the gum is also utilised in New Zealand for the same purpose, and altogether about a hundred persons are engaged in the manufacture of varnish, 90 per cent. of which is disposed of locally. In the manufacture of varnish, kauri-gum is said to have an advantage over even the best Manila copal, inasmuch that in its use uniformity of quality may be anticipated with a greater degree of certainty.

The gum industry affords employment for several thousand men, who are engaged in digging, scraping, sorting, and packing it for export. In its original state, being of a viscid nature, it exudes from various parts of the trees, and finally reaches the ground, where it solidifies and becomes a hard yet brittle substance. The principal method of obtaining it is as follows : Where the land has been denuded of kauri-trees, a long rod or spear is used in penetrating the ground to a depth varying from 12 in. to 30 in., according to the nature of the soil. When the existence of gum has been ascertained the soil is turned over and the deposits unearthed. These are of different quality, that of an amber-like transparency being of the highest value.

It might be supposed that kauri-gum which had been covered by earth for many years would have in consequence deteriorated, but such is not the case unless the soil be wet. New gum contains a chemical property which proves troublesome to the manufacturers of varnish, whilst that which has been imbedded for a lengthy period does not possess this defect. It has been observed that kauri-trees flourish best on high ground, but large quantities of gum are found in swampy land where the face of nature appears to have undergone a change through seismic disturbance. The value of swamp-gum is generally low in comparison with that of gum obtained at higher elevations; and, indeed, in some instances huge deposits are found in the swamps which are of no commercial value.

A few years ago it was thought that the supply would soon become exhausted, but a competent authority of long experience advances the opinion that large quantities of gum will be obtainable for a considerable period, as deposits are continually being found at greater depths than formerly, and in localities where it was believed that the gum was completely worked out.

The method of obtaining gum by "tapping" the trees has been found to seriously interfere with their development and stability, and it is now considered an illegal act to obtain kauri-gum by this means from trees on Crown lands.

Flax (Phormium tenax).

At a very remote period in the history of New Zealand the value of this excellent product, which is found in abundance, was recognised, and long before machinery was introduced by Europeans the Natives possessed a method of successfully treating it. Not only were they able to use the flax in making mats and comfortable Native clothing for themselves, but they produced it in large quantities for disposal to the early traders and whalers, who turned the investment to profitable account in the market of the New South Wales capital.

For many years past much attention has been devoted to the dressing of flax by improved methods, and the Government have from time to time greatly encouraged manufacturers by offering a substantial bonus for the production of fibre of a high-grade quality.

In many parts of this district magnificent crops of flax are obtained, and so suitable is much of the swamp land for the cultivation of this valuable product that the flax-milling industry is now in a flourishing condition, and its position as one of the most important of our industries firmly established.

There are at present seventy-five flax-mills in operation. These employ a large number of people, whilst in the City of Auckland a considerable number are engaged in making rope, twine, and cordage. The manufactured articles are of a quality which bear favourable comparison with those imported from other countries. The quantity of flax exported during the year ended 31st December, 1907, was 8,352 tons, valued at £248,159 (excluding tow valued at £11,206).

Gold and Silver.

For many years past large quantities of gold have been obtained in this district, the auriferous-quartz reefs being principally located in the Thames, Coromandel, Ohinemuri, and Piako Counties. The method usually adopted in the treatment of the ores is the cyanide process and battery amalgamation.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1907, the quantity of gold shipped from Auckland was 297,796 oz., valued at £1,187,056, besides which 1,562,603 oz. of silver, valued at £169,484, were exported.

The famous Waihi, Waiotahi, and other mines continue to yield increasing returns of gold, and find employment for a large number of hands. As the auriferous-quartz reefs are very extensive in character, it is reasonable to predict that immense quantities of ore will be treated for many years to come with equally satisfactory results. The Town of Waihi contains a population of about 5,700, and may be reached by either steamer to the Thames, thence by rail *via* Paeroa, or rail the whole distance from Auckland. The time occupied in visiting Waihi and returning to Auckland is two days.

Many experienced prospectors are still engaged in exploring other parts of the district where auriferous reefs are known to exist, whilst the future of some of the smaller claims which have been pegged off is anticipated with much hopefulness.

Considerable interest continues to be taken in the School of Mines at the Thames, where the instruction imparted is keenly appreciated. During 1906 the examinations in electrical and mining engineering subjects resulted in 100 per cent. of the students receiving first class passes in the senior and junior grades, whilst in two instances gold medals were awarded.

Copper.

During the year applications have been granted for the right to mine for copper, principally in the Kaeo district, and the development of this industry is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Granite.

For some years past the want has been felt in Auckland of a suitable stone for the erection of buildings worthy of the size and prosperity of the city; and notwithstanding the fact that many of the local volcanic stones are excellent for certain purposes, most of the stone used in the construction of the larger buildings has been either blue stone imported from Victoria or the granite from Scotland.

A very large and valuable deposit of what is by many designated a true granite has been found on the Coromandel Peninsula some 20 miles from Cabbage Bay.

Samples have been submitted to numerous experts both in New Zealand and elsewhere, who have pronounced the stone as equal in appearance, toughness, and durability to any of the imported granites.

Being free from flaws, of a fine grey colour, it presents, when polished, a handsome surface.

The stone is obtainable in any lengths, and can be landed in Auckland at a price to compete with ordinary blue stone. The quarries are situated on the sea-shore close to deep water, and extend over an area of 80 acres.

A company (the New Zealand Quarries, Limited) has been formed locally to develop the deposit, and the material is already being successfully introduced into several fine buildings at present in course of construction. As architects are now specifying Coromandel granite to take the place of the imported stone, and the supply of the former being practically unlimited, there is little doubt that the industry will in the very near future provide employment for a large number of people. Extensive machinery has been ordered from Scotland to work the deposit to the best advantage.

At Putaruru, on the Rotorua line, an excellent building-stone has also been discovered, and is likely to be shortly developed.

Coal.

In various parts of this district extensive coal-deposits exist, and mining operations are successfully carried on in the north at Hikurangi, Kamo, and Ngunguru, whilst in the south the coal-mines at Huntly and Taupiri continue to supply a household coal of fine quality. The annual output of these mines is about 190,000 tons, most of which is consumed locally.

The City and Suburbs of Auckland are principally lighted by coal-gas, and about 36,000 tons is utilised annually for its manufacture. This is brought from Westport, in the South Island, where a specially suitable coal is obtainable in large quantities.

The value of 19,478 tons of coal exported from Auckland during 1907 was £20,792.

Wool.

This industry does not reach a maximum of importance in this district as compared with other parts of the Dominion, the attention of the settlers being chiefly centred in the dairying industry. At the same time a considerable quantity of wool is produced for export and local use. The product is usually of excellent quality, and when properly graded brings the highest market prices. As the forest lands become denuded larger areas will be available for sheep-grazing. This will no doubt result in the wool industry being found within a few years in the front rank of importance.

The quantity of wool shipped from the Auckland District during 1907 was 6,026,871 lb., valued at £259,078.

ments, &c. The industries in existence in this district, excluding mines and quarries, as ascertained from the last census returns (1906) number 885.

The Electric Tramway Company employ some 480 hands, and maintain a huge plant. In 1904 the power was increased from 1,500 to 2,500 horse power. The largely increased traffic has necessitated the construction of additional cars. Those built locally have proved in every way satisfactory, and the total number now in use is 87. There are 19·19 route miles of track open for traffic. Since the inauguration of the electric-car service the congestion of population has been greatly relieved, large numbers of people having removed to the suburbs, where building is proceeding at an unprecedentedly rapid rate. Auckland may now claim to be one of the most progressive cities in the Dominion.

The exports of domestic produce from this port during 1907 were valued at £3,364,614, an increase of £284,010 on the value of shipments for the previous year.

THE TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT.

F. Simpson, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Taranaki Land District is situated on the western side of the North Island of New Zealand, at about its widest part, and may be said to be the most compact and fertile district of the Dominion, for, with the exception of the upper half of Mount Egmont, and of the ranges adjoining, which absorb about 36,000 acres, the whole of the area—minus what is taken up by the rivers, streams, and lakes—is suitable for settlement, and certainly two-thirds of the district is good land. The gross area of the district is 2,430,000 acres.

Physical Features.

Of mountains, the principal one is the beautiful volcanic cone from which the district takes its name, Taranaki, otherwise called Mount Egmont, which has an altitude of 8,260 ft. This mountain is the centre of distribution for a radius of twenty miles of the volcanic formation known as the "drift," which covers the volcanic rocks below an altitude of 3,000 ft. Hummocks composed of trachyte boulders and cement crop up here and there and make excellent metal-quarries.

Beyond the volcanic formation—that is, from about Urenui on the north and Hawera on the south—the country is generally broken, and the formation is known as papa, a calcareous blue clay, capped in many places by shelly limestone.

The northern portion, between the Tongaporutu and the Mokau Rivers, contains also limestone, greensands, and coal outcrops. At Panirau, a small tributary of the Mokau, about thirty miles from the sea, there is an isolated patch of volcanic agglomerate and tufas, and a similar formation is found at the north-eastern corner of the district.

Eastward of the base of Mount Egmont there are few, if any, mountains worthy of the name, although there are many ranges varying in height from 1,000 ft. to 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and, in a few instances—such as the Matemateonga and Waiaria Ranges—they run up to 2,500 ft.

The principal river is the Wanganui, which bounds the district on the east between Taumarunui and Pipiriki, a distance of about ninety miles. Its average width varies from 2 to 3 chains. For nearly the whole distance it is shut in by high precipitous hills, and in many places by perpendicular walls of rock. The scenery is very grand and beautiful. There are numerous rapids, but few of them are dangerous to skilful canoeists. New Zealand's great scenic river-trip may now be done in a number of ways. From Wanganui, in the winter, the steamers run tri-weekly to Pipiriki, and in the summer months, from December to April, daily, except Sunday and Monday, and excursions are made from that point to the beautiful upper reaches beyond, returning to Pipiriki House in the evening. The traveller can then return to Wanganui, taking train either north or south, or he can take coach round Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe to the Hot Lakes, or may go on up stream to Messrs.

Hatrick and Co.'s houseboat, sixty miles beyond Pipiriki, returning to the latter point the next day, or proceed right on to Taumarunui, the junctioning point at the head of the river with the new Central Railway, taking train from there to Auckland or Rotorua. Coming down stream the traveller may take the train from either Auckland or Rotorua to Taumarunui, staying there overnight; take the steam-launch down stream the following day to Pipiriki, staying there for the night, and going on to Wanganui the next day. From Taumarunui to Pipiriki is about eighty-four miles, and from Pipiriki to Wanganui sixty miles. Good accommodation can be procured at the houseboat and Pipiriki. Messrs. Hatrick and Co. have a fleet of twelve steamers and launches, the route being now one of the most largely frequented in New Zealand. The fares on the river are: Taumarunui to Pipiriki, 40s. single; Pipiriki to Wanganui, 15s. single; Wanganui to Pipiriki, 20s. return; Taumarunui to Pipiriki, 60s. return, or *vice versa*. Accommodation at Pipiriki and the houseboat can be obtained at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each meal and bed. The caves near Pipiriki are very extensive, and rich in stalactites, the entrance being hung with a mass of ferns and lichens. There are some magnificent views near Atene. A mile or two below Pipiriki the banks of the river rise to a great height, and are very imposing. From the caves, for some sixty miles to the houseboat, the river flows between perpendicular walls of rock, all festooned with ferns and lichens, with a background of luxuriant bush. Over these cliffs fall numerous streams, making a succession of waterfalls. At Manganui-a-te-ao, an immense cliff rises like a mighty pillar on the right, and the rivers meet like two lanes, walled in by massive piles of masonry.

The next river in size is the Mokau, bounding the district on the north. It is navigable for handy steamers drawing from 7 ft. to 8 ft. of water as far as the coal-mines, about twenty miles from its mouth, and for canoes as far as Totoro, twenty-six miles further up. Several outcrops of coal are found on its banks, and, as limestone is also present, the river is likely to become an important waterway of the district. The scenery on either side, although not on quite so grand a scale as may be seen on the Wanganui, is very beautiful.

The other large rivers are the Waitara and Patea. The former has its source about midway between the coast and the Wanganui River, in an easterly direction from Pukearuhe, between New Plymouth and the Mokau. It is about a hundred miles in length, and runs out at the Town of Waitara, some ten miles north-east from New Plymouth. There is a bar at the mouth, but steamers of 300 tons can enter safely in calm weather, and, although there are numerous rapids on its course, it is navigable for canoes for about ninety miles.

The Patea River rises in Mount Egmont, and, after traversing a tortuous course of about 110 miles, runs out at the extreme southern end of the provincial district. It has a bar harbour, with a depth of 13 ft. to 14 ft. at spring tides. Steamers of from 40 tons to 50 tons trade regularly to the Town of Patea, which is situated a mile or so north of the mouth. The Patea is navigable for canoes for fifty miles.

Besides these rivers there are many smaller ones, and streams innumerable—in fact, no district in the world could be better watered and at the same time be so secure from disastrous floods. It is estimated that between the Mokau and the Patea there are no fewer than eighty-five named streams emptying themselves into the Tasman Sea, fully sixty of which flow from Mount Egmont.

Excepting the Ngaire Swamp, a block of open land near Eltham, 3,700 acres in extent, now partially drained and recently disposed of for settlement purposes, there are no plains, properly so called, in the district, although the stretch of very fertile country lying between the Waingongoro and Otakeho Rivers, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres, is known as the Waimate Plains. Of this area 13,500 acres have been disposed of, and the remainder, 11,500 acres, has been handed back to the Natives as a reserve.

There are no lakes worthy of the name. The largest sheet of water is Rotokare, situate about twelve miles from Eltham; it is about half a mile in length, with an average width of six chains. There are also a few small lakes inland from Waverley, at the southern end of the district.

The whole of the district, with the exception of a fringe of open country along the coast from Pukearuhe to Patea, averaging three miles in width, and containing about 250,000 acres, and some valleys at the north-eastern corner of the district, about 150,000 acres in extent, was originally covered with heavy forest, but this is rapidly disappearing under progress of settlement and erection of sawmills to deal with such timber.

The larger timber is chiefly rata, rimu, matai, tawa, kahikatea, kohekohe, pukatea, rewarewa, hinau, with a few totara scattered here and there. Among the smaller trees may be mentioned the kotukutuku or fuchsia, karaka, and mahoe.

An area of 72,565 acres, measuring six miles on every side from the summit of Mount Egmont, was originally set apart as a forest reserve. To this has now been added 1,040 acres on the lower slopes of Pouakai Range, with an additional 5,500 acres on the Patua Range, making a total of about 79,000 acres, which has now by Act of Parliament been set apart as the "Egmont National Park," the internal affairs of which are administered by a partly elected and partly nominated Board of ten members. At about three miles within the reserve the forest begins to get stunted; and at four and a half miles it gives place to low wiry scrub, which ceases at five miles, or an elevation of about 4,000 ft. At 5,000 ft. the moss ends; beyond this point to the summit the mountain is composed of loose scoria and lava.

A comfortable house, known as the Egmont Mountain-house, has been built at an elevation of 3,200 ft. on the northern face of the mountain, at a distance of twenty miles from New Plymouth by the Junction and Egmont Roads, and tourists can be driven the whole of the way. This house is maintained by the Egmont National Park Board, and is open for the accommodation of visitors all the year round. The keeper acts as guide also. The time usually occupied in the ascent from the house is from three to four hours for men, and four to six hours for ladies. There are two women's rooms at one end of the house, and two men's at the other, with large common living and dining room in the centre. Visitors have now the option of being supplied with meals at a cost of 1s. 6d. each, or they may provide and cook their own food. Beds are also provided. Horse feeds, 1s. 6d. each; paddocking, 6d. daily, or 2s. 6d. a week. A small charge for use of house is made to visitors of 1s. per night or 5s. per week throughout the visit. In addition to the mountain-house, the Board has erected a cottage of three rooms, comprising two bedrooms (fitted with four bunks each), and one living-room in between. This cottage is intended for renting by the week to family parties, only one such party occupying it at a time, the minimum charge per week being two pounds sterling for a party of four adults; over that number and up to eight (the limit allowed), 5s. each per week; children over five and under twelve years, half-rates. The cottage is not let to any one party for a longer period than two weeks while there are other applicants. The Board provides cooking and other utensils, firewood, and water, also mattresses and pillows; but visitors must take their own blankets, and provide and cook their own food. The caretaker at the mountain-house keeps a small stock of the principal lines of food usually wanted for sale to visitors. The cottage is within 60 or 70 yards of the mountain-house, and in charge of the same caretaker, but parties desirous of renting it should communicate with the Honorary Secretary to Committee for Northern Division of Egmont National Park, New Plymouth, giving dates between which they require it. These applications are booked in order of priority of receipt (after notification that offers will be received, usually in the early part of December). Guide's fee for mountain, £1 per party. During the past season there were about 2,000 visitors, remaining various periods of from one or two days to as many weeks. The view from the top is superb, including as it does the volcanic cones of Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro, the whole of Taranaki, and a considerable portion of Auckland and Wellington Districts, also across Cook Strait to the mountains of Marlborough and Nelson Districts of the South Island. In fine weather, when the snow is off, the mountain can be ascended without risk. A considerable sum has been expended in improving the accommodation at the house.

The mountain can also easily be ascended from Stratford side, the return journey occupying about thirteen hours, including stoppages. The Pembroke Road Mountain-house has now been removed to a lower and less exposed situation.

A favourite route is from Hawera or Eltham *via* Manaia or Kaponga and Dawson's Falls. At the latter place a comfortable shelter-house, capable of accommodating over forty people, has been erected, and is known as the Falls Mountain-house (altitude, 2,990 ft.). This house, which is close to the Falls (65 ft.), is within an easy two hours' ride of Kaponga. During the season the house is in charge of a caretaker, and food, horse-feed, and paddocking can be obtained. Two comfortable cottages have been erected in connection with this house. Water is obtained from the adjoining creek by means of a ram. From the house to summit of Mount Egmont occupies from four to six hours' climbing at a moderate pace, the time being in accordance with the strength and composition of party. From the top the tourist can, instead of returning by the same route, drop down to the mountain-house on the north or New Plymouth side of the mountain. The walk would not occupy over two hours, easy walking, or he could go out *via* Stratford, there being a good walking track between the houses. A weekly coach-service has been instituted both at Hawera and Eltham, while Stratford, as a base, is equally desirable to start from; the whole distance can be driven over. About 3,000 persons visited the mountain by this route during the season.

A track has been partly made from the western side of the mountain, enabling tourists to ascend *via* Rahotu. A small accommodation-house has been erected, 32 ft. by 14 ft., consisting of a general room and two sleeping-rooms, each containing twelve bunks. Tables, forms, and utensils have also been provided. The number of visitors was about 100.

Soils.

The volcanic soil, the boundaries of which have been already described, varies a good deal in quality. The best is believed to be on the south side of the mountain, between Stratford, Hawera, and Opunake, but not less than two or three miles from the forest-reserve boundary. It is thought that the country now being opened to the north and east of the volcanic deposit—that is, the papa and limestone formation—will, from the presence of lime, be much richer and more lasting as pasture-land than that around the mountain. The carrying-capacity of the land is, on an average, two and a half to three sheep to the acre.

Dairying, Grazing, and Agriculture.

Taranaki is essentially a grazing and dairying district, its chief products being butter and cheese.

There are 101 dairy factories and 79 skimming-stations scattered over the district. Of these factories, 78 produce butter only, while 23 produce cheese only. There are also in this district 6 registered packing-houses for milled butter, 247 registered private dairies for butter-making, besides many small plants run on individual farms of which no record is obtainable.

In September, 1896, a new work in connection with the dairying and meat industries was started in the shape of the Taranaki Freezing-works, situated at Moturoa, near the breakwater, and close alongside the railway-line. During the year 1907 the output from the works was—Butter, 205,491 boxes, weighing 5,128 tons 7 cwt., net; cheese, 22,233 packages, net weight 1,488 tons 16 cwt. During the hot season the factories and railway-vans carrying butter have been supplied with ice from the works at a nominal cost. Most of the butter from the southern end of the district now goes to Patea.

There are in the Taranaki District 23,729 horses, 266,891 cattle, 615,305 sheep, and 48,282 swine. These figures include all kinds and ages.

Agriculture has not hitherto been carried on to any great extent in this district. The total area under corn-crops during season 1907–8 was 11,216 acres, as follows: Wheat, 394 acres; oats, 9,331 acres; barley, 1,062 acres; rye, 87 acres; maize, 288 acres; peas, 22 acres; beans, 31 acres; vetches, 1 acre.

Sown grasses and clovers for feeding down and seed, 1,183,958 acres, as follows: Grasses and clovers on ploughed land, 172,781 acres; surface sown grasses, 735,051 acres; tussock, native grass, and unimproved land, 264,936 acres; hay, 10,109 acres; ensilage, 916 acres; for seed, rye-grass, 44 acres, cocksfoot, 121 acres; potatoes, 672 acres; turnips, 15,161 acres; mangolds, 1,202 acres; rape, Stratford, a comparatively young town, lies about midway between Patea and New Plymouth. It has already a population of 2,200, and is growing fast. The height above sea-level is 1,000 ft., and the climate is bracing though somewhat moist. Stratford possesses an excellent high-pressure water-supply, the water being obtained from the Patea River, some three miles above the town by means of filtration tunnels carried under the river bed. A complete septic-tank system of drainage has also been instituted. There is a good Public Library and Reading-room, and a Municipal Town Hall capable of seating 800 persons. The main road to Auckland—known as the Stratford-Ongarue (now Ohura Road)—starts here. It has been formed as a cart-road for fifty-six miles and a half, and as a bridle-road right through. There are twenty miles of dray-road to be formed before through communication with Ohura is established, but, still, the trip right through on horseback is possible, the track not being very difficult. A commencement has been made with the construction of the railway-line between Stratford and Auckland *via* Ongarue, the line being completed and open for traffic as far as Huiroa, a distance of sixteen miles. A short branch is also in course of construction from Waipuku to Mangonui, on the slopes of Mount Egmont, the first section of which is completed. This line is for the purpose of opening up the extensive stone deposits that exist in the Mangonui Gorge of great value for road-metalling and railway-ballasting purposes.

Waitara, formerly known as Raleigh, a seaport town of about 960 inhabitants, proclaimed a borough on the 6th September, 1904, is situated on the river of the same name, a mile up from the sea, and about ten miles north-east from New Plymouth. The Mount Egmont Freezing-works have passed into the hands of Messrs. Borthwick and Sons, who have rebuilt and greatly enlarged the works, the storage capacity now being for 25,000 carcases of mutton, together with five freezing-rooms, capable of hanging 1,200 carcases; also a beef-chilling room and a mutton-chilling room. Provision is made at the slaughterhouse for accommodation of fourteen mutton and three beef butchers. The freezing plant is a 60-ton Hercules, and is guaranteed to freeze 1,500 sheep per day. The boiling-down and tallow department is most complete and up to date, and a large manure plant has now been erected. The works are fitted throughout with electric light. The following were the principal direct shipments Home during the year: 5,631 tons of frozen meat, 4,458 bales of wool, 34 bales of leather, 1,549 casks of tallow, 247 casks of pelts, 455 casks of oleo, 21 bales of horns, 32 casks of runners, 6 bales of hair, 132 boxes of butter, 24 cases of beef extract, and 6½ tons of general cargo. The number of direct steamers loading in the Roadstead was 16 of a net tonnage of 70,839. All produce is conveyed on board the New Zealand Shipping Company's ocean-going steamers (which anchor in Waitara roadstead) in specially constructed and insulated bags. The principal exports from the port coastwise for the year 1907 were: Grain, 41½ tons; wool, 16 bales; grass-seed, 47¼ tons; manure, 184 tons; tallow, 20 casks; timber, 71,807 feet; flax, 552 bales; tow, 182 bales; chaff, 812 sacks; hides, 96; cattle, 39; sheep, 1,625; horses, 11; pigs, 104; butter, 34 boxes; fungus, 11 bales; flour, 32¼ tons; general cargo, 800 tons. Imports, coastwise, for the same period were: Grain, 41½ tons; manure, 222½ tons; lime, 26¼ tons; timber, 164,556 feet; coal, 5,111 tons; wool, 379 bales; skins, 50 bundles; fungus, 22 bales; flour, 118 tons; hides, 184; horses, 4; sheep, 959; pigs, 69; butter, 156 boxes; cement, 183¾ tons; flax, 448 bales; tow, 168 bales; general cargo, 3,448½ tons.

Inglewood, situated on the railway-line, sixteen miles south-east of New Plymouth, is a flourishing little town, constituted a borough on the 10th March, 1903, with a population of 1,160 inhabitants, rapidly coming to the front. The town is well equipped with livery stables, coffee palace, and hotels, and is lighted by electricity supplied by a private company, the Corporation having the right to take over the works when they choose. The town is well endowed, and possesses a Public Library and Reading-room, band, fire-brigade, gymnasium, and various kindred institutions for the recreation and convenience of the inhabitants. The bacon-factory during the year put through 4,514 pigs, costing £10,608 The factory is worked by a 24 in. turbine, the water being conveyed in a race 10 chains long. It is provided with a four-horse-power tubular boiler, a lard jacket, and Californian pump. There is also a size "D" ammonia refrigerating machine.

Eltham, population about 1,500, is situated on the railway-line between Stratford and Hawera, being six miles and a half from the former, and twelve miles from the latter town. It was constituted a borough on 12th October, 1901. A first-class high-pressure gravitation water-supply has been provided, whereby provision for a population of 10,000 is made. A septic-tank system of drainage has also been provided. In the matter of fire prevention a first-class station has been erected and equipped with the most up-to-date plant, while the services of a strong volunteer brigade have been accepted, and a fire-police duly enrolled. During the year 1907 the Eltham Bacon-factory bought 2,252 pigs, at a cost of £4,224 15s. 4d. Of this number 368 were killed at Waitara as porkers.

Opunake, a seaport town of 400 inhabitants, was visited during the year by 48 vessels, the imports and exports totalling 1,164 tons. The exports were only 5·24 per cent. of the total of imports, which suffices to demonstrate that the want of proper shipping facilities is a serious drawback to the district. It is estimated that with suitable protective works the trade of the port would be considerably increased. With the exception of some wool, all the produce of the district is sent away by road, and not more than 25 per cent. of the imports of the immediate district are landed at the port by reason of the uncertainty of the discharge of cargo. The townspeople are now taking steps to place the port in a better position.

The only other townships that need be mentioned are Manaia, population about 450; and Normanby, population about 400.

Roads and Railways.

The chief means of communication is the railway from Wellington, which traverses the district between Patea and New Plymouth—a distance of sixty-six miles. Through trains run every day, except Sunday, between New Plymouth and Wellington, and *vice versa*, a distance of 251 miles. As already stated, a railway from Stratford to Ongarue, on the North Island Main Trunk Railway, is under construction, and is open to Huiroa, sixteen miles from Stratford.

The Main North Road runs from New Plymouth, passing through the Towns of Waitara and Urenui; and is formed as a cart-road to Mokau, the northern boundary of the district. All the streams are bridged with the exception of the Mokau River, on which is a good ferry. From Mokau there is a dray-road right through to Te Kuiti, on the Auckland railway system. About midway between New Plymouth and Waitara the Mountain Road diverges and runs almost due south, and chiefly along the railway, for a distance of forty miles, connecting with the Main South Road at the Town of Hawera. This is at present the principal road in the district, tapping, as it does, large numbers of district roads, and passing through the Towns of Inglewood, Midhirst, Stratford, Eltham, Normanby, and Hawera.

The Ohura Road branches from the Mountain Road at Stratford. It is formed and open for traffic as a dray-road for fifty-six miles and a half from Stratford and for horse-traffic right through to Ohura. A coach runs in summer-time every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (returning on following days) between Stratford and Whangamomona Village, a distance of forty-one miles, and the road is now being extended into the interior so as eventually to connect with Auckland, and will open up a large area of fertile country.

The Main South Road from New Plymouth follows the trend of the coast to the south, and was at one time the coach-road to Wellington. It passes through the Villages of Omata, Oakura, Okato, Rahotu, Otakeho, Manutahi South, and Kakaramea, and the Towns of Opunake, Manaia, Hawera, and Patea.

The Junction Road runs south-east from New Plymouth, and crosses the Mountain Road and railway at Inglewood, thirteen miles out; it is metalled for thirty-six miles and a quarter, formed as a dray-road to forty-five miles and three-quarters, where it connects with the Ohura Road at a distance of thirty miles from Stratford. This road crosses a number of district roads; hence its name.

The Opunake Road runs from Stratford to Opunake, twenty-six miles, skirting the southern base of Mount Egmont. It is formed and metalled for twelve miles from Stratford; the remainder is open for horse-traffic only. Vehicular traffic turns down the Manaia Road to Kaponga, thence along the Eltham–Opunake Road to the latter place. This route is metalled throughout.

The Eltham Road runs from Eltham to Opunake, twenty-five miles, connecting with the Opunake Road at Punehu, seven miles from Opunake. This is formed and metalled throughout.

The other main roads in course of construction are the Rawhitiroa Road, leaving the Mountain Road near Eltham; the Otaraoa, Moki, and Okoke Roads.

Lands open and available for ordinary Selection.

On account of the great demand there is at the present time no land open for selection under ordinary conditions.

In the Spotswood Settlement, near New Plymomth, there are 37 allotments for renewable lease, in areas from half an acre to 67 acres.

About 1,700 acres of forfeited holdings will be reoffered during the year.

Lands being prepared for Settlement.

In the Totoro Survey District, on the south bank of Mokau River, about 7,000 acres of fair grazing-land.

In the Mahoe and Pouatu Survey Districts, between the Tangarakau and Heao Rivers, and lying east of Whangamomona Township, about 4,500 acres of hilly forest country.

In the Piopiotea West Survey District, close to the Taumarunui Railway-station, about 5,500 acres of hilly forest country.

In Otamati and Tangitu Blocks, portions of the Rangitoto-Tuhua Block, near the Main Trunk Railway, about 5,000 acres of hilly forest country.

In Whakaihuwaka and Taumatamahoe Blocks, lying between the settled country east of Strathmore and the Wanganui River, about 6,000 acres, also hilly forest country.

All these lands, when cleared of forest, will be found suitable for mixed farming, principally sheep and young cattle.

The total area of Crown Lands for future disposal is about 230,000 acres.

A guide, giving particulars of any Crown lands open for selection, will be supplied free to any one applying personally or by letter to the Lands and Survey Department, New Plymouth.

It may be said, in conclusion, that there is every sign of genuine prosperity throughout the district, which has advanced rapidly during the last few years, and will no doubt continue to do so.

THE HAWKE'S BAY LAND DISTRICT.

H. Trent, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Land District of Hawke's Bay comprises that portion of the east coast of the North Island from Cape Turnagain, in latitude 40° 30′, northwards to Lottin Point, about thirty miles beyond the East Cape, and contains the Waiapu, Cook, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Patangata, Woodville, Waipukurau, Dannevirke, and Weber Counties.

It has a seaboard of 300 miles, with an average depth from the coast of forty-five miles, and embraces an area of 6,063,000 acres. Its western limit is defined by the Ruahine, Kaweka, Ahimanawa, Raukumara, and other high ranges that form the watershed between the rivers flowing through it to the sea, and those that run to the west coast and the Bay of Plenty.

Physical Features.

The Ruahine Range extends northwards for about sixty miles from the Manawatu Gorge as far as the valley of the Ngaruroro River. Its altitude varies from 3,000 ft. to 6,000 ft., and for a considerable distance its summit is snow-clad during the winter months.

The Kaweka, a shorter range, divided from the Ruahine by the Ngaruroro River, attains an altitude of 5,650 ft., is very rugged and steep, and a prominent feature in the landscape in winter, covered as it then is with snow.

From these two ranges, which fall very abruptly on the Hawke's Bay side, the land slopes gradually to the sea, forming in some parts fine rolling hills—the essence of a sheep-country—in others extensive plains, with comparatively little poor soil.

Northwards from the Kaweka there is a series of forest-clad ranges of varying height, stretching away in the direction of the East Cape. Hikurangi, the highest point, is a bold peak with an elevation of 5,606 ft., rising so abruptly on all sides that the ascent can be made only at one point, and that with difficulty.

The only lake in the district of any extent is Waikaremoana, so famous for its magnificent scenery. It lies about thirty-five miles inland of Wairoa (Clyde), and is eleven miles in length, with a breadth at the widest part of about eight miles. Nestled among precipitous mountain-ranges, wooded to the water's edge, with numerous bays and inlets, it has a natural beauty hardly to be surpassed.

From Wairoa there is a formed road to the lake, and twenty-five miles round it, as far as the Oporuahine River.

The principal plains are: (1.) The Ruataniwha, some fifty miles south of Napier. This is 120 square miles in extent, is for the most part occupied as sheep-runs, and carries a large quantity of stock. (2.) The Heretaunga Plain, with an area of ninety square miles, lying immediately to the south of Napier. This is rich alluvial land; a large portion is thickly settled, the remainder used for grazing and agriculture. The only other plain of any extent is at Poverty Bay. It has an area of sixty-five square miles, is very fertile, well cultivated, and has a large population.

The district is well watered throughout by numerous rivers and streams, but none are navigable except the Wairoa and Turanganui, and these only for vessels of light draught. They are both tidal, and serve as ports to the Towns of Wairoa (Clyde) and Gisborne.

Communication.

The chief outlets from Napier are three in number. First the Napier–Wellington Railway, which traverses the centre of the southern half of the district for its whole length of 100 miles, and may be called the main artery of communication. Nearly parallel to it throughout runs an excellent gravelled road, which was made before the construction of the railway. On either side there are numerous branch roads, which act as feeders, making a very complete system of internal transit. Another main road runs in a westerly direction to Kuripapango, distant forty-five miles, a favourite resort in the summer time, removed as it is from the heat of the country near the coast. A coach runs thither weekly, and on thence to Inland Patea, where the Napier Road meets the roads to Hunterville, Tokaanu, and the Wanganui River.

The part of the district served by these two main lines—viz., that between Napier and Woodville—contains the greater portion of the population, and from the extent of arable land within it is likely in the future to be very thickly peopled. Notwithstanding that so much of the Native land in this part is unoccupied and in its natural state, there are nearly a million of acres of land in sown grasses.

Napier–Taupo Road.—The road from Napier to Taupo is a fairly good one, though the many hills between Napier and Upper Mohaka, the Mohaka River, and the pumice soil between the river and Taupo render it trying for a cyclist. It is a good coach-road, however, and buggies can be easily driven over it at all seasons of the year.

Napier to Pohui, twenty-six miles, by a good road, though very steep in parts owing to the many hills which have to be surmounted.

Pohui to Tarawera, nineteen miles. Here again the road is extremely hilly for the first six miles to the Mohaka River, though it is fairly level between that river and Tarawera.

Tarawera to Rangitaiki, twenty miles, over a road which is good after rain, but, owing to the pumiceous nature of the soil, very loose and dusty in dry weather.

Rangitaiki to Taupo, twenty-five miles, over a pumice road, level throughout.

Starting from Napier by the Port Ahuriri Bridge, over the entrance to the Inner Harbour, the road proceeds for some miles along the shingle bank between the Outer and Inner Harbours, and reaches the pretty village of Petane, seven miles away. After the Petane Hill is surmounted the route is along the Petane Valley—a charming spot, and past the village of Eskdale, situated on the banks of the Esk River. From here to Pohui, where a halt is made to change horses and have lunch, the road winds among hills and some fine pastoral country. Leaving Pohui with fresh horses, a very steep hill remains to be climbed—the Titi-o-kura—before the Mohaka River is reached at Upper Mohaka. Some grand views can be obtained from the summit of the hills between Pohui and Mohaka River, and the beautiful valleys and high ranges traversed *en route* are very picturesque. Tarawera is reached about 6 o'clock, where a stay is made for the night. There is a well-known mineral spring here, and the bush around the township makes it a very attractive place.

Leaving Tarawera early the next morning, the tourist is taken past several objects of interest connected with the early days of the road while it was under construction by the Armed Constabulary. The double waterfall is also passed on the road, and a halt should be made to view it at leisure. Level, rolling plains continue from here right up to Taupo, and there is nothing particular to see before the Rangitaiki River is reached and a halt made for lunch. From there to Taupo, through the Kaingaroa Plains, the road is not interesting, the only objects of interest being the mobs of wild horses frequently met with. Twelve miles from Taupo are the graves of the troopers who were killed at Opepe by the Maoris in 1869. On nearing Taupo the scenery improves; and the first view of the lake, with the mountains of Tongariro (6,458 ft.), Ruapehu (8,873 ft.), and Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) in the background, and Tauhara (3,603 ft.) in the foreground, with the numerous clouds of steam ascending from the hot springs in the neighbourhood, make a grand picture. The coach arrives at Taupo about 4 o'clock, where there is a choice of three good hotels. There are hotels at Pohui, Tarawera, Rangitaiki, and Taupo. Good trout-fishing can be obtained in the neighbourhood of the hotels mentioned.

The Napier–Wairoa road is a fairly good coach-road, with the exception of that portion between Petane and Tangoio, and known as the Tangoio wash-out. There is a weekly mail-coach service between the two towns.

From the Wairoa a main road runs northward, through the Village of Tiniroto and on to Gisborne, a distance of seventy-five miles. For a considerable distance it runs through hilly country, and, as it has not been gravelled, wheeled traffic is suspended during the winter months; but a coach runs weekly for nine or ten months out of the year. There is also a road from Wairoa to Gisborne *via* Nuhaka Hot Springs for wheeled traffic.

Between Gisborne and Opotiki, in the Bay of Plenty, communication is not good. The road, which is 120 miles in length, has been formed to the Motu Township, a distance of sixty miles. In the neighbourhood of the forest a large area of Crown lands has been taken up and settled. The rest of the journey must be done on horseback. A railway is being constructed from Gisborne in the direction of Motu. The portion from Gisborne to Puha, a distance of twenty miles, is open for traffic. The continuation of this line will greatly assist the progress of the district.

The country to the north of Gisborne is being rapidly opened up, the coastal road being open for traffic as far as Port Awanui, while several of the arterial roads are being extended.

Small steamers trade regularly along the coast, calling in at Tolaga and Tokomaru Bays, Waipiro, Tuparoa, Awanui, Kawakawa, and other small bays.

Pastoral Industries.

The Hawke's Bay District is pre-eminently a sheep-grazing country, and the large area of 2,729,785 acres has been improved and sown in English grasses, clover, &c. In 1907 there were 4,906,190 sheep in the district, and the numbers of other stock were as follows: Horses, 39,548; cattle, 292,109; and swine, 16,515. The number of bales of wool exported from Hawke's Bay for the year ended 30th June, 1907, was 68,544, a considerable increase over previous year.

Freezing-works are established at Tomoana, Port Ahuriri, Gisborne, and Pakipaki, and the export of frozen meat for the year ended 30th June, 1907, was as follows: Beef, 2,949 tons; 324,182 carcases of mutton; 188,346 carcases of lamb; preserved meats, tongues, kidneys, and casings, 283 tons.

Timber Industry.

As showing the importance of this industry, there are numerous sawmills in the district, and, outside of wool, frozen meats, tallow, and pelts, sawn timber ranks first in the value of the exports. 3,463,942 ft. of timber were exported during the year, and 59,963 posts and strainers. It is satisfactory to note that sawmills have been established at Pohui and Puketitiri, in which districts there are large areas of valuable forest. As the bulk of the sawn timber from these places must necessarily come through Napier, it follows that the port and trade of the town will reap immense benefits from the further development of the industry in its vicinity.

Trawling Industry.

At present more than forty boats of all sizes are engaged in the trawling and fishing industry, giving employment to several hundred people. Fish are largely exported to Wellington, Wanganui, and Palmerston North.

Flax-milling.

It may be stated that every available strip of flax in this district has been taken up; several flax-mills are now in full working-order. The output of fibre for the year was 3,417 tons.

Agricultural Pursuits.

Agriculture is not carried on to the extent it might be with so much land suitable for root and grain crops. No doubt this is due to the profits made in sheep-farming. It is chiefly confined to the Heretaunga Plains and the flat lands near Gisborne. The soil is favourable to root-crops; potatoes range from 6 to 15 tons to the acre, and in some instances exceed this amount. Only a moderate quantity of grain is grown; barley, for which the soil seems well adapted, returning from 20 to 60 bushels of good sample to the acre. 41,797 acres were in root and green crops and 30,665 acres in corn and pulse crops.

The fruit growing and canning industries have now attained some importance. There are large orchards at Hastings and Havelock North, and also vineyards at Te Mata, Taradale, and Greenmeadows. The area in orchard was 2,320 acres and in vineyard about 150 acres.

Dairying.

Settlers are now turning their attention to dairying, and factories have been established in the bush districts at Norsewood, Ormondville, Maharahara, Tamaki, Hastings, Gisborne, and Woodville, whilst several others are in contemplation. At the last-mentioned town a cheese-factory has been in existence for some years, and turns out an excellent article much sought after in other parts of the Dominion. There can be no doubt that the further development of the dairying industry must materially benefit the farming class—especially the small farmer, who may find it difficult to make a living out of sheep.

Copper.

For some years past development work has been going on at the copper-mine situate at Maharahara, near Woodville, and the result is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Other Industries.

Other industries, such as fellmongeries, soap-works, boot, coach, sash and door, and rope and twine factories, &c., are established in the principal towns.

Climate.

The climate is generally of a mild character, and, though hot along the coast-lands in the height of summer, it is, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, not so relaxing as in parts of the island farther north. The rainfall is light, excepting in the bush districts and high inland country.

Napier itself is recommended by many medical men as a resort for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints, chiefly on account of the mildness of its winter season. The average rainfall for thirty-four years is 37·070 in.

Towns.

Napier is pleasantly situated on the peninsula known as Scinde Island, which is joined to the mainland by a narrow shingle-bank several miles in length. It is a busy town, with a population of about 10,100. The business part is on the flat land at the foot of the group of hills that take up the greater part of the peninsula. These hills, formerly barren and waste, are now occupied by numerous private residences, and the very general tree-planting has given the upper town a distinctive and pleasing character. There is a good water-supply, derived wholly from artesian wells of large size, and pumped by machinery to reservoirs on the tops of the hills. The shipping trade, as the large exports show, is especially active during the wool and frozen-meat season. It is still carried on at Port Ahuriri, about a mile from the town; but has recently, in a large measure, been transferred to the fine breakwater which is now partially completed. During the year 1907, the imports amounted in value to £372,027, and the exports to £1,540,474.

Gisborne, the trade-centre and port of what is known as the Poverty Bay District, is a prosperous town of nearly 6,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Maoris, rapidly increasing in size and importance, as the large quantity of unimproved land in the Cook County is fast becoming settled and made productive. There are 1,709,361 sheep in Cook and Waiapu Counties.

Clyde, the county town and port of the Wairoa County, is picturesquely situated on the Wairoa River, about three miles from the mouth. The river is navigable for small craft as far as the village of Frasertown, twelve miles further up.

With a few exceptions, the towns and villages to the south of Napier are all situated on the line of railway running from that city to Wellington. The principal are: Hastings, a rising town of about 4,900 inhabitants, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Dannevirke (population about 3,600), and finally Woodville (population about 1,140), about three miles from the Manawatu Gorge, and distant ninety-five miles from Napier. It is at this end of the district that the Crown has, in the last few years, successfully planted settlement, and, in place of the continuous forest known as the Seventy-mile Bush of earlier days, there are now prosperous townships, with various thriving industries established.

Crown Lands.

The land held by tenants of the Crown, of whom there are 1,502 in the district under the various systems of tenure, amounts to 844,363 acres, and there remains about 229,392 acres not yet dealt with in any manner.

About one-quarter of this area is fit for agriculture and is suitable for subdivision into small areas, and the balance is only fit for grazing purposes, being mostly broken forest country, fitted more for sheep than cattle, and having an average carrying capacity, when cleared, of about one sheep to the acre, though the best of it might possibly graze two.

About 1,299 acres are now open for selection.

The following is a short description of some of the areas to be dealt with in the future:—

Waiapu County.—17,665 acres,

Which are situated in the following survey districts:—

Mata.—305 acres, undulating pastoral open country, partly in grass and in mixed bush.

Waiapu.—821 acres; soil generally very good; covered with native grasses and light bush.

Tutamoe.—7,750 acres; rough and broken land, rising to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The soil is fair to good in the valleys and poor on the ridges; all covered with bush.

Tokomaru.—186 acres; open fern land, partly grassed.

Matakaoa.—146 acres; hilly country, covered with mixed bush; soil fairly good.

Hikurangi.—8,457 acres; high, rough, bush-clad country, ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. above sea-level; chiefly birch-clad with tawa and mixed bush in the gullies; formation sandstone and slate. 6,000 acres will be thrown open for selection under small grazing-runs during the current year.

Cook County.—108,063 acres.

Waimata Survey District.—1,134 acres; principally hilly country; about 300 acres in grass; balance is covered with light bush; good dark soil on clay and papa subsoil. This land will be thrown open for selection under the optional system.

Uawa Survey District.—5,000 acres will be subdivided into small areas and offered for lease under the optional system.

Hangaroa Survey District.—608 acres; hilly land of fair quality, covered with fern and scrub.

Koranga and Ngatapa Survey Districts.—67,321 acres; all heavy bush country, chiefly good mixed bush with red birch on the ridges; situated about 70 miles from Gisborne and about 40 miles from Opotiki.

Waingaromia Survey District.—18,496 acres; all hilly bush country; good to fair soil on papa formation; 7,712 acres of which are now held under small grazing-runs, but will expire during the year. It is proposed to subdivide the same into small areas, and to reoffer for lease under the optional system.

Tutamoe Survey District.—2,241 acres; rough and broken land rising to an altitude of about 3,000 ft. above sea-level; the soil is fair to good in the valleys and poor on the ridges; all covered with bush.

Motu Survey District.—12,777 acres; very broken red-birch country; soil light, mixed with pumice; height from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The greater portion of this land will be thrown open for selection within the year.

Opoiti Survey District.—486 acres; part open land covered with fern and scrub; balance consists of hilly country covered with bush.

Wairoa County.—27,780 acres.

Tuahu Survey District.—17,623 acres; fronting on the Ruakituri River; ranging from good tawa bush with easy faces to rough high birch ranges; subdivided into sections ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 acres, and will be thrown open for selection during the year; distant 38 miles from the port of Wairoa—27 miles by coach-road and 11 miles by formed pack-track.

Waikaremoana Survey District.—6,000 acres; rough and broken land. Nuhaka Survey District, 2,263 acres; and Taramarama Survey District, 1,894 acres: the last two areas are now held under small grazing-runs, and will expire during the year; and it is proposed to subdivide the same into small areas, and to offer for selection during the year under the optional system.

Hawke's Bay County.—45,385 acres.

Patoka Survey District.—4,028 acres; chiefly forest country, with light soil, part river bed.

Waimarama, Te Mata, Oero, and Kidnapper Survey Districts.—10,027 acres; being parts of the Pukekura East, Okaihau, Waipuka, and Waimarama Blocks, are now under survey, and will be thrown open for selection during the year under the optional system.

Kuripapanga, Kaweka, and Pohui Survey District.—30,500 acres; high broken pastoral country; open country with scrub and black-birch in gullies; altitude, 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

Matapiro Survey District.—Aorangi Block, 830 acres. The quality of the land is good; the subsoil is clay or gravel on a papa formation. This area will be open for selection during the year.

Dannevirke County.—22,099 acres.

Norsewood Survey District.—Piripiri Block, 10,225 acres; bush country, mostly covered with bush; a good proportion undulating land; all well watered; portion of this area will probably be open for selection at an early date.

Norsewood and Tahoraite Survey Districts.—11,874 acres; being part of Tamaki Block; bush country; all covered with heavy forest; portion is good, flat agricultural land, is now under lease, and cannot be dealt with for some time.

Waipawa County.—8,400 acres.

Wakarara and Makaretu Survey Districts.—8,400 acres, mostly covered with bush and scrub, high broken country, fair soil and healthy sheep country. Altitude varies from about 1,000 ft. to 3,500 ft. above sea-level. This block is capable of subdivision into sections of from 400 to 600 acres.

Native Lands.

Of the Native land in this district, a very considerable portion has been leased to Europeans, but there still remains in the hands of the Maoris a valuable estate, comprising both agricultural and pastoral country, and including some 800,000 acres of excellent land. This land lies for the most part in the Waiapu County, towards the East Cape.

Thermal Springs.

At Waipiro Bay, Tarawera, and Morere, thermal baths have been constructed and their medicinal properties are highly spoken of. All these places are now accessible by coach, and the number of visitors, especially in the summer-time, is considerable.

THE WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT.

James Mackenzie, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Wellington District is bounded towards the north by the Auckland District; towards the east by the Hawke's Bay District, to the sea; thence by the sea to the Patea River on the West Coast; and thence bounded towards the west by the Taranaki District. The area contained within these limits is about 6,810,958 acres. It lies between the parallels of 39° and 41° 30′ south latitude; its greatest length north and south is about 180 miles, and its mean width east and west about sixty miles.

General Physical Features.

The district is divided into two well-defined parts by a mountain range, which forms part of the backbone of the North Island. At its northern end this range—there known by the name of Ruahine, and averaging a height of about 4,000 ft.—divides Wellington from Hawke's Bay; but after passing the point where it is intersected by the Manawatu River, the range takes the name of Tararua for many miles, until, at about forty miles from the termination on the shores of Cook Strait, it divides into two main ranges, known respectively under the general names of Rimutaka and Tararua, both ranges averaging from 2,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. in height, the highest point being 5,154 ft. Parallel to the main range, and divided from it by the Wairarapa Plain and the undulating country to the north, is a series of ranges at a few miles inland from the East Coast, known as the Puketoi, Taipo, Maungaraki, and Haurangi Ranges. Lying on the northern border of the district are the Kaimanawa Ranges, for the most part open and grass-covered, rising to a mean height of about 4,500 ft. Westward from the latter mountains, and divided from them by a deep, broad valley, in which flow the Waikato and Wangaehu Rivers, is the volcanic chain of mountains containing

Ruapehu, 9,008 ft., and Ngauruhoe, an active volcano, 7,515 ft. high. The long sweeping curve of Cook Strait, forming the south-western limit of the district, is bordered, from the Patea River to within thirty miles of Wellington, by a comparatively level and undulating country, now nearly all under cultivation, having an average width of about fifteen miles. This is one of the finest parts of the Dominion, and is celebrated for its stock-raising capabilities. It was originally in a great measure open, though the southern part, where the plain is narrowed in between the sea and the Tararua Range, had a good deal of forest on it.

Inland of this coastal plain, at varying distances from the sea, the country gradually rises to a mean height of about 1,500 ft. to 1,800 ft., and becomes a good deal broken in character. It was originally forest-clad almost throughout. It is much cut up by rivers and streams flowing from the interior to the sea, of which the principal, commencing from the north, are these: the Waitotara, the Wanganui, the Wangaehu, the Rangitikei, the Oroua, the Pohangina, and the Manawatu, which last, after leaving the gorge in the Ruahine Ranges, runs through level land to its mouth in Cook Strait. This broken country, being everywhere composed of papa, or marly formation, which takes grass excellently, promises in the near future to be a large sheep-carrying district.

At about fifteen miles south of the volcanic peaks of Ruapehu Mountain the papa country terminates in a fairly well-marked escarpment, giving place to a more level and undulating country formed of volcanic matter, the greater portion of which is forest-clad, though on the south-east, east, and west sides of that mountain there are open grassy plains, of no great fertility, but yet suited to pastoral pursuits.

To the eastward of the main range formed by the Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges is the great depression known at its southern end as the Wairarapa Plain, which gradually rises northwards from the lake of that name into somewhat broken country, of no great height, at a distance of some forty-five miles from the sea. From here the country falls again slightly to the Upper Manawatu River, the depression in this part being marked by the extensive flats in the neighbourhood of Pahiatua, and by the shallow valleys of the Mangahao, Mangatainoko, and Tiraumea Rivers and their branches. For thirty miles from the sea this great valley is mostly open, with patches of forest here and there, but becomes more plentifully wooded at the base of the Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges. The quality of the soil varies from light and stony on the Wairarapa Plains proper to rich papa country as the northern end is approached. The southern end of this country is watered by the Ruamahanga River and its tributaries. Generally the district is a pastoral one, though agriculture is also pursued successfully. The neighbourhood of the Puketoi Ranges is in many places composed of limestone, and promises in the future to become a very rich pastoral district, such as will support a considerable population. In the forks formed by the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges the Hutt River takes its rise, and runs in a southerly direction through an undulating or level country, finally falling into Port Nicholson. The valley contains some very fine land, generally held in small holdings.

Plains.

The two most important of these have already been mentioned. On the eastern side of the main range the Wairarapa extends northward from the lake of that name for about forty-seven miles, with an average width of about nine miles. In some parts, especially on the flats along the Ruamahanga River, the soil is alluvial and rich; in others, though stony and unfit for cultivation, it is nevertheless grassed, and carries stock well in the winter and rainy seasons. The plain is watered by the Waiohine, Waingawa, and Ruamahanga Rivers, and contains altogether about 200,000 acres, much of which is good agricultural land. On the other side of the district, west of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges, there is a large block of land so nearly level that it may be called a plain, extending from Paekakariki (twenty-seven miles from Wellington) to Marton (a few miles north of the Rangitikei River), and contains about half a million acres. Starting as a narrow strip between the hills and the sea, the plain widens out by degrees until at Feilding it is at least twenty miles in breadth. Along the beach runs a fringe of sandhills, but behind this is to be found some of the best farming and grazing land in the Dominion. There are two plains inland—Murimotu and Waimarino—both lying some 2,200 ft. above sea-level, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ruapehu, the former to the south and the latter to the north-west of the mountain. The soil is covered with a coarse native tussock, and, though capable of carrying stock, is of a light porous nature, and cannot be classed as agricultural land.

Rivers.

First among these is the Wanganui, with a length of 136 miles from its source, near Mount Tongariro, to its outlet. The Manawatu is next in importance. Rising in the Ruahine Range, it flows through the picturesque Manawatu Gorge, joining the sea at the port of Foxton. The Rangitikei, the third in size, rises in the Kaimanawa and Ruahine Mountains, and flows through the Awarua country, where it is joined by the Hautapu and other large tributaries. After a course of over a hundred miles it reaches the sea some little distance below the Township of Bull's, on the west coast. Lesser rivers on the west coast are the Waitotara (north of Wanganui), the Wangaehu (which takes its rise in Mount Ruapehu, and from its source to its mouth is so strongly impregnated with sulphur that fish cannot live in it), the Turakina, and the Otaki. The only other rivers of any size are the Hutt (Heretaunga), emptying itself into the Wellington Harbour; the Ruamahanga, flowing through the Wairarapa Valley and lakes into Palliser Bay; and on the east coast the Pahaoa, Aohanga, and Akitio.

Lakes.

The only lake of any size in the Wellington District is the Wairarapa, lying between the Rimutaka and Haurangi Ranges, towards the southern end of the Wairarapa Valley. It is about twelve miles long and four broad, and is connected by the Ruamahanga River with Onoke, a small lake separated from Palliser Bay by a narrow shingle-spit only. A passage through the spit is opened from time to time when the lake rises above its natural level and overflows the low-lying flats along its margin. Water-fowl of every kind—among them numbers of black swans—are to be found round about these lakes.

Scenery.

The views obtained from the railway-line in the ascent and descent of the Rimutaka Range are among the best in the neighbourhood of Wellington, and the road through the Forty-mile Bush was long considered one of the most beautiful drives in the North Island; but its beauty has been diminished by the felling of the bush consequent on the increase of settlement. The same may be said of the Manawatu Gorge, famed in the old coaching days for its lovely scenery, but now sadly marred by the construction of the railway-line. The most beautiful drive now left is through the Awarua Bush, from Ohingaiti to Moawhango. From this road, as it winds round the spurs, most charming glimpses are obtained of the Rangitikei River and the blue hills beyond, and at other points the traveller looks up deep ravines where the graceful fern-tree stands out in bright relief against the dark green of the native bush. Another road, from Pipiriki, on the Wanganui River, to the Murimotu Plain, traverses one of the most magnificent forests in the North Island. Here the bushman's axe has felled only the timber standing on the road-line, and the track runs beneath the shade of the largest and stateliest maire and rimu known. Beautiful as these drives are, the scenery on the Wanganui River is still more lovely. A few miles below Taumarunui the river enters a series of gorges, shut in by high precipitous cliffs. Sometimes the canoe glides slowly through quiet reaches, sometimes shoots rapids which make the traveller hold his breath till they are passed, and then again traverses places where the water is ever in turmoil, boiling and eddying in whirlpools, taxing the energies of the most skilful Native steersman, and testing the nerve of the most courageous tourist. These experiences, with the views obtained of the banks, densely wooded even where the papa rock rises almost straight from the water's edge, make the eighty-four miles journey from Taumarunui to Pipiriki an event not easily effaced from the memory. Between Pipiriki and Wanganui excellent steamers are now running, so that the beauties of the lower part of the river may be seen by all without trouble or discomfort. In summer time a launch goes as far as Taumarunui three times a week with the convenience of a house-boat at Ohura, where the night is passed on the upward trip.

Forests.

The Wellington District is essentially a forest country, for out of the 6,810,958 acres contained within its borders about 3,000,000 acres are still under bush. By far the largest forest is the Waimarino, having an area of at least three-quarter million acres, a portion of it being nearly level land, containing magnificent timber, principally rimu, matai, totara, maire, and other pines. This forest is as yet hardly touched, though timber is being cut at Raetihi for the settlers now making their homes in the neighbourhood. A very efficiently equipped Government sawmill has been working at Kakahi for some time, and supplying all the totara required by the Public Works Department for the construction of the railway in the vicinity, and a sawmill at Piriaka is cutting bush on a Native reserve.

There is a large extent of bush land, drained by the Turakina, Mangamahu, and Wangaehu Rivers, extending up to the Wanganui River, and containing about 300,000 acres. Very little of this, from its inaccessibility, will be utilised for saw-milling purposes, but a great deal of it, together with a further block of 230,000 acres on the west side of the Wanganui River, will be cleared by the settlers and sown down with grass. A further block of about 100,000 acres of forest land lies in the Pohangina Valley and on the slopes of the Ruahine Range. A large portion of this has been taken up and is now being settled.

The Awarua Block, extending on both sides of the Rangitikei River and to the summit of the dividing range, is covered with heavy bush on the lower slopes. The portion which has been sold by the Government for settlement purposes is being cleared by the settlers; but there is a large amount of very valuable milling-timber still standing in the neighbourhood of Taihape, where several sawmills are busily engaged. The timber on the east side of the Rangitikei River, reserved for milling by the Crown, is untouched.

The forest land on the west coast extends from Pukerua to the Manawatu Gorge, on the west side of the Tararua Range, and contains an area of about 300,000 acres, the bulk of it being fit only for turning into pasture. The most available part of it, alongside the Wellington–Manawatu Railway, is being extensively cut into by sawmillers at Levin and other places on the line.

After this in size is the forest on the eastern slopes of the Tararua Ranges, extending from Featherston to the Manawatu Gorge, which includes what remains of the well-known Forty-mile Bush, containing probably about 175,000 acres. Portion of this area is being quickly denuded of timber by the sawmills established at Pahiatua, Newman, Hukanui, Eketahuna, and by settlers. A tract of about 50,000 acres lying to the east of the Puketoi Range cannot be utilised for milling purposes, as it is not tapped by any branch railway-line, and its distance from the main line would probably render the business unprofitable except for local purposes. Nor are there any suitable ports along the coast where timber could be shipped.

The other forests are, one near Lake Taupo, and the Haurangi Forest on the east side of the Wairarapa Lake. The former contains some valuable milling-timber, principally matai and maire, and the latter consists for the most part of beech-covered hills, and cannot be considered as valuable for milling purposes.

Soil.

It may be said that the Wellington Land District contains within its borders a greater quantity of good land than any other in the North Island, very little, except the mountain-tops, being unfitted for use, while some of it is of very superior quality, suited for the growth of the productions of every temperate climate. As much of it is still forest-clad, settlers must look forward to having to make their farms by felling and burning the bush before grass can be sown, and, as it takes from ten to fifteen years before the plough can be used in bush-land, grazing, for which the climate and soil is admirably adapted, will be the principal industry for some time to come. It is generally calculated that the cost of felling and burning ordinary bush varies from 25s. to 35s. an acre. To this must be added about 20s. for seed and fencing. It is no uncommon thing for a return to be received at from twelve to eighteen months after felling. The usual practice is to put sheep on to the new lands soon after the grass has obtained a good hold. The process of improving the lands by the gradual "logging up" and burning of the fallen tree-trunks is a long one, but it pays in the end, for in this way fine pasture-lands are obtained on the hills, and agricultural lands on the flats.

Climate.

The climate of Wellington District is healthy and mild, the mean annual temperature (in the city) being about 55°, whilst the mean rainfall is about 50 in. per annum; and for the year ending 31st March, 1907, the mean temperature was 55·2°, the mean maximum temperature was 60·5°, and the mean minimum was 49·9°. The total rainfall was 38·95 in. on 142 days, while for the corresponding previous twelve months the rainfall was 58·14 in. on 182 days. The rainfall differs, however, according to locality. Inland and near the ranges it is much greater. The top of Ruapehu Mountain is covered with perpetual snow, which lies also on the tops of Kaimanawa, Ruahine, and Tararua in the winter. Frosts are heavy in the interior.

Harbours and Ports.

The coasts of Wellington are not so well supplied in this respect as are some other parts of the Dominion; but what is lost in number is made up in a great measure by the excellence of the chief haven—Port Nicholson—which, from the position it occupies, at the meeting-point, as it were, of the coastal traffic of both Islands, and from its sheltered position and depth of water, may be considered one of the most convenient harbours in the world. The Wanganui River, which has been considerably improved by artificial means, is the second port in the district, and has a considerable trade carried on by coastal steamers. The Patea and Manawatu Rivers are also used by coastal steamers, whilst several other inlets along the shore afford shelter and stopping-places, according to the direction of the wind. The extension of railways along both coasts has, in a large measure, done away with the inconveniences arising from want of harbours.

Towns.

The capital of the Dominion—Wellington—is situated in the south-west angle of Port Nicholson, on Lambton Harbour. It was founded in 1840 by the New Zealand Company. The city occupies the flat skirting the original shore-line, long since obliterated by the reclamation of the foreshore, which is now mostly covered with fine buildings. The estimated population of the city on 1st January, 1908, was 67,012, including Melrose, Wadestown, and portion of Karori, which now form part of Wellington. Including suburbs, the population was 70,947. The harbour is land-locked, contains an area of about 20,000 acres, and varies in depth from 6 to 14 fathoms, with good anchorage, the bottom being silty clay and sand. The width of entrance at narrowest part is 3,600 ft., with a depth of 7 to 8 fathoms; the current never exceeds 2 knots; the rise and fall of tide varies from 3 ft. to 4 ft. There is no bar at the entrance to the harbour, and vessels can enter inwards or outwards in all weather and at all states of the tide. There is a fixed white light at Pencarrow Head, on east side of entrance, at a height of 322 ft., visible for twenty-five miles. There has also been erected at foot of Pencarrow, 35 ft. above the water, a lighted beacon, which defines the entrance to the harbour in thick weather when the high light may be obscured by fog. The fixed light on Somes Island, within the harbour and six miles from Pencarrow, is 95 ft. above sea-level, and is visible for sixteen miles. It has a white sector fixing the entrance-passage. The outer signal-station on Beacon Hill, near the Heads, on the west side of the entrance, signals all vessels as soon as distinguished, and these are repeated at the inner signal-station on Mount Victoria for the information of the townspeople.

The Beacon Hill Station is connected to the city public telephone exchange. The total wharf-accommodation for berthing vessels amounts to 10,615 ft., with depths of water ranging from 16 ft. to 32 ft. The Harbour Board has a complete and elaborate system of hydraulic plant, comprising some forty-four cranes (fixed and movable) with variable rakes up to 32 ft. and 50 ft., and lifts of from 2 to 35 tons. There are also movable winches and sundry smaller hydraulic plant in the sheds and stores. Storage-sheds are available for cargo discharging from or loading at any berth, and have an area of 228,981 square feet of floor-space, with a cubic capacity of 3,824,110 ft. There is also a patent slip, owned by a private company, that can take vessels up to 2,000 tons, not exceeding in length 300 ft., or greater draught than 16 ft. at forward end when going on to slip. The ways are laid to a gradient of 1 in 23, and are 1,070 ft. in length at high water, with a depth of 32 ft. at outer end. This slip is situated at Evans Bay, some two miles and a half from the wharves. There are also several foundries and sawmills available to carry out any repairs required. For the year ending 30th September, 1907, 3,398 vessels, of a registered tonnage of 2,709,124, entered the port. The tonnage of goods passing over the wharves during the same twelve months, inwards and transhipments, amounted to 432,932 tons of general goods; and 135,081 tons were also shipped outwards, as well as 217,516 bales of wool, hemp, and tow. Coal amounted to 145,575 tons. Timber: Inward, 22,402,866 superficial feet; outwards, 2,306,417 superficial feet. The value of imports for same period amounted to £5,162,420, and the exports to £3,858,318. The Harbour Board has a large dredge capable of dredging down to 42 ft. at low water, and it is arranged so as to deliver the material at sea or to pump it ashore for reclamation purposes. The Board has let a contract for the construction of a graving-dock 650 ft. in length, with a depth of 28 ft. on the sill, and a width at entrance of 84 ft. It has also large schemes of reclamation in hand, partly with a view to obtaining revenue by letting and partly in connection with schemes of wharf-accommodation, and to give road and railway approaches to the new wharves. The Board's revenue on working account last year was £152,376, and its working expenditure amounted to £120,047, in addition to which £29,259 was written off for depreciation on structures. The total cost on capital expenditure since the Board's inception in 1881 has been £918,704, and its loan indebtedness at the 30th September last £542,000, and it has an estimated balance of assets over liabilities of £319,398.

Being the seat of Government, the city contains the residence of the Governor and the headquarters of the Government Departments, which are placed in what is said to be the largest wooden building in the Southern Hemisphere. There are several noticeable public buildings, amongst which must be mentioned the General Post Office, Government Life Insurance Offices, Government Printing Office, Government Railway Offices, Custom-house, Public Library, with a flourishing branch at Newtown, attached to which is the commencement of a natural history museum, School of Art, Town Hall, and Harbour Board Offices. The Colonial Museum and the Botanical Gardens are also worthy of notice. The city is lighted by gas and electricity. The privately owned plant for the production and distribution of the latter has been taken over by the Corporation. The principal streets are paved with wooden blocks. An excellent supply of water is obtained from the Wainui-o-mata River, on the other side of the harbour, and from the Kaiwarrawarra Stream, to the westward. The drainage is very complete in the principal part of the city, and it is now being extended to the outlying portions. A system of electric trams for the city has been installed, and extended to Brooklyn, Island Bay, Karori, Kilbirnie, Miramar, and Seatoun. The principal industries are represented by iron and brass foundries, sawmills, soap and candle works, boot-factories, aerated-water and meat freezing works, coachbuilding, rope and twine works, sash and door factories, brick, tile, and pottery works, printing and publishing offices, besides match and box factories, and other smaller works of various kinds. The city is increasing with rapid strides; its excellent position, together with the fine back-country, places it in the front rank of New Zealand towns. The railway-line to the Hutt Valley is now being straightened and duplicated to afford greater facilities of transit, which are necessary in consequence of the rapid development of population. The following are the principal suburbs:—

Karori, which lies immediately to the west of Wellington, at an elevation of about 600 ft., is one of the principal suburbs of the city, with which it is connected by an electric-tram service. The public cemetery is the chief burial ground for the City of Wellington. There are two churches, a Public Library, and several shops. The reservoir in the borough is one of the sources of the city water-supply.

Khandallah, on the Wellington–Manawatu Railway, and distant about four miles from Wellington, is another rising suburb. It is lit by electricity, and contains two churches, a Post-office, a Public School, a Public Hall and a Telephone Bureau. The local authorities have lately acquired the water-shed-area near by to provide the town in the future with a plentiful water-supply. The town is very fortunate in having a beautiful Public Domain, under the control of the Onslow Borough Council.

Crofton, on the Wellington–Manawatu Railway, and immediately adjoining Wellington, is one of the most progressive suburbs of the city. Besides two churches and a Public School, Crofton contains numerous elegant private residences. The streets are lit by electricity, and the adjoining country affords a splendid scope for future development.

Kaiwarrawarra, one mile from Wellington, on the Wellington–Napier Railway, is one of the industrial suburbs of the city. There are soap-works, a candle-factory and a fellmongery. The town also contains an hotel, a Post-office, and two stores. It is lit by electricity, and obtains its water-supply from the city mains.

Miramar, an outlying suburb, is connected with the city by electric-tram and ferry-boat service, and contains extensive recreation-grounds, where every week a large section of the inhabitants of the city indulge in football and hockey, polo and golf.

Eastbourne, on the east side of the harbour, is a pleasant residential suburb of Wellington, with which it is connected by ferry-boat service. It is the chief sea-side resort for the people of Wellington, and the best picnic site in the district.

Johnsonville, seven miles from Wellington by the Wellington and Manawatu Railway, is a town district with a population of about 900 persons. There are four churches, a Post-office, a public school, hotel, and Police-station.

Petone is situated along the northern shore of Port Nicholson, seven miles from Wellington by the railway. It has a population of about 6,400, and contains twenty factories, including the Government Railway Workshops, a woollen-factory, the Gear Company's Meat Preserving and Freezing Works (one of the most modern and comprehensive establishments for this industry in the Southern Hemisphere), two sawmills, and a printing-office (which issues a tri-weekly newspaper), &c. The water-supply is by gravitation from a reservoir about two miles and a half distant on the Korokoro Hills. The system of drainage is by gravitation and night cartage, and refuse is collected and buried. There are two State Schools, a District High School, and a private school, also Municipal Offices and four hotels. The borough owns the gasworks, and supplies gas to the adjacent Borough of Lower Hutt, in addition to the local consumption. The recreation-grounds are extensive, with grandstand and band rotunda.

The Lower Hutt, almost immediately adjoining, has a population of about 3,800. The water-supply is artesian at present, but a loan has been authorised for a pumping and gravitation scheme, and the work is in progress, also another loan for a pumping and gravitation scheme of sewage-drainage. There are four hotels, three manufactories, two sawmills, a State School, a District High School, a Roman Catholic School, and several private schools. The public buildings are a Railway-station, Police-station, Municipal Offices, Library and Free Reading-room, and a Post-office with clock and chiming bells. Two recreation-grounds lie within the borough, and the public are admitted to

Bellevue and Mason's gardens on payment of a small entrance fee. The Upper Hutt, situated at the head of the valley, has many small farms, owned by some of the very early settlers. The railway here begins the ascent of the Rimutaka Range.

Featherston, situated in the Wairarapa Valley, forty-six miles by rail from Wellington, is a small township, with butter and cheese factories in the neighbourhood. The population is about 700, with three churches, two hotels, a State School, Town Hall, Courthouse, Town Board Office and Literary Institute. A gravitation water-supply has been installed. There is a public domain and special grounds for various sports. Roads lead from it to Martinborough and the east coast, and also down the Wairarapa Valley to Palliser Bay.

Greytown is situated three miles off the main line of railway, with which it is connected by a branch line, and near the middle of the Wairarapa Valley, fifty-four miles from Wellington by rail. The population is about 1,200, with three hotels, two manufactories, a State and High School, also a Public Library and Reading-room, Post-office, Railway-station, and Municipal Council Chambers. Water is brought in from the Waiohine River, and there is no drainage system. The refuse, &c., is removed by contract. There is also a 10-acre recreation reserve.

Martinborough lies near the eastern side of the Wairarapa Plain, and is some eleven miles and a half from Featherston, the nearest railway-station on the Wellington–Napier railway-line, and is a flourishing little town of some 650 inhabitants, with every prospect of increasing its population within the next few years, having a good and extensive back country, capable of carrying a large number of people. There are two good-sized hotels and a good boardinghouse, two manufactories, a State School, Post and Telegraph Office, Courthouse, Town Hall, and County Council Offices.

Carterton, the centre of a large dairying district, has a population of about 1,400 persons. There are four co-operative cheese-factories and three proprietory factories in the immediate vicinity, the total output of cheese being about 1,000 tons per annum. A high-pressure water-service is provided, with open water-races for the suburban lands, and the Council has installed a coal-gas plant at a cost of £5,000. Drainage is by the septic-tank system in a special area, and the rubbish is carted to a depot. There are three hotels, four schools (including one high, one primary, and two private ones), a hall, a library with free reading-room, &c., also a brick and tile factory on the boundary of the borough, and a tannery and two sawmills in the neighbourhood. The recreation-grounds cover about 16 acres.

Masterton is situated at the head of the Wairarapa Valley, on the Wellington–Napier Railway, sixty-seven miles from the capital. It is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral country, and has a population of about 5,400. There are six hotels, numerous manufactories, two State Schools, including a District High School, Roman Catholic Convent, two private schools, and a Technical School; the public buildings being a Town Hall, Public Library and Reading-room, Post-office, Courthouse, also Municipal and County Council Offices, Railway-station, &c.; also a public park of about 30 acres, with sports-ground and grandstand, &c.; also a school recreation-ground of 3 acres, and large fish-hatcheries. The water-supply is by gravitation, the system of drainage being by septic tank with sewage-farm annexed. Rubbish is carted to a depot, and there are also some small private destructors. The town is lit with gas. An important coach-road leads from here through a fine pastoral district to Ti Nui, and on to Castlepoint on the east coast, where a large quantity of wool is annually shipped to Wellington for export.

North of Masterton is the Opaki Plain, and beyond is the entrance of the once famous Forty-mile Bush, which is now a thriving pastoral, agricultural, and dairying district. Butter-factories have been established at numerous centres.

Eketahuna is, by rail and road, eighty-nine miles from Wellington. From there a main road leads to Alfredton and up the Tiraumea Valley, through the East Puketoi country, to Weber and Dannevirke, the latter on the Napier railway-line. The population is about 830, with four hotels, thirteen manufactories, a State School, three churches, Post-office, Courthouse, Railway-station, Town Hall, and a recreation-ground. There is no water-supply, but a sewage system of drainage is partly installed; rubbish and refuse are buried.

Pahiatua, a township eighteen miles beyond Eketahuna, has a population of about 1,360. The number of hotels is four, manufactories thirty-six, with District High and Public Schools, and also a Convent School. The public buildings are: Courthouse, Post-office, Public Library, Drill-shed, &c. There is a 10-acre recreation reserve, a gravitation water-supply, and the drainage system is by gravitation through pipes into a septic tank. It is the county and market town of a large and improving district, and will probably also become the centre of a large dairying industry. Several branch roads run from Pahiatua into the adjoining country, the principal one leading to Makuri through a beautifully wooded gorge. From there another branch road passes over the Makuri saddle into the East Puketoi country. Excellent fishing is obtainable in the neighbourhood.

On the west coast, Pahautanui (or more correctly Paua-taha-nui), at the head of the Porirua Harbour, is the centre of a small agricultural community of early settlers, the old coach-road to the west coast running through it; and there is a branch road leading over to Hayward's, in the Hutt Valley. Near Plimmerton, on the sandhills and about a mile south, lies a large boulder known to Native tradition as "Te Punga o Matahourua"—the anchor of "Matahourua," one of the canoes bringing the original Maori inhabitants to the Island. Paekakariki, twenty-seven miles from Wellington, may be considered the commencing-point of the west coast settlements, which are springing up in every available valley along the coast.

Otaki is forty-seven miles from Wellington by rail and road. There are six hotels, five manufactories, and one sawmill; a State School, a Roman Catholic and a Maori School; also a Railway-station, Post-office, Hospital, and several other public buildings; but the township has neither a water-supply nor a drainage system, the refuse being removed by contract and buried. The rainfall was 50·70 in., and fell on 166 days. There are 331 homesteads in the Otaki Road District, and the population, including that of Otaki and of Manakau townships, is about 1,600 persons.

Levin, proclaimed a borough in 1906, has a population of 1,300 persons. The water-supply is by gravitation. Drainage is by a system of open drains. Rubbish is carted to a rubbish and nightsoil depot. There are two hotels, two manufactories, and two sawmills, a public school, including a District High School, Post-office, Courthouse, Municipal Buildings, also two recreation-grounds.

At Manakau and Shannon thriving townships have arisen since the Manawatu Railway Company opened up the land round about, much of it being rich farming and grazing country. Between Shannon and the Manawatu River there is a large raupo or flax swamp, named Makurerua, containing at least 15,000 acres of fine alluvial soil, which is being gradually drained, and will probably at some future period become grazing-land.

Foxton, a borough at the mouth of the Manawatu River, a small shipping-port, contains about 1,450 inhabitants, four hotels, seven flax-mills, a State School, a Public Library, and a public park. There is no water-supply and no drainage system, the nightsoil and other refuse being removed by cart to a depot outside the borough. It is connected with Palmerston North by a branch railway, and is the outlet for a large area of good agricultural land, with a considerable flax-milling industry. The Foxton Wharf is 512 ft. long, and the railway runs down it. The harbour light is white, and visible for six miles seaward in ordinary weather. The depth of water on the bar at high water, spring tides, is about 11 ft., and at high water, neap tides, about 8 ft. From the mouth of the river to the wharf—some six miles—the water on the flats is about the same depth. Vessels can lie afloat at the wharves at all times, but they can only work the port with a flowing tide and in favourable weather. Messrs. Levin and Co. have a river service consisting of five steam-launches and a number of punts, which are employed in supplying the numerous flax-mills on the river with raw material, and also in bringing down fibre to Foxton for shipment. A rope and twine manufactory has been recently started. The Manawatu Heads are distant by road some three miles, and are a favourite summer resort of the residents of Palmerston North and other parts of the Manawatu district. There are about a dozen houses at the Heads. Direct railway-communication between Marton and this port would enable the wool and timber from the Rangitikei and other up-country districts to reach the seaboard for shipment with the shortest possible land carriage.

Palmerston North is an inland town at the junction of the Wellington–New Plymouth and the Palmerston–Napier Railways, situated on a fine plain in the midst of a most excellent farming district, at a point eighty-seven miles from Wellington and 112 miles from Napier. The population is about 11,300. The town is lit with gas, and has a gravitation water-supply and septic-tank system of drainage. The refuse is burnt on the river-bank. There are fifteen hotels and seventy-nine manufactories of all sorts, and three State Schools, a High School, four private schools, and a Catholic School and Convent. The public buildings are: Courthouse, Post-office, Opera House, Library, Municipal Buildings, Hospital, and Railway-station. There are recreation-grounds, a Public Domain, and Agricultural and Pastoral Show-grounds. The rainfall last year amounted to 47·33 in., and fell on 185 days. A fine bridge across the Manawatu River connects it with the Fitzherbert Block, a tract of rich agricultural land. Nine miles from Palmerston is the Township of Ashhurst, at the mouth of the Pohangina Valley, up which settlement has now extended for a distance of twenty-two miles. Several large farm-homestead association blocks have been selected up this valley.

Feilding is ninety-nine miles from Wellington by rail. The population is about 2,975, and there are four hotels, two State Schools, with Post-office, Courthouse, railway-station, recreation-grounds, &c. There is a gravitation water-supply. The drainage system is by gravitation into a septic tank, and the rubbish is removed to the borough depot. The rainfall last year was 33·03 in., and fell on 145 days. Feilding is one of the most important towns on the west coast, as it is the centre of a very fine locality and the outlet for a large tract of inland country, the forest on which is fast being felled. A coach-road connects it with Birmingham (Kimbolton) and Pemberton, about thirty-two miles distant. On the seaward side for a distance of twenty miles there is also much good agricultural land, extending on the north-west to the Rangitikei River, and including the Township of Halcombe. Several dairy factories have been established in the neighbourhood.

Marton, 116 miles from Wellington by rail, is one of the earliest of the west coast settlements, and is the centre of an agricultural country. The population is about 1,275. There are three hotels and four manufactories, five schools (a Boys' College, a State School, two private girls' schools, and a Technical School). The public buildings are fourteen in number, and comprise among others Municipal Offices, Opera House, Public Library and Reading-room, Post-office, Courthouse, &c. There is also a public park of some 10 acres in the centre of the borough. The town is supplied with water by gravitation from a reservoir one mile and a half away, the pressure being equal to 45 lb. to the square inch. The Township of Bull's, on the north side of the Rangitikei River, lies between Marton and the coast. From Marton Junction the North Island Main Trunk Railway extends up the Rangitikei Valley, passing through the townships of Hunterville, Mangaweka, Taihape, Waiouru, and Ohakune, on to the boundary of the Province at Taumarunui. Near Mangaweka are the Makohine and Mangaweka viaducts, two imposing structures of steel, the former being 250 ft. high, and one of the most difficult items of construction on the line. A road runs from Turangarere through Moawhango to Napier, and some tourist traffic still passes over the old coach-road from Tokaanu, through Waiouru Ohakune, and Raetihi to Pipiriki.

Hunterville, situated in the centre of a grazing district, has a population of about 650. There are two hotels, a State School, Post-office, Courthouse, Railway-station, &c. No water-supply or drainage system, the refuse being removed by cart. There is a public domain. The rainfall was 46·425 in., and fell on 178 days.

Taihape, situated on the North Island Main Trunk Railway, has a population of about 1,300 persons. There are two hotels, a school, a Post-office, and Courthouse, also two manufactories, and during the year 1907 two shops and fifteen houses were erected in the borough. Water-supply by gravitation for drainage only, and rubbish is removed to a depot. There are 50 acres of recreation reserves. The rainfall was 42·426 in. on 226 days. The progress of the railway has brought the sawmilling industry into the southern part of the extensive Waimarino forest, and about a dozen mills are now at work in the neighbourhood of the old settlement of Ohakune, which is rapidly becoming an important distributing centre. Ohakune has a Post and Telegraph Office, School, several boardinghouses, and a creamery. The streams in the neighbourhood are well stocked with trout.

Wanganui, situated near the mouth of the river of that name, is the oldest town after Wellington, from which it is 150 miles by rail—the distance by sea being only 120 miles. It is the centre of an excellent farming district. The population is about 8,500. The town is lit with gas, and has a gravitation water-supply, also a gravitation drainage scheme discharging into the Wanganui River. An electric-tramway system is now under construction. Refuse is collected, buried, or burned. There are twelve hotels, twelve manufactories of various sorts, and two sawmills. There are two Colleges—one for boys and one for girls—four State Schools and five Catholic Schools, a Post-office, Public Library, Museum, Land Office, &c., Courthouse, Observatory, Opera House, Hospital, Gaol, Railway-station, and four recreation-grounds. The rainfall last year was 41·39 in., on 190 days. The Railway Wharf, the principal one, is some 900 ft. long, and can accommodate six coasting vessels. The Cattle Wharf is 40 ft. long. Hatrick and Co.'s Wharf and the Aramoho Wharf are each 40 ft. long. The Heads Wharf at Castlecliff is 360 ft. long. The port light on North Head, Castlecliff, is one of the sixth order, and in clear weather is visible for thirteen miles. The depth of water on the bar varies from 10 ft. to 13 ft. at high water, and 3½ ft. to 6½ ft. at low water. There is 12 ft. of water at the wharves at high water, spring tides. Coasting-vessels can only cross the bar at or near high water, but it is rarely that they are unable to cross inwards at that time, although with a strong south-west gale blowing they are unable to cross outward. 590 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 132,067 tons, used the harbour during the year ending 31st December, 1907. The value of imports for that period amounted to £221,987, and the exports to £468,307. Near the mouth of the river are freezing-works, the meat from which is conveyed by lighters to the large English steamers which lie off the mouth of the river. Not far from it are some extensive railway workshops. The Wanganui River is navigable for a light-draught steamer up to Pipiriki, a distance of sixty miles, and a launch goes a further distance of eighty-four miles to Taumarunui.

Raetihi, with a population of 285 persons, has no hotels, being within the King-country; but there are three good boarding-houses, a State School, Post-office, Police Office, Waimarino County Council's Office, dairy factory, two manufactories, and a sawmill. During last year two shops and three dwellinghouses were erected. There is also a recreation-ground of some 11 acres in extent. The water-supply is by pumping and wells, but there is no drainage system beyond a few open drains, &c. Refuse is carted away. The rainfall during last year was about 75 in.

Crown Lands available for Future Settlement.

Town Land.—Sections in Piriaka, Ohakune, Mowhanau, Ninia, Horopito, Owhango, Kakahi, Rangataua, Mataroa, and Pongaroa Townships will probably be open for sale at Wanganui, Raetihi, Taihape, Pongaroa, Pahiatua, and Wellington on dates due notice of which will be given in the local papers.

Small blocks have been purchased in the Hutt, Petone, and Johnsonville districts under the Land for Settlements Act and the Workers' Dwellings Act, including the Wilford, Hall-Jones, Waddington, Melling, Hawtrey, Heretaunga, Holworthy, and Pitt Settlements

Improved-farm Settlement Lands.

All the available land suitable for holding under the improved-farm conditions has now been allotted, but if any of the sections now held under this system should be forfeited they will probably be balloted for amongst applicants in the district who are known to be of good character and likely to make good settlers.

Land open and available for Ordinary Selection.

Tokaanu Township.—Leases of ninety-six allotments for the term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, are open for application by tender.

Hokio Township.—Leases of thirty-three allotments for the term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, are open for application by tender.

Wharangi (Foxton Sanatorium).—Leases of nine allotments for the term of fourteen years are open for application by tender.

Village Lands.—Village homesteads are open for application in the following settlements: Marshall, Manunui, and Mataroa.

Normandale Settlement.—About eight lots, ranging from 4 to 70 acres, are open for application on renewable lease in this settlement, which is situated near Lower Hutt.

A run of 1,710 acres in Block XVI, Moumahaki Survey District, is open for application on small-grazing-run system for periods of twenty-one years..

Crown Land Guides and sale lithographs, giving full particulars of lands open for selection in this land district, will be forwarded to any one on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wellington.

Native Lands.

Townships are now surveyed at Pipiriki, Tokaanu, Parata, Potaka, and Hokio; sections in Tokaanu and Hokio, are open for leasing under "The Native Townships Act, 1895."

The Turangarere Native Township, comprising 64 lots, has been offered by public auction under "The Native and Maori Land Laws Amendment Act, 1902." A few quarter-acre sections still remain open for sale.

Tenders have been invited for the lease of five lots in Tuakira Block, comprising 10,689 acres.

Particulars as to the lands vested in the Aotea Maori Land Board which are now being prepared for lease, including the Whaharangi Block, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of that Board, Wanganui.

The blocks under lease to Europeans contain about 374,700 acres, the principal being Owhaoko, Mangohane, Ruanui, and Oroumatua. Of others passed through the Native Land Court there are about 562,415 acres which are fit for settlement, the principal being the balance of the Awarua and the Motukawa, Te Tuhi, Ahuahu, Rangiwaea, and Puketotara Blocks, in the central district; Raetihi in the Waimarino district; Tauakira, Ohotu, Whaharangi, and Morikau, on the Wanganui River; Maraetaua and Kaha-kaha, between the Wanganui and Wangaehu Rivers. Those not suitable for settlement at present are the Te Hautu, Ohuanga, and Kaimanawa, on the east side, and the Oahukura on the west side, of Tongariro Mountain, containing an area of about 345,000 acres.

The Native lands which have not passed the Native Land Court contain an area of about 105,306 acres, the principal being the Pukehika, Te Hautu, Waihunu, and Waipapa Blocks, on and between the Wangaehu and Wanganui Rivers, and some others on the west side of the latter river.

Pastoral and Agricultural Industries.

The pastoral industry is by far the more important, the total area in grass in 1907-8 being 2,745,095 acres, as compared with 108,108 acres under crop, garden, or orchard. Of the area in crop, 4,064 acres were in wheat, 39,513 in oats, and 53,114 acres in turnips or rape, the rest being in potatoes or other crops.

The following figures will show the average return per acre of grain for the year 1907–8: Wheat, 23·97 bushels; oats, 30·1 bushels; barley, 42·9 bushels.

The area in sown grass now exceeds that in any other district in the Dominion, though the area under crop is very small as compared with either the Otago or Canterbury Districts. In April, 1907, there were 4,526,247 sheep; and in October, 1907, the cattle numbered 389,791, horses 56,930, and pigs 49,396. The total area in gardens is given as 2,381 acres; in orchards, 3,377 acres; and in plantations, 5,598 acres.

Dairy Industry.

Both soil and climate are well adapted for the production of butter and cheese, and the number of creameries and butter factories is increasing very considerably each year, and the export constantly augmenting.

Thirty-five butter and twenty-seven cheese factories were returned in March 1907, as at work in the Wellington Provincial District.

Phormium Tenax.

The principal flax-mills working are at Featherston and Martinborough, in the Wairarapa, and at Waikanae, Tokomaru, Linton, Oroua Bridge, Bull's, and Foxton, in the Manawatu. This industry has increased greatly of late years, though the price is now depressed, the export from Wellington for the year ending 31st March, 1908, being 10,613 tons of dressed flax, valued at £376,083. The tow produced in the course of manufacture, which was formerly destroyed, is now found to have a market value of from £6 to £12 per ton, and is exported.

Timber Industry.

Sawmills are to be found in different parts of the district where the means to convey the timber from the forests are sufficient and not too costly, the timber cut being principally totara, red-pine (rimu), and white-pine (kahikatea); the first two are largely used in house-construction, bridge-building, and other works, and the last for butter-boxes and export to Australia, for similar use there. Others of the native woods are very beautiful, but are utilised only to a small extent.

The principal mills are at Pahiatua, Eketahuna, &c., in the Forty-mile Bush and Wairarapa districts; at Otaki, Waikanae, Shannon, and Levin, in the Manawatu district; and at Taihape, Raetihi, and Taumarunui, in the interior country. There are also mills and factories in Wellington and other towns for dressing, &c., the rough material. In the whole district there were at the census of 1906, 98 mills and sash and door factories engaged in this industry, employing 1,611 persons.

Miscellaneous Industries.

The number of the other principal industries in this provincial district for the year 1905 were as follows: Meat freezing and preserving works, 5; ham and bacon curing establishments, 4; fish-curing works, 2; grain-mills, 11; confectionery works, including biscuit manufactories, 13; breweries, 13; aerated-water factories, 22; condiment-factories, 9; soap and candle works, 4; cooperages, 6; gasworks, 9; brick, tile, and pottery works, 29; tinware factories, 9; iron and brass foundries, 11; printing-offices, 54; basket and perambulator factories, 7; coachbuilding and painting works, 41; cycle-factories, 19; saddlery and harness factories, 24; tanning, fellmongering, &c., establishments, 16; sail and oilskin factories, 7; furniture and cabinetmaking, 40; tailoring establishments, 69; dressmaking and millinery, 69; shirt-making, 6; boot and shoe factories, 18. On this occasion, the census figures are given showing principal factories only—not the figures put forward by the Labour Department.

THE MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT.

C. W. Adams, late Chief Surveyor.

Boundaries.

The Marlborough Land District, occupying the north-east corner of the South Island, and containing about 2,792,500 acres of land, is bounded generally on the north and east by Cook Strait and the east coast as far as the Conway River; thence by that river to its junction with the Towy River; from this point, by straight lines, rivers, and the summits of watersheds, to the western side of Tennyson Inlet, Pelorus Sound. From the Conway to the Acheron River it abuts on to the Canterbury Land District, and from that river to Pelorus Sound it is bounded by the Land District of Nelson.

The widest part of the district is from Cape Campbell to Tophouse, a distance of about sixty-seven miles, and the extreme length from Cape Jackson to the Conway is 120 miles.

Physical Features.

The district throughout is generally mountainous, but none even of the highest peaks are covered with perpetual snow, although Tapuaenuku, the highest of the Inland Kaikouras, attains an altitude of 9,462 ft. Of the Seaward Kaikouras, or Looker-on Mountains, the highest points are Kaitarau and Whakari, which are 8,700 ft. and 8,500 ft. respectively. There are several lesser peaks, from 4,000 ft. upwards.

The view from Kahautara Bluff, south of Kaikoura Settlement, looking northwards, when the Looker-on Mountains are snow-capped, is said to be one of the finest in New Zealand.

Geologically, the district may be briefly described as follows: North of the Wairau River the rocks belong chiefly to the Upper and Lower Devonian series, with a belt of Silurian between them, embracing the country along the west of Queen Charlotte Sound to Cook Strait. Within these series auriferous deposits are found, and at present worked at Mahakipawa, Wakamarina, and Wairau Valley. In Endeavour Inlet an antimony-mine was worked for some time; but operations were discontinued and the machinery removed. This claim and several others have been again taken up and are now being worked. The country south of the Wairau River may be said to belong chiefly to the Carboniferous Age, with patches, along the coast and up the Clarence Valley, of Cretaceo-Tertiary and Lower Greensand formations; while along and between the Awatere and Clarence Rivers volcanic formation and numerous intrusive dykes occur. The Red Hills also, at the head of the Wairau Valley, are of volcanic origin.

Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Picton, and in the Clarence Valley, but none has been as yet successfully worked within the district. A narrow belt of Tertiary limestone, suitable for building purposes, extends, with small interruptions, from Cape Campbell to the boundary of the Canterbury Provincial District. The Marlborough land may be divided into three classes: Open land, generally covered with associated grasses; forest land; and intermediate, or land partly forest, partly covered with scrub, fern, or other rank vegetation. This original condition of the soil naturally gave rise to a localisation of industries, and a very unequal distribution of settlement. Thus the open country was taken up for pastoral purposes; in the forest country the timber industry was developed, and the intermediate land passed into the hands of farmers. Though agriculture is now extending into the pastoral and forest country, and considerable areas of forest land have been cleared and laid down in grass, the portions of the district characterized by these respective industries are still well defined.

In the northern part of the district, bounded by Cook Strait, numerous deep fiords and bays run far into the land. The principal of these are Pelorus and Queen Charlotte Sounds, Tory Channel, Port Underwood, and Port Gore.

These Sounds are very picturesque, but the hills surrounding them are not so rugged and precipitous as are those of the thirteen celebrated Sounds on the west coast of Otago and Southland.

Though generally steep, the land is not too rough to be used for pastoral purposes, and nearly all the land in the Sounds is occupied by thriving settlers.

Pelorus Sound, the most extensive and picturesque, is thirty-four miles long, following the course of the main channel, with the Town of Havelock at its head. There are many bays and inlets branching off in all directions: the largest of these is Kenepuru Sound, fourteen miles long. Pelorus Sound, including its branches, has a shore-line of over 300 miles in length, not counting islands.

Queen Charlotte Sound is the next in length, being thirty miles from its entrance to its head; it also has many bays and inlets, one of which is Picton Harbour, twenty-five miles from the entrance.

Tory Channel is ten miles long, and forms the most direct line of communication between Picton and Wellington. The distance from Wellington Wharf to the entrance of Tory Channel is about forty miles, and about twenty more to Picton.

The shore-line of Queen Charlotte Sound and Tory Channel is over 200 miles in length. The entrance of Queen Charlotte Sound is about twenty miles distant from that of Pelorus Sound, and this latter is about twelve miles from the French Pass. Generally there is deep water in all the sounds and bays, and good anchorage can be found near the shore. The country is hilly everywhere in the neighbourhood of the Sounds, the highest point being Mount Stokes, 3,951 ft. above sea-level.

Rivers.

Four considerable rivers, the Wairau, Awatere, Clarence, and Conway, rise towards the western boundary of the district; the two former, running east and north, fall into Cook Strait; the two latter, taking a southerly and easterly course, discharge into the sea on the eastern side of the Island. These rivers water large and fertile valleys, but none can be entered by vessels except the Wairau, which is navigable for small steamers for about twelve miles from its mouth.

Plains.

The Wairau Plain, containing about 65,000 acres, on which stands Blenheim, the capital of Marlborough, is the principal block of agricultural land within the district. The soil, generally good, is, on the lower or seaward side of the plain, extremely fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of Tuamarina, Spring Creek, and near Blenheim, which is surrounded by numerous gardens, with rich deep mould, and well sheltered with trees. The average yield of wheat for the plain is about 30 bushels per acre; of oats and barley, 35; of peas, 30; and of potatoes, 10 tons per acre. Hops have been successfully grown for many years in the neighbourhood of the town, but, owing to the high price of labour, their cultivation has not extended. The plain, traversed in all directions by good macadamised roads, and dotted over with numerous comfortable homesteads, standing in clumps of trees amidst well-cultivated fields, has already an old-world appearance. More than half the population of the Marlborough Land District—about 14,000, according to the last census—is centred in the town of Blenheim and on the Wairau Plain. Besides this plain there are several thousand acres of terrace flats and valleys along the larger rivers, notably at Starborough, on the Lower Awatere.

Lakes.

There are not any lakes worthy the name. The largest is Kapara te Hau, more familiarly known as Grassmere, situate on the coast between the Awatere River and Cape Campbell. It is about three miles in diameter, and very shallow, being, indeed, no more than a lagoon, as during a dry season there is little or no water in it.

There are two other lakes of small size, viz.—Lake Elterwater, four miles south of Lake Grassmere, and Lake McRae, situate in the open country between the Awatere and the Clarence Rivers.

Forests.

The portion of Marlborough north-west of the Wairau River, extending to the oundary of the Nelson Land District, and including the county of Sounds, in all bout 280,000 acres, was originally covered with dense forest. In the valleys and on he lower hill-slopes, rimu, kahikatea, matai, totara, miro, and tawa were the principal orest-trees. The higher portion of the hills and steep spurs are clothed with the arious species and variety of birch (beech), to which along the shores of the Sounds were added pukatea and kohekohe, the latter locally called cedar.

Since 1860 sawmills have been at work in various parts of the district. Thirty-ive mills have been erected, and have worked for longer or shorter periods. Have-ock, on the Pelorus Sound, is at present the headquarters of the timber trade.

The hills along the shores of the Sound will, for many years, furnish birch leepers. There are other timbers left in places, but nowhere sufficient to justify the rection of a mill, unless pukatea wood, hitherto neglected, could be utilised. It is a ight, tough timber, well adapted for boat-building and for packing-cases. The uantity of pine timber remaining in the Kaituna and Onamalutu Valleys is small, ut there is a good supply of birch and other wood, suitable for fencing and fire-wood. On these valleys the Wairau Plain is mainly dependent for timber.

The Pelorus Valley, with its tributaries the Wakamarina, Rai, Ronga, and pouri Valleys, still contain about 250,000,000 ft. of convertible timbers, exclusive f the birch, of which there is a large amount of the best quality on the hills and erraces. The Wairau, Blenheim, and other districts extending southwards must epend for the future on this source for all their building material.

In the neighbourhood of Kaikoura, along the base of Mount Fyffe, and in the Hapuku Valley, there is another small block of forest land in which three small saw-mills have been erected. The quantity of timber suitable for sawmill purposes in this lock is very limited, but it will furnish the neighbouring country with firewood and encing for many years.

Soils and their Uses.

The Wairau Plain, which is the principal block of agricultural land, has been lready dealt with. The second agricultural centre is in the neighbourhood of Kaikoura. The land extending along the base of Mount Fyffe, between the Kohai nd Hapuku Rivers, about 13,000 acres in extent, is held in small or moderate-sized arms; the soil is good, the block known as "The Swamp," between Mount Fyffe nd the Peninsula, being particularly rich. In the Pelorus, Kaituna, and Onamalutu Valleys, and in the Sounds, settlers following in the wake of the sawmills have already onverted much of the land worked over into grazing-farms. The land is of three escriptions—alluvial flats, terraces, and hill-sides. On the flats in the larger valleys he soil is rich, producing heavy crops of oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, wherever it as been brought into cultivation. The terrace-land varies much in quality, but enerally grows good grass, as do also the hills on which tawa formerly grew; the irch country being very barren. On the small bush-farms cattle-grazing is the hief pursuit, there being 18,750 head in the district.

Grazing.

About 1,680,000 acres of the Marlborough Land District are at present devoted o keeping sheep. The leaseholds in the northern parts of the district contain a arge extent of scrub and fern covered country, now producing little or no food for heep, but capable of improvement. The total number of sheep depastured is 61,337, distributed as follows amongst the counties into which the land district is ivided: Marlborough County, 560,646; Sounds County, 199,749; Kaikoura ounty, 200,942. On the natural pasture of the open country merino sheep are ept almost exclusively, the land carrying from half to one sheep per acre. In the orest country, on sown grass, the land keeps from two to four crossbred sheep er acre. Along the shores of the Sounds large areas of hill-land have been taken p on lease, and are now being cleared and laid down in grass expressly for keeping heep, but generally throughout the forest country the holdings are small or of oderate size; hence this is, after the Wairau Plain, the most populous portion of he district.

The export of wool during last year shipped *via* Picton was 13,430 bales by direct boat. A large proportion of the wool from this district is shipped from Wellington and Lyttelton.

Industries.

Gold-mining has been carried on for some years, principally at Mahakipawa, Wakamarina, and Wairau Valley. At present not much gold is being obtained.

Fourteen sawmills are at work within the district—two at Kaikoura, and the others in the Pelorus, Kaituna, Onamalutu, and Wakamarina Valleys, and in the Pelorus and Queen Charlotte Sounds—the total output being about 10,500,000 ft., employing about two hundred and fifty hands. The principal ones are Messrs. Brownlee and Co.'s, in the Pelorus and Rai Valleys, their tramway being some twenty-two miles long, the output last year being about 4,000,000 ft. Messrs. Brownlee and Co. have one hundred and twenty men employed, and keep two vessels running between Havelock and Lyttelton.

During the year the phormium industry employed eleven mills, and the quantity of fibre shipped was 5,000 bales and 1,700 bales tow.

There are three flour-mills at work, two of them being owned by Messrs. Redwood Bros. The one at Spring Creek is a complete roller-mill, driven by water-power, and can turn out about 14 tons of flour in twenty-four hours. It is electric lighted, and the sack-working machinery is driven by electric motor. The other two mills are in Blenheim; one is worked by water-power and the other by steam.

There is a dairy factory at Spring Creek which contains all the latest improvements in machinery, and a first-class cheese-factory at Tuamarina. Last season 63½ tons were turned out. There are also cheese-factories at Kaikoura and Havelock. Kaikoura produced 152½ tons last season, and Havelock 68 tons.

Climate.

Marlborough possesses an excellent climate, and at Blenheim it is fine weather nearly all the year round. There is almost a total absence of the boisterous winds that so frequently visit Wellington.

The original distribution of the open and forest lands was entirely due to climatic causes. At Cape Campbell, one of the barest places in the district, the annual rainfall is only about 24 in. or 25 in.; in the Pelorus Valley, the centre of the forest country, it is over 65 in. This difference between the climates of the north-western and south-eastern portions of the district explains why the artificial pasture-land, when compared with the natural pasture, supports such a large amount of stock. Winter and spring are the wettest seasons, hence the dry climate is not unfavourable for agriculture. Wherever the soil is suitable, crops sown in winter and harvested in early summer can be successfully grown. Everywhere near the coast the range of temperature, considering the latitude, is very small. The thermometer seldom falls below 30 deg., or rises above 78 deg. Along the shores of the Sounds the mildness of the winter, owing to the curious distribution of land and water, allows lemons, oranges, passion-fruit, figs, and other sub-tropical fruits to be grown in favourable situations. On the lower hills and terraces of the forest country the chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*) grows rapidly, and commences to bear fruit in five or six years. In all parts of the low country the common English fruit-trees—apple, plum, pear, cherry, &c.—yield abundantly, the fruit, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere, being of excellent quality. In the high country, where snow falls occasionally during winter, red, white, and black currants can be produced in such quantities that with little labour they might be made an article of export to the warmer parts of Australia.

Towns.

The chief town, Blenheim, is situate on the Wairau Plain, at the junction of the Opawa and Omaka Rivers—a third river, the Taylor, would join at about the same point were it not that when not in flood it disappears beneath the surface, about three miles south of the town. Blenheim has been termed a miniature Christchurch, doubtless from its extreme flatness. Considering this, its streets are not so straight and wide as they should be. The Government Buildings, which comprise the Post and Telegraph Offices, Lands and Survey Offices, Courts of Justice, &c., form a handsome edifice in the centre of the town, which is well planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. It is about eighteen miles and a half from Picton by rail, and about twelve miles from the sea by the Opawa River, which is navigable for small steamers. Blenheim is lit by gas, and is supplied with water principally by artesian wells. The population is about 3,350.

The next town in importance is Picton, the principal port, only fifty-three miles by sea from Wellington. This little town, both in position and appearance, may be said to be the antithesis of Blenheim, being most picturesquely situated at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound, and nestling among hills, some of the higher ones still densely covered with birch and other forest. There is frequent communication with Wellington and Nelson by steamers averaging 500 tons, and vessels of large size can lie at the wharf at low water. The direct exportation of frozen meat from Picton commenced in 1892, when 16,433 carcases were shipped. The Christchurch Meat Company exported from Picton for the year ended 31st March, 1908, mutton, 18,235 carcases, and lambs, 64,969 carcases. Picton possesses a malting establishment also, producing for export, as the excellent quality of the barley grown on the Wairau Plain insures a ready market. A small quantity of oysters, mostly procured in Queen Charlotte Sound, is annually exported from Picton; with culture the supply might be almost indefinitely increased, many of the sheltered bays in both sounds being well adapted for the purpose. What is now being done along the Marlborough coast is a mere trifle compared with what might be accomplished if capital and knowledge were brought to bear on the fishing industry. Around the whole coast, from the mouth of the Conway to near the French Pass, the sea abounds in fish. Within the Sounds and amongst the islands of Cook Strait, hapuku, snapper, moki, barracouta, raturi, kahawai, and rock-cod are extremely plentiful. Immense shoals of the southern herring (*Clupea sagax*) and of anchovies (*Engranlis encrasicholus*) frequent the inlets at certain seasons of the year, and quantities of fresh fish are exported thence to various places within the Dominion. As steamers arrive at and leave Picton almost daily, shipments can be made without delay to all parts. Picton possesses a good gravitation water-supply. Its population is about 1,000 persons.

Havelock, situate at the head of Pelorus Sound, is, as has been already stated, the present headquarters of the timber trade, Messrs. Brownlee and Co.'s steam saw-mill, at the mouth of the Pelorus River, being only a mile or so from the town. Between Picton and Havelock there is a mail-service twice a week, *via* Cullensville, on the Mahakipawa Goldfields. The population of Havelock is about 300 persons.

The Town of Kaikoura, the greater part of which is built on a raised shingle-beach, is situate at Kaikoura Peninsula, near the southern boundary of the district. The town, with the adjoining settlement of small farms, forms one of the most picturesque spots in New Zealand, lying as it does under the Seaward Kaikouras, or Looker-on Mountains. At the back of the town the peninsula, which is composed of Cretaceo-Tertiary limestone, rises abruptly for about 100 ft., and affords splendid sites for dwellinghouses. Kaikoura is connected with Blenheim by a bi-weekly coach service, the distance being about ninety-five miles. There is also direct steamer communication with Wellington and Lyttelton. The population of the town is about 500.

Roads and Railways.

The only railway is that between Picton and Seddon, a distance of thirty-three miles and a half. Three trains run daily between Picton and Blenheim, about eighteen miles, and trains twice daily on three days in the week and once daily on the other three days between Blenheim and Seddon. A substantial railway and traffic bridge over the Awatere River, costing £22,500, is a very great boon to the district.

The Main Road to Nelson, distant seventy-eight miles, is a good metalled road nearly the whole way. It runs up the Wairau Valley from Blenheim for about six miles, crosses the Wairau River into the Kaituna Valley, which it follows as far as Havelock—about twenty-eight miles. It then runs up the Pelorus and Rai Valleys, and ascends by easy gradients to the Brown Saddle, where it crosses the boundary into Nelson. An excellent coach service—probably the best in the Dominion—has been established for some years, the coach running to and from Nelson on alternate days, covering the distance in eleven hours, and another coach service twice a week has been established between Blenheim and Havelock.

The Main South Road, running over the Taylor Pass into the Awatere Valley, and through the Starborough, Flaxbourne, Kekerangu, and other properties, connects Blenheim with Kaikoura and the south, and is a good road during dry weather, although it might be much improved in places. Since the acquisition of the Starborough Estate by the Government the bulk of the traffic now goes *via* the Redwood Pass, as it is a more direct route to the town of Seddon. The portion between the Clarence River — over which a fine bridge was built some years ago—and the Hapuku River runs along the coast under steep hills covered with forest. A road to the south of Kaikoura, between the Kahautara and Conway Rivers, is now completed and forms part of the main Cheviot–Kaikoura Road, and, besides its great usefulness in opening up the country through which it passes, will also become a favourite route for tourists, as in many places it passes through most picturesque scenery.

A good road has been formed up the Wairau Valley, passing through the Bankhouse, Erina, Lansdowne, Hillersden, and Birch-hill properties, and connecting with Tophouse, just outside the boundary, distant fifty-six miles from Blenheim. At Tophouse there is an hotel and a telegraph-station, and thence a good road leads to Belgrove, on the Nelson Railway-line.

A coach runs twice a week between Blenheim and Wairau Valley—twenty-five miles—where there is an hotel, a post and telegraph office, and one or two stores.

There is also a good cart-road running up the Awatere River—which it crosses and recrosses several times—as far as Molesworth Station, about seventy miles from Blenheim. Between these points there is a weekly coach and mail service.

There are other minor roads and bridle-tracks throughout the district too numerous to specify.

Crown Lands.

The area of Crown lands at present available for settlement is about 225,000 acres, but of this area 120,000 acres are of very poor quality, being chiefly the summits of high, rugged country. The balance of available area lies principally in the Pelorus, Rai, Wakamarina and Clarence Valleys, and in the Sounds, and will doubtless be readily taken up when thrown open for selection.

THE NELSON LAND DISTRICT.

F. W. Flanagan, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Boundaries of Land District.

The Nelson Land District, comprising an area of 7,322 square miles, is situated at the north-western corner of the South Island, extending from latitude 40° 30′ south to about latitude 42° 30′ south. It is bounded towards the west and north by the sea from Perpendicular Point, on the west coast to Pelorus Sound (a distance of about 520 miles); towards the south-east by the range leading over Elliot Peak and the Rai Saddle to the Pelorus River, thence by that river to its source in Slaty Peak, and by the western watershed of the Wairau River, the St. Arnaud Range, and the Spenser Mountains to the northern watershed of the Grey River; towards the south by the watershed between the Grey River and the Inangahua River, and the watershed between the Inangahua River and the Mawhera-iti River to Mount Faraday, and thence by the Paparoa Range to Mount Pecksniff (4,250 ft.), and by the Pororari River to the sea.

Introductory.

Glancing for a moment at the topographical map of the Nelson District, the impression left on one is that the country consists entirely of masses of rugged mountains, rocky peaks, and narrow gorges through which rivers and torrents flow. Such an impression would, however, be a false one so far as the real character of the country is concerned, for, although mountain-ranges predominate, there are nevertheless scores of excellent plains and valleys between the ranges and along the rivers throughout the district which will at no distant date be brought into cultivation. The backblocks of Nelson, comparatively remote from the city, have until recently been a *terra incognita*. Naturally enough in the earlier stages of settlement in such territory only the easily accessible lands are sought after. However, as population increases the country becomes better explored and will gradually come into prominence, when many mistaken ideas respecting it will be dispelled.

Physical Features.

Undoubtedly the most distinctive feature of Nelson is the mountain-system. The mountains are well defined. First in importance is the eastern mountain-chain, which commences near Queen Charlotte Sound and runs south-westerly more or less continuously until it is broken through by the pass which leads to the Valley of the Wairau, a few miles to the north of Lake Rotoiti, where it recommences and is known as the St. Arnaud Range and further on as the Spenser Mountains, in the peaks of which an altitude of nearly 8,000 ft. is attained, thus traversing the whole length of the land district and forming the main watershed between the east and west coasts. From this eastern chain flow some of the principal feeders of the Buller River. Next in importance to the eastern chain is what may be called the western mountain-chain, which rises at Separation Point in Golden Bay and runs south-west generally parallel to the eastern chain for the entire length of the district at elevations reaching 3,750 ft., 4,355 ft., and 5,800 ft., and known at its approach to the Buller River as the Lyell Range, and south of the Buller River as the Brunner Range and the Victoria Range respectively. This chain is broken by the Buller River. On the western side of this western chain are the sources of the Karamea River, the Mokihinui River, and of the many tributaries of the Inangahua River. Branching off from the eastern mountain-chain before described at Mount St. Arnaud (5,621 ft.) is a lateral mountain-chain running north-west to Mount Owen (6,165 ft.), and thence to the head-waters of the Wangapeka River, where it meets the western chain. The subsidiary chain forms the watershed of the Wangapeka and Motueka Rivers, which flow northerly towards Tasman Bay, and also the watershed of the Matiri, Owen, and Hope Rivers, which are tributaries of the Buller River. From Mount Arthur (5,800 ft.), on the western mountain-chain, a lateral mountain-range runs north-west to the west coast, the principal peaks of the last-mentioned range being Mount Peel (6,000 ft.), Mount Cobb (5,560 ft.), and Mount Domett (5,300 ft.). In this range is the source of the Aorere River and of the Takaka River, both of which discharge their waters into Golden Bay. In addition to the mountain-chains mentioned, there are several subsidiary chains running parallel to the eastern and western chains and to the lateral chains, besides isolated mountain-masses, rocky peaks, and hills connecting with the principal mountain-system by means of low ranges and passes.

Rivers.

The Buller River is not only the most important river in the Nelson District, but, relatively speaking, in New Zealand. It runs its varied course for over a hundred miles from Lake Rotoiti—which is practically its source—flowing generally in a westerly direction through gorges, valleys, rocky defiles, and alluvial deposits right across the land district to where it flows into the sea at the Town of Westport. The Buller River constitutes an extensive watershed of about 4,500 square miles. Its principal tributaries are rivers which carry large volumes of water. Taking them in their order, from the source towards the mouth of the Buller River, there are the Gowan, Owen, Mangles, Matakitaki, Matiri, Maruia, and Inangahua. The fall of the Buller River, from its source to the Mangles—a distance of thirty-three miles—is 1,468 ft., or 44 ft. to the mile. Nearly all the tributaries of the Buller River named are goldfields independent of each other.

The Inangahua River, although, strictly speaking, a tributary of the Buller, yet fairly comes within the category of a river. It has its source in the Victoria Range, from whence flow many tributary streams; it is also fed by streams having their source in the Brunner Range.

Other rivers worthy of mention are the Karamea, which rises in the westerly mountain-chain near Mount Arthur, and the Motueka and Takaka Rivers, which flow into Tasman and Golden Bays respectively. It may be remarked that none of the rivers in the Nelson District are deep enough for navigation. Another feature worthy of notice is that all the large rivers discharge their waters on the west coast.

Lakes.

The lakes in the Nelson District are alpine in character and comparatively small. They are, however, exceedingly beautiful, their environment—picturesquely wooded ranges and snow-capped mountains and valleys—being unsurpassed.

The principal lakes are Rotoroa, situated about seventy miles from Nelson, and Rotoiti, situated about fifty-seven miles from Nelson, access to both lakes being *via* Tophouse. There is also the Matiri Lake, situated west of Mount Owen, the Diamond Lakes, situated in Cobb Valley, near the source of the Takaka River, and Lake Daniels, situated near the head-waters of the Maruia River.

Plains and Valleys.

The Waimea Plain, extending from Nelson City to the Village of Wakefield, seventeen miles, and containing about 28,000 acres, is the oldest-settled locality in Nelson—probably in New Zealand. This plain is occupied in small holdings by farmers and orchardists, and until recently it was supposed to be the only land in Nelson suitable for agricultural farming. The result, however, of explorations through south-west Nelson has proved that there are many plains of moderate area, and also valleys, throughout the district which possess a fertile soil which will at no distant date be utilised for agricultural purposes. Amongst the plains worthy of note are the Maruia Plains, containing 33,000 acres, and now in the process of being settled, the Matakitaki, Tiraumea, Tutaki, Central Buller, Inangahua, Karamea, Heaphy, Oparara, Matiri, Wangapeka, Tadmor, Sherry, Ikamataua, Mawhera-iti, and numerous rich flats, besides an extensive area of open *pakihi* land.

Forest.

Nelson is almost entirely a forest country. Out of 3,060,000 acres of Crown lands, about two millions and a half acres are still under forest and scrub. The forest contains a large variety of timber: there are rimu (red-pine), kahikatea (white-pine), totara, matai (black-pine), black-birch, brown-birch, red-birch, silver-birch, kohekohe (New Zealand cedar), titoki (New Zealand ash), mapou (red matipo), yellow-pine, tawa, kawakawa, (tall pepper-tree), rewarewa (New Zealand honeysuckle), horopito (pepper-tree), makomako (wineberry), manuka (tea-tree), horoeka (lancewood), puka (broadleaf), kowhai, and kamahi; and undergrowth of tutu, koromika (veronica), fuchsia, and hoho (five-fingers). Birch predominates. Rimu is becoming scarce and valuable. It is estimated that the amount of timber fit for milling does not exceed 5,592,250,000 superficial feet.

Classification of Crown Lands.

The Nelson Land District contains about 4,686,000 acres. Up to the 31st March, 1908, there had been sold or otherwise disposed of an area of 1,625,400 acres, leaving an area of 3,060,600 acres, which may be classified as follows: Lands suitable for mixed farming, 417,600 acres; lands suitable for pastoral purposes, 1,099,000 acres; lands suitable for reservation for forest, climatic, and scenic purposes, 884,000 acres; and barren mountain-tops, 660,000 acres.

The area suitable for mixed farming may be described [illegible] heavily timbered country, with tracts of open [illegible] being stony and mossy in places. The timber consists of black-birch, brown-birch, red-birch, red-pine, white-pine, mountain totara, and kowhai, with undergrowth of broadleaf, fuchsia, pepperwood, wineberry, lancewood, lacebark, and black scrub. The soil on the river-flats is exceedingly rich, and on the slopes and up to a good elevation there is a great deal of limestone, marls, sandstone, and conglomerate. That the open terrace land before referred to may be improved by drainage and cultivation is evidenced by the results obtained in the Inangahua County, but considerable capital and patience are required to make it reproductive. The area suitable for pastoral purposes naturally comprises the hilly country which is wooded similarly to the flat and low-lying country just described, but the birch forest predominates and the undergrowth is not so dense. The formation is limestone, serpentine, granite, and conglomerate. Where the forest has been cleared and grassed, at a cost of about £3 per acre, the results from this country have been excellent. It carries about two sheep to 3 acres.

The area suitable for reservation for forest, climatic, and scenic purposes is an estate of great value, for although it possesses no value as land suitable for any kind of settlement, yet it is a picturesque showground for tourists.

The barren mountain-tops, although reaching to a high elevation, have a value for grazing purposes in many localities during a portion of the summer season; in fact, there is a considerable area for that purpose held under lease at the present time.

It is not too much to say that included in the lands thus briefly described there is land suitable to every kind of culture—stock-producing, dairying, fruit-growing, pig-breeding, &c. The general average quality of the lands, combined with a mild climate, justifies the opinion that there is a favourable field in Nelson Land District for the industrious settler. He can acquire cheap land on liberal terms, with exemption from rent and rates for periods from two to four years, in localities where there are the requisite natural conditions for his special pursuits. These facts have been long overlooked by residents of other districts of New Zealand, and cannot now be made too widely known.

Crown Lands open for Selection on Renewable Lease.

The following blocks for unsurveyed Crown lands are open for selection on renewable lease:—

Heaphy Block (National Endowment).—13,030 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·1d. to 5·7d. per acre per annum. Situated on the west coast, Nelson, between the Heaphy and Kohaihai Rivers. Soil is good along the coast and for about a mile back from the Heaphy River. Good limestone outcrops at the Kohaihai Bluff and near the Heaphy River. Whole block forest-clad.

Oparara Block (National Endowment).—17,171 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·7d. to 5·8d. per acre per annum. Situated on Kohaihai, Oparara, and Karamea Rivers, and surrounding the Karamea Settlement, where dairying is being carried on with success. Well watered. Covered with forest of black, brown, and silver birch, totara, rimu, yellow and silver pine, kamahi, and rata; birch predominates. Formation generally granite with some limetone outcrops. Soil very good towards the coast. There is regular steamer communication from Westport, distance about forty miles.

Kongahu Block (National Endowment).—9,952 acres, at rentals ranging from 4·6d. to 6·9d. per acre per annum. Situated to the south of the Little Wanganui River, and lying between the inland road from Mokihinui to Karamea and the sea-coast. Access may be obtained by steamer trading from Westport to Little Wanganui, about thirty-five miles. Good grazing country when cleared. Formation of western portion is chiefly limestone, while that of the eastern portion is papa. The whole is forest-clad.

Otumahana Block (National Endowment).—15,265 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·8d. to 4·08d. per acre per annum. Situated to the southward of the ara Block, and adjoining the Kongahu Block to the eastward, and includes rs of Little Wanganui River, and Captain's, Blue Duck, Harvey, and —tributaries of the Little Wanganui River. Access by Karamea-ad, the northern portion of the block being four miles and a half from Karamea Township. The whole block is covered with forest, consisting of birches, kamahi, rimu, and miro, with patches of white-pine towards the northern end, and heavy undergrowth. Land undulating and good rich flats along most of the rivers and creeks. Formation sandstone and granite, gravel on papa. Good dairying and grazing country when felled and grassed.

Owen and Owen East Blocks (National Endowment).—3,062 acres, at a rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Situated within the basin of the Owen River and its tributaries. Distant about thirty miles from Tadmor Railway-station. Soil good on river flats, fair on spurs and slopes. Formation sandstone, granite, and limestone. Very good grazing country when stripped of timber and grassed.

Waitapu Survey District (National Endowment).—2,800 acres, rental 3·6d. per acre per annum. Hilly bush country. Formation limestone and slate. Can be converted into healthy grazing country.

Tadmor Survey District (National Endowment).—8,282 acres, rental 3·3d. per acre per annum. Low hills and gullies; heavy bush. Formation sandstone gravels. Access by main coach-road to Reefton and unformed roads up Sherry and Tadmor Rivers. Distant four miles from Manu.

Kaiteriteri Survey District (National Endowment).—3,536 acres, rental 2·8d. per acre per annum. Rough hills; granite formation. Covered with birch bush. Access by road up the Riwaka Valley.

Takaka Survey District (National Endowment).—17,000 acres, rental 3·36d. per acre per annum. Access by proposed branch road up the Anatoki and Waingaro Rivers, Stony Creek and other gullies. Rough mountain slopes covered with bush, chiefly birch.

Takaka Survey District (National Endowment).—10,000 acres, rental 3·6d. per acre per annum. Access by tracks proposed from Rameka Creek through Canaan to the Stock-yards, Riwaka Range. Broken mountain slopes covered with birch bush.

Mount Arthur Survey District (National Endowment).—14,300 acres, at rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Fair soil, covered with forest, principally birch. Situated on eastern side of Mount Arthur Range. Access by roads up the Rivers Pearse and Graham.

Takaka and Flora Districts (National Endowment).—15,500 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·3d. to 3·6d. per acre per annum. The country along the slopes is suitable for sheep. Well watered, and easy of access from the Motueka side of the range. There is very little undergrowth, the principal timber being stunted red-birch. The belt between the Takaka River and the dividing range between the Takaka and Cobb Rivers is inferior light bush land. The northern portion of the block is accessible from Upper Takaka, and is distant twenty-four miles from the villages of Waitapu and Motueka respectively. The southern end of the block is approached by way of the Graham River Track from Motueka Village, from which it is distant about twenty-two miles.

Totaranui Survey District (National Endowment).—15,389 acres, at rentals ranging from 2·8d. to 3·12d. per acre per annum. Consisting chiefly of rough hills and gullies; covered with bush, chiefly birch and cedar, with some rimu. Granite formation. Well watered. Access by unformed roads from Awaroa, Totaranui, and Wainui Inlets.

Kaiteriteri and Totaranui Districts (National Endowment).—9,750 acres, at rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Rough mountain slopes thickly timbered, chiefly birch, with some rimu and rata. Access by proposed tracks up the Otuwhero and Marahau Rivers.

Motueka Survey District (National Endowment).—2,290 acres, at rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Covered with bush, principally birch. Fair soil. Access by road up Pokororo Stream.

Motueka Survey District (National Endowment).—3,850 acres, at rental of 3·36d. per acre per annum. Rough mountain-slopes, covered with birch bush. Access by Brooklyn track over ranges into Riwaka Valley.

Motueka Survey District (National Endowment).—600 acres, rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Low hills; principally fern land. Access by Mount Campbell track and track up Rocky River.

Wangapeka Survey District (National Endowment).—8,700 acres, at rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Steep mountain sides; rather cold in winter. Covered with mixed bush, comprising birch, rimu, and some totara. Access by road up Wangapeka and Clarke Rivers.

Wangapeka District (National Endowment).—3,500 acres, at rental of 2·8d. per acre per annum. Rough hills, covered with bush, principally birch. Situated on the Baton River. Access by branch track from Baton River Road and by track up Ellis Creek.

Mokihinui Block (Westport Harbour Board Endowment).—2,644 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·1d. to 4·8d. per acre per annum. Situated to the north of Mokihinui River, about twenty-seven miles from Westport, and is covered with forest of birch, rimu, rata, and kahikatea, with dense undergrowth. Fair to good land. Formation, granite, sandstone, papa, and limestone.

Mid-Maruia Block.—5,625 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·8d. to 5·7d. per acre per annum.

Rappahannock Block.—2,252 acres, at rentals ranging from 3·8d. to 4d. per acre per annum.

Warwick Block.—324 acres, at a rental of 3·8d. per acre per annum.

The Mid-Maruia, Rappahannock, and Warwick Blocks are situated from about eighteen to twenty-six miles from the Town of Murchison, on the main road leading from Murchison to Maruia Plain, and lie between the Maruia North Block and the Maruia Block. The country consists of flats, undulating terraces, spurs, and hills. Well watered. The soil is excellent on the river flats, and varies from very good to fair on the slopes, and is rather poor on the high country. The formation is sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, and granite. Nearly all forest-clad—red and brown birch predominating, with a few white, black, and red pines, and occasional totaras. Dense undergrowth of broadleaf, five-fingers, pepper-tree, and fuchsia, &c. The land is capable of being utilised successfully as a healthy sheep and cattle grazing country.

Maruia North Block.—1,072 acres, at rental of 3·6d. per acre per annum. The land is, except about 120 acres of fern and scrub, timber-clad country of black and brown birch, black and white pine, miro, rata, and totara, with underscrub of broadleaf, pepper-tree, five-finger, maple, and fuchsia. Formation limestone, granite, and sandstone. Well watered. Has a northern aspect, and carries good grass when cleared. Well adapted for fruit-growing and pastoral purposes. Distant about eight miles from the Town of Murchison, along a dray-road.

Pastoral Lands under Special Regulations.

Glenroy Block.—8,414 acres, at rentals ranging from 3d. to 7·2d. per acre per annum. Tenure, twenty-one years lease, under the regulations for the occupation of pastoral lands in mining districts. There is right of renewal for periods of twenty-one years, and valuation for improvements. Situated about eighteen miles from the Town of Murchison on the main road (metalled) Murchison to Horse Terrace. Forest-clad hills; conglomerate rock formation, excellent river flats, soil in flats being from 18 in. to 4 ft. deep. Soil fair in gullies and on the slopes. Timber chiefly brown and red birch and underscrub, which provides cattle-feed in winter. This block can be converted into really good sheep-country. The areas have been schemed out to allow each farm a portion of the river flats.

Lands proposed to be opened during the Year 1908-9.

It is proposed to offer for selection an area of 63,464 acres of unsurveyed Crown lands, and an area of 18,063 acres of land under "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900"—a total area of 81,527 acres. Of this total an area of 43,731 acres is national-endowment land. These lands are principally second-class land, forest-clad, and of fair average quality, suitable for pastoral purposes when cleared and grassed. The numerous inquiries which have been received respecting these lands from a good type of settler is satisfactory evidence that there is a demand in this district for cheap payable country.

The following are the names, areas, localities, and brief descriptions of the blocks to be opened for selection :—

Braeburn Settlement (subject to the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act).—Containing 18.063 acres. Situated in Inangahua County, in the valleys of the Mangles, Tutaki, and Tiraumea Rivers, about eleven miles from the Town of Murchison. Mixed agricultural and pastoral land of good quality. Formation chiefly calcareous shales and sandstones resting on blue marl. Between 2,000 and 3,000 acres open land in English grasses, the balance forest.

Mangles–Blackwater Block (Ordinary Crown Lands).—Containing 8,458 acres forest land, lying to the west of and adjoining the Braeburn Settlement. Chiefly pastoral country, suitable for subdivision into areas averaging 650 acres. Flat land on each farm sufficient for growing crops for winter feed. General formation, sandstone and shales.

Nuggety Block.—Containing about 6,000 acres, adjoining Braeburn Settlement on the west, and extending to the head waters of the Mangles River and the basin of Nuggety Creek. Forest land of good average quality, suitable when felled and grassed for sheep-grazing. Formation calcareous shale. This block will be subdivided into areas averaging 1,000 acres.

Inangahua Junction Block (National Endowment Land).—This block contains 4,220 acres of chiefly hilly forest land with limestone outcrops, provisionally subdivided into seven farms. These farms can be profitably worked, when felled and grassed, as grazing-areas. The block is situated in Inangahua County, on the western bank of the Inangahua River, extending from the confluence of that river with the Buller River in a south-westerly direction, and including the valley of Hard Creek. Distance to Westport and Reefton, twenty-seven and sixteen miles respectively.

Matakitaki Block—(National Endowment Land.)—This block is situated in Inangahua County between the Maruia North Block and the Matakitaki River. It contains about 6,500 acres of forest country eminently suitable for sheep-grazing when cleared. Distance, two miles from the Town of Murchison.

Extension Maruia North Block (National Endowment Land).—This block lies between the Maruia North Block and the Buller River. It contains about 1,800 acres of hilly country ; forest-clad. Will make good pastoral farms. Partly limestone formation. Distance from Murchison, three miles.

Wangamoa Block (National Endowment Land).—This block contains 12,580 acres of hilly country, mostly forest clad, portions of which have been swept by fire. When cleared and sown in grass, this land will make excellent pasture for sheep, thus enabling the small farmers in the Wangamoa Valley to extend their holdings. This block is situated in Waimea County, twenty miles from the City of Nelson by the Main Road—Nelson to Blenheim.

Dart Block (National Endowment Land).—This block contains 7,931 acres of chiefly forest-clad country, capable of being worked into good pastoral farms. The land is of fair quality; formation, decomposed granite. Situated in the Waimea County, the valley of the Dart River (a branch of the Wangapeka River), where there are flats suitable for homestead-sites. Distance from City of Nelson, thirty-one miles by rail, thence by road eleven miles.

Extension of Lee River Block (National Endowment Land).—This block contains about 5,500 acres, and is practically an extension of the Lee River Block already disposed of. The land is rough and hilly, forest-clad, but suitable for sheep-grazing when stripped. It has a special value, in that it is situated in Waimea County, only thirty miles from the City of Nelson.

Extension of Wairoa Forks Block (National Endowment Land).—This block adjoins the Lee River Block hereinbefore described, and has the same characteristics. It contains about 7,000 acres.

Upper Aorere Block.—Area 3,475 acres. Situated in Collingwood County, in the basin of Brown's River, and the tributaries of the Aorere River, and extends along the bridle-track Aorere to Heaphy River ; forest-clad ; principally hilly. Will make good pastoral land. Distance from Collingwood, eighteen miles and a half.

Industries

Agricultural.—Agricultural farming is carried on only to a very limited extent in Nelson. It is practically confined to the Waimea Plain and the Motueka, Riwaka, and Takaka Districts. Barley, wheat, oats, maize, and rye are successfully grown in these localities. Hop-culture has been developed to a very considerable extent.

Pastoral.—Up to a very recent period the pastoral industry was wholly confined to the old-established settlements of Nelson in the districts of Tasman and Golden Bays respectively. It is, however, now extending over the Hope, Central Buller, and Karamea districts on the West Coast. Owing to the liberal land laws a large area of timber country has been taken up recently in the localities mentioned, and has been cleared, grassed, and stocked with sheep—which are more profitable than cattle on small holdings—with very promising results. The country in south-west Nelson is exceedingly healthy sheep-country, the land takes the grass well, a considerable area of it being limestone land. The climate is mild, and the access roads in good order. A ready market for stock is found on the West Coast as far south as Greymouth. Up to the present the supply of live-stock has not been equal to the demand. Good prices are being given for cattle and sheep. The number of sheep in the Nelson District, according to the latest returns, was 322,627; number of cattle, 31,677; and number of horses, 8,682.

Mining.—Gold was first discovered in Nelson in 1857, the oldest goldfield being Collingwood, and in this district may be found gold, silver, copper, chrome, antimony, hæmatite, and manganese. There are enormous iron-ore deposits at Parapara, near Collingwood. A mineral lease containing the iron-ore deposits at Parapara has been granted to a syndicate, but operations have not yet been commenced.

For some time past development-work has been going on at the Maoriland copper-mine situate in Aniseed Valley, near Nelson City. The Maoriland Copper Company, who hold the lease of the property, are working the areas formerly owned by the Champion Company.

Hydraulic and alluvial mining is carried on over a considerable area in south-west Nelson. The working of alluvial flats by dredging has not, however, proved a success. It is gratifying to know this, for large areas of rich alluvial river-flats, a source of wealth for all time as cultivable lands would have been sluiced away.

Quartz: The principal quartz reefs of Nelson District are at Reefton and its vicinity, and they still maintain their gold-producing reputation. Gold to the value of nearly £155,000 was obtained last year. Reefing is carried on at Lyell, Boatman's, and many localities near Reefton. The discovery of promising reefs at Upper Blackwater has had the effect of stimulating mining operations generally in southern Nelson. It may be stated that Nelson and Westland Districts have been large and constant contributors to the gold-export of New Zealand.

Coal-mining: The most important coalfields in New Zealand are situated in south Nelson, not many miles from the Town of Westport. A very marked increase in the output of coal took place during last year, and the industry is still developing rapidly. An idea of the importance of the coal industry in this district may be estimated from the fact that during the year 1907 1,154 steam and seventeen sailing vessels arrived at Westport, aggregating 600,011 tons register. The total tonnage in and out was 1,202,983 tons. A total of 649,212 tons of coal were produced from Westport mines during last year. The Westport–Stockton Coal Company has started operations on their property near Millerton, adjoining the Westport Coal Company's property, and in a few months the export of coal from Westport will be very considerably augmented thereby. There are also coal-mines at Puponga, near Cape Farewell, and at Pakawau, near Collingwood. The number of men employed in the coal industry in Nelson is 1,240.

Timber Industry.—There are eighty sawmills in the Nelson Land District, twenty-four of that number being erected and cutting on Crown lands, forty-eight on freehold lands, and eight on a large reserve, the property of the Westport Harbour Board. The cutting-capacity per annum of these sawmills is 69,700,000 superficial feet. Sixty-six sawmills are working by steam, with 765-horse power, and fourteen of the mills are working by water with 145-horse power; the total horse-power of the mills being 910. Rimu is the principal timber milled. The number of persons employed in connection with the sawmilling industry is 493. Of the eighty sawmills in this district, fifteen are situated between Motueka and Cape Farewell, twenty-seven scattered between the City of Nelson and the Tadmor Saddle, twenty-three situated in Buller County, and fifteen situated in Inangahua County. Generally speaking, the milling operations in northern Nelson are on the decline. It is in the western portion of the district—Buller County—that sawmilling has assumed any important proportions. There has been considerable activity in the timber industry in the county named, and the probabilities are that it will increase very materially during the coming year.

Dairying.—From results achieved so far in the promotion of the dairy industry, it is safe to anticipate the extension of dairying in Nelson. It is carried on with much success at Karamea—a settlement on the west coast—and an up-to-date factory has been established there, which is supplied by 500 cows; another factory is in operation at Takaka, where the milk of 400 cows is supplied. There are also factories at Cronadon in Inangahua Valley, and at Richmond and Wakapuaka, suburbs of Nelson City.

Fruit.—A great deal of fruit is grown on the Waimea Plain, near Nelson City, but the future home of the industry will probably be Motueka. Fruit of all descriptions is successfully grown at Motueka and the surrounding district, and the export is likely to assume very large dimensions in the near future. There are many other localities near Nelson where fruit can be successfully grown. The fact that other localities have not been fruit-producing does not mean that fruit cannot be equally well grown there. Fruit-growing will eventually follow on closer settlement. As a matter of fact, the climate of Nelson is such that it is not too much to say that there is scarcely a locality in the whole district where particular kinds of fruit will not grow to perfection.

Other Industries established in Nelson are ham and bacon curing; cheese-factories; grain-mills; biscuit-factory; fruit-preserving; confectionery; breweries; wine-making; aerated-water factory; coffee and spice works; sauce, pickle, and vinegar factory; soap and candle works; lime and cement works; tinware factory; iron and brass foundries; engineering-works; printing and bookbinding works; coachbuilding-works; cycle-factories; saddlery and harness factories; tanning and wool-scouring; furniture-works; hæmatite-paint works; tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery establishments; boot and shoe factories; and eleven flax-mills.

Roads and Railways.

There are 97 miles of railway in Nelson District. The principal line runs from Nelson City to Tadmor, a distance of 42 miles. This railway is portion of the railway scheme which will eventually connect Nelson City with the West Coast and Canterbury. An extension of the line from Tadmor to Kiwi—5 miles—is almost completed. A railway runs from Westport to Mokihinui—32 miles—and is an essential accessory to the development of the immense coal-deposits in the Westport district. The Westport Harbour Board own a railway which connects Westport with Cape Foulwind—a distance of 7 miles. The main and district roads throughout Nelson are well maintained right through the year. The climate on the one hand, and the abundance of metal on the other, contribute towards cheapness of construction and maintenance of the roads. There are good metalled roads to the backblocks; bridle-tracks are constructed in the first instance through the newly-settled country, and afterwards widened into dray-roads in many instances.

The main coach-roads are—Nelson to Inangahua Junction, 116 miles; Inangahua Junction to Westport, 27 miles; Inangahua Junction to Reefton, 21 miles; Nelson to Blenheim, 78 miles; Nelson to Motueka, 32 miles.

In addition to the roads named, there are several which are safe driving-highways—amongst these being that from Foxhill to Tophouse, 28 miles; Tophouse to Lake Rotoiti, 5 miles; Nelson to Cable Bay, 15 miles.

Harbours.

Nelson has a good inner harbour, enclosed by a natural boulder-bank running from its entrance to the base of Mackay's Bluff, a distance of about eight miles. Certain harbour-improvements which have now been effected—the cutting of a new entrance through the boulder-bank—give a depth of 15 ft. at L.W.O.S.T., and 27 ft. at high water. The Union Steamship Company's coastal steamers trade from Nelson, Greymouth, Westport, Onehunga, Picton, and Wellington. A local fleet of steamers ply between Motueka, Collingwood, Waitapu, and Puponga. There are small harbours in Tasman Bay and Blind Bay, and on the West Coast at Karamea River, Heaphy River, and Little Wanganui River, easily worked by steamers of light draught. There is a regular steamer-service between Westport and Karamea.

Towns.

Nelson.—The City of Nelson is beautifully situated at the head of Blind Bay. Its chief attractions are its remarkably fine climate and surroundings; it is largely used as a health resort. It has an excellent water-supply, gasworks, and abattoirs, the property of the municipality. The streets are clean and well kept, and are lighted with gas. There are three recreation-grounds, public gardens, and public swimming-baths. Nelson possesses special attractions as a residential city, and has a Boys' College, a Girls' College, School of Music, and a Technical School. The harbour of Nelson is under the control of a Harbour Board, and extensive works are now in progress, including a new entrance through the Boulder Bank, which will admit of ocean-going steamers coming up to the wharf with safety. There is regular communication by steamer between Nelson and the City of Wellington—the direct trip from port to port being done in seven hours. Local steamers ply between Nelson and the many small harbours in Tasman and Golden Bays. The population of Nelson City is 8,300.

Westport is situated at the mouth of the Buller River, and possesses the finest harbour on the west coast of the South Island. It is the second largest town in Nelson Land District—population, about 3,750. The chief export is coal, obtained from the Westport Coal Company's mines at Denniston and Millerton and the State coal-mine at Seddonville, all of which places are connected with the port by railway. The municipality owns the abattoirs, gas and water works, and an up-to-date public reading-room and library. In the centre of the town is Victoria Square; on the beach is a reserve of 12 acres, which will probably be enlarged to 50 acres. In the southern part of the town is a domain containing about 14 acres, and on the railway-line, about a mile and a half from the town, is another recreation-ground of 90 acres. Considerable improvements have been made in the Harbour of Westport by the Harbour Board. The water on the bar is 21 ft. 9 in. and in the river 24 ft. 6 in.

Reefton.—The next town of importance is Reefton—a distance of 136 miles from Nelson by railway and coach—with a population of about 1,679. Reefton may also be reached from Westport by coach *via* Inangahua Junction, 27 miles; and then by coach for the remainder of the distance, 21 miles. Reefton was the first town in New Zealand to be lit by electricity. It is almost essentially a goldfields township, but there are large areas of alluvial land lying between Reefton and Inangahua Junction, which will gradually be brought under cultivation and form the nucleus of an agricultural population.

Motueka.—The Borough of Motueka—population, about 1,200—is situated at the head of Blind Bay, on a beautiful plain, with considerable back-country. As a fruit-producing district Motueka is rapidly coming to the front. It enjoys a genial climate, somewhat similar to the City of Nelson. There is daily communication by steamer and coach with Nelson, and a weekly direct steamer-service to the City of Wellington.

Richmond.—The Borough of Richmond—population, about 651—is situated in a highly cultivated part of the Waimea Plain famed for its fruit and flowers. It possesses an excellent climate.

Murchison.—Until very recently Murchison could hardly be described as a hamlet. Now, however, it has risen to the status of a small township, with a population of about 160 people. It has a church, school, two hotels, and nice residences. It is 84 miles from the City of Nelson, and is reached by railway and coach—by railway, Nelson to Kohatu (31 miles); and by the mail-coach, Nelson to Westport, from Kohatu (53 miles). It is situated in the centre of a district which is rapidly coming to the front as a grazing district.

Other townships and hamlets on the railway-line south-west from the City of Nelson are Stoke Village (population 603), Hope Village (population 356), Spring Grove (population 264), and Wakefield (population 544).

Climate and Rainfall.

The climate and rainfall of Nelson, generally speaking, are excellent. In the winter frosts occur between June and August. The falls of snow are comparatively light, except on the higher ranges. The average rainfall of Nelson for thirty years is 59 in. The average temperature of the year based on eleven years of observation is 54·86° Fahr.: the average for winter is 46·58° Fahr., the average for spring is 54·56° Fahr., the average for summer is 62·78° Fahr., and the average for autumn is 55·76° Fahr. The difference between the warmest and coldest months is 17·10° Fahr.

Sport.

Nelson, from its configuration and its good climate, offers as many attractions to the sportsman as any other district in New Zealand. Deer-stalking is to be had within a few miles from Nelson, both red and fallow deer being in very large numbers. Some Virginian deer have been recently imported. Stags in the early part of the season are usually in fine condition, full-grown beasts scaling from 300 lb. to 400 lb. Quail-shooting, owing to the destruction of the birds by stoats and weasels, is not so good as it was in former years. Quail are, however, comparatively numerous in the settled districts about Nelson and in the newly sown bush clearings in the backblocks. Pheasants are not numerous. Trout-fishing is a favourite sport of Nelson residents. The rivers flowing into Tasman and Golden Bays have been stocked with trout, and many of the rivers on the West Coast are proving admirable fishing-rivers.

THE WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT.

G. J. Roberts, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Westland District occupies the central portion of the western watershed of the South Island, joining Canterbury on the east; its north and south boundaries with Nelson and Otago being the Pororari, Otututu, Grey, and Awarua Rivers. The mean length is 250 miles, and its average width twenty-seven miles. The area is 6,750 square miles, composed for the most part of the great central snow-clad mountain-chain and its outrunning ranges, intersected by narrow bush-clad valleys, and subsiding westward into undulating plateaux, river-straths, and shelving coasts.

There are few places of historical interest. The country has been sparsely peopled by the Maoris for many years past, and they have left numerous traces of their occupation. There are several beautiful allegorical legends connected with their sojourn and wanderings in various parts of the district. A coincidence holds with regard to the minerals most precious to the Maoris and Europeans—viz., that the first finds of greenstone and gold were made in the same locality—at Pounamu—and that each in its time induced adventurers to dare the unknown, and led to the exploitation of various transinsular routes, for there is not a single subalpine pass through the main range that was not known and used in the ancient days by the Maoris. They passed the information on to the whites, who have subsequently used these crossings. The Maoris have now two permanent settlements—at Arahura in the north, and Makawhio in the south, of Westland. They have adopted European habits, reside in comfortable houses, are well-educated, orderly citizens, partly living on rentals, and partly by the cultivation, of their reserves. The greater number are located at Arahura, where they have the advantage of church and school.

About the period 1840 to 1850 the seaboard was fairly well known to the whalers and sealers, who then found profitable work along the coast. Casual explorers and others afterwards visited the region, coming by sea and land, mainly with a view to establishing pastoral settlements; but they found no inducement to remain. The discovery of gold in 1864, however, led to an enormous influx of miners, who flocked in from all parts of the world, and in a short time there was an estimated population of forty thousand young and hardy men. The result of their search was the discovery of numerous deposits of gold, and as a consequence clearings were made, townships built, harbours improved, roads, bridges, and tracks constructed. Although after the first flush of success the population has dwindled, yet year by year the country has progressed. Gold-mining now is conducted on more scientific principles, with the attendant establishment of extensive coal-mines, flax-mills and sawmills, whilst farms now occupy the straths of the rivers. Telegraph-lines, railways, and coach-roads are rapidly overtaking the narrow bridle-tracks which extend and are being extended all over the district.

Westland is intensely interesting to all and every class. To the geologist, in the striking difference of rock-texture, every variety being represented and easily scanned in the frequent sections laid bare in the ravines bordering the different routes; in the numerous hot springs, which here, as in all other deeply-eroded ranges, ooze from decomposing sulphides in the pressure-heated strata; and in the many forms of ice-action which have left record of past and present glaciation.

The botanist will be interested in the varieties of alpine lichens, mosses, grasses, flowers, and shrubs; the dwarfed mountain forest and flora, with the tangle of subalpine underbrush; the tree-dotted openings in the valley-bottoms; the heavy milling-timbers of the lowlands, with their wealth of parasitical plants, festoons of creepers, and close undergrowth; the sedges and aquatic plants fringing the lakes, streams, and lagoons; and the varied ferns, from the giant tree-fern near the coast to the tiny moss-fern on the high Alps.

The naturalist will find the ornithology quaint and beautiful—the dimunitive rock-wren, the kea, and the kakapo on the ranges, the kiwi, the white heron of the coastal waters, and the wild-fowl of the streams and rivers, with hosts of intervening bird-life. On the beaches and in the tidal pools of the south are shells, whilst rookeries of the fur and other seals are also to be found.

To the artist this land presents manifold subjects of diversity and beauty. None need fail, either with brush or lens, to carry away interesting mementoes of land- and sea-scapes and pictures of unique interest, pourtraying the surroundings of the gold-miner and the settlers' homes.

For the mountaineer this is an endless field for activity. He may make his excursion short or far-reaching—either following the few beaten routes, or breaking new ground and climbing the virgin peaks.

The settler will find areas of excellent land suitable for farming, and under the present land laws, by industry and thrift he can redeem an independency from the country now under forest.

The miner will also obtain an outlet for his knowledge in the mineral belts which traverse the mountains right through and contain almost all known metals. He may exploit the coal-bearing regions, or try for gold amongst the quartz in the ranges, the gold-bearing gravels of the terraces, or the auriferous sands on the sea-beaches.

The sawmiller has a great extent of forest lands containing quantities of saleable timbers, which only await working.

Physical Features—Mountains.

The main range (Southern Alps), which is the dividing elevation or backbone of the South Island, constitutes the eastern boundary of Westland for its entire length. This mountain system is snow-covered almost from end to end, and its ice-clad lofty peaks uplift from the snowfields which cap the less abrupt elevations, and which fill the immense intervening hollows (*névés*). Subsidiary ranges, varying in height, radiate chiefly from "knots" in this great central chain, and are snow-coated most of the year. From these again, ridges covered with dense alpine forests descend steeply into the valleys or fall abruptly to the level of the inland plateaux of the littoral country. The westward faces of these spurs at one time formed the sea-wall. From the sheets of *névé*-snow alluded to above, numerous glaciers, with feeders from the lateral ranges, extend down the upper main valleys, presenting every aspect of ice-action, and from these the principal rivers take their rise. Parallel with the central mountain-mass, and linked to it by low narrow saddles in the northern districts, are isolated mountains, varying in extent and height, which are the remnants of an ancient continuous granite range that extended along the old coast-line. The bold, flat-topped Paparoa Range, lying between the central Grey Valley and the sea-coast, is another island mountain. With the exception of this Paparoa Range and a few outrunners of the central chain, the whole of the above-mentioned areas may, from a settlement point of view and apart from minerals, be considered barren mountain wastes.

Rivers.

A few of these lead from the foothills, and are of small volume; the others are snow-fed streams descending from the central range, at first in narrow gorges amongst the mountains, but spreading widely on reaching the seaboard country. They are shallow shingly streams in winter, but swift and deep in summer. In the northern district all the larger rivers are bridged; and southward, ferries are placed on all the main streams, which from the melting of the snow are practically unfordable from September to January. Under the heading of "Harbours and Ports," *post*, are described those tidal rivers which are available for over-sea shipping.

The Westland rivers and their feeders, flowing with great speed and volume, and being frequent and constant, could easily and cheaply be harnessed for the supply of electric power for the whole of the South Island.

Climate.

The climate is equable and temperate, free from storms and fogs. Immediately after bad weather the clouds roll inland, and there is a prevailing clearness of sky, without wind. The rain-bearing winds are mostly from the north-west and north-east. The southerly winter gales usually coat the ranges with snow, which however rarely falls below 2,000 ft. Westland has none of the muggy heat f the north, nor the dry, depressing, dust-laden winds of the east. Frost is infrequent and slight along the coast, and a light snowfall has only reached the seaboard once in twenty years.

The rainfall averages 112 in. per annum, and falls for the most part at night. It is undoubtedly heavy, but does not last, as it is very thorough, and there is none of the long-continued drizzle of the south, from which the adjacent dividing-range completely screens the West Coast.

The following figures exhibit the average temperature for the past few years: Mean temperature in shade in summer, 55°; in winter, 48·5°. The average number of days on which there was no rainfall is 200. Old residents and visitors alike esteem the climate of Westland, at all times of the year, to be most healthy and enjoyable.

Lakes.

The principal are Lakes Christabel, Hochstetter, Ahaura, Haupiri, Brunner, oerua, Kanieri, Mahinapua, Ianthe, Rotokino, Whahapo, Mapourika, Paringa, Moeraki, and Ellery, with Saltwater and Okarito Lagoons. These and a considerable number of smaller ones are dotted over the district. All vary in character—mountain tarns; coastal tidal lagoons; shallow reedy sheets; deep mountain-girt waters—all are more or less forest-locked, and present every form of lacustrine beauty.

Some of these waters are fairly deep, and sound more than 300 ft. below the sea-level.

The deeper lakes occupy the basins scooped out by ancient glaciers that have receded ages ago. Some again are slowly filling up with the shingle, &c., poured into them by the mountain rivers and streams, whilst others are rising very slowly but definitely; and a few are only remnants of very extensive sheets of water, as the high marginal lake-formed terraces prove.

In conjunction with their effluents these lakes form valuable waterways for the transport of timber and goods. Eventually, the bulk of them will be used for electric-power purposes.

Soils.

The pastoral highlands have a coating of fine mould, and this continues fairly good down to the heavy-timber line.

Where these lands have a fall or a porous subsoil they produce a fine sward of alpine grasses, which are yearly increasing the cap of rich humus so characteristic of this district. The lower flanks of the mountains hold a thinner and less fertile soil. Although these and the lower heights are somewhat abrupt and unfitted for cultivation, yet when cleared of bush and exposed to the sun and air they improve rapidly, and will eventually become good sheep country. There are scattered areas of hilly lands, more or less extensive, which are of limestone formation. Although unsuitable for agricultural purposes, they are coated with splendid grass-growing soils. These limestone areas are becoming much appreciated by the older settlers, who are using the lime to fertilise their pastures In the formation of soils there have not been, as in other countries, countless herds of animals to depend upon. Only the bones of a few birds and rats enrich them—hence their paucity of bone-producing properties.

A margin, varying in width, of gentle slopes and "fans" fringes the base of the foothills. Here the soil is a rich vegetable mould and proves most productive when properly tilled.

Stretches of good alluvium, composed for the most part of arable free-working soils, border the rivers, streams, and sea-coast. These are well adapted for oats and root-cropping.

Pastoral Lands.

The total area of pastoral land now available amounts to 1,850,000 acres, 104,000 of which constitute scattered high mountain grass districts; the balance, 1,746,000 acres, being the ordinary bush-clad country, much of which is quite inaccessible to stock. All over the coastal lands, along the slopes of the lower hills and in the bottoms of the inland valleys, large numbers of cattle are bred and fattened on the dense undergrowth of the forest. The tussock herbage of the high lands above the timber-line is at present lying waste. In the past one or two attempts that have been made to utilise this country have failed, because the sheep were left there to brave the winter snow-storms, the owners having become careless owing to having successfully wintered their stock in previous mild seasons. Sheep may be safely pastured on these high lands for eight months in the year, but feed must be provided for them in the low country for the remaining four. There are one or two farmers who are successfully following this method, and there is ample scope for settlers to copy their example. Hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to the breed of sheep most suitable for these mountain pastures.

Some of the richest soil in Westland is on the middle mountain-slopes, and eventually, when these have been cleared of the scrubby stunted timber and grassed, stock may run quite safely throughout the year.

Pastoral Runs open for Selection as on 1st April, 1908.

There are fifty-six pastoral runs at present open for selection, varying in area from 2,000 acres to 45,000 acres, the annual rentals of which average £1 per 1,000 acres for a term of ten years. Detailed descriptions of each run, as to locality and nature of country, are published in the Crown Lands Guide, which may be obtained at any Land Office. Any further desired information will also be promptly supplied on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Hokitika.

Agricultural Lands.

The agricultural lands comprise some 219,400 acres of forest and 11,500 acres of open surface, such as swamps, grass-grown river-beds, and fringes, &c. The bulk of these lands, when cleared of bush, grow root-crops—especially turnips, which are much used for fattening purposes. The even and moist temperature encourages the almost uninterrupted growth of grass and clover, which are very luxuriant, and favour stock-raising. Oats are also grown abundantly for local consumption, and for the most part are cut into chaff. Year by year the imports of potatoes, fruits, butter, and fat stock are decreasing owing to increased local production

The settlement of these lands is progressing remarkably, and farmers are now located in almost every valley in the district. These pioneers are very successful in the main, possess comfortable holdings, and evidence further progress by the importation of pedigree stock of all classes, and of agricultural machinery, and by the establishment of dairy factories and creameries. No intending settler could do better than make an inspection of these farming centres, view the local methods of reclaiming the country, and obtain an encouraging object-lesson as to the future from the prosperous homesteads established by the efforts of our early settlers.

The whole of the Westland District is a proclaimed goldfield. Hence before dealing with any portions of the agricultural lands noted above for settlement purposes these various areas have to be withdrawn from mining operations. This is done from time to time as settlement demands, after duly safeguarding the mining and sawmilling interests by the exclusion of all known auriferous lands and blocks of saleable milling-timbers.

Under the provisions of the Land Laws special facilities are afforded in Westland to selectors with the most limited capital to obtain a holding, which when laid down in grass is a moderate and sufficient independency.

The following statement exhibits the settlement lands open for selection as on the 1st April, 1908:—

Crown Lands available for immediate Settlement.

	Acres.
Surveyed rural lands	10,870 in 51 sections.
Unsurveyed	37,685.
Pastoral lands	747,800 in 50 runs.
Town and village lands	67 in 267 sections.
	796,422

Lands proposed to be opened for Selection.

1,700 acres, Kopara.

8,250 acres, Haupiri.

10,000 acres on Arnold River, in Brunner Survey District. Mostly heavily timbered terraced country, in strips and patches.

3,500 acres in Blocks VII and XI, Waimea Survey District. All bush-covered, level lands; milling-timber cut out; inferior, sour soil. Access by Kumara to Paroa Road and railway.

700 acres behind Taramakau Settlement. Strip of densely bushed terraces and hill-slopes; inferior soil.

3,500 acres at Mahitahi River. Flat land with patches of heavy timber, and open pakihis in places; inferior soil.
1,700 acres on the south bank of the Waitaha River. Heavy mixed bush, with patches of scrub and fern; fair soil.
1,320 acres on left bank of Karangarua River, Karangarua Survey District. Mixed bush land; fairly flat.
600 acres on right bank of Moeraki River, two miles above Lake Moeraki, Abbey Rocks Survey District. Land fairly flat; mixed bush.
2,800 acres on both banks of the Poerua River, Wataroa Survey District and Poerua Survey District. River-flats and hill-slopes; mixed bush.
775 acres on right bank of Clearwater River.
630 acres on right bank of Turnbull River.
1,300 acres on left bank of Okuru River.
118 acres on left bank of Turnbull River.
740 acres at Evans Creek.
450 acres on south side of Taramakau Settlement.
1,130 acres between Fox and Cook Rivers.
6,247 acres at Punakaiki and Pororari Rivers.
1,300 acres on Ahaura–Amuri Road.
1,190 acres, Haast River.
5,000 acres, Waiho.

52,930 acres.

Many other areas in different parts of the district are now being surveyed into suitable farming allotments. The capital values of these lands vary from 5s. to £1 per acre. They are wholly procurable on renewable lease, under the above-mentioned enactment, which provides that after the payment of the first half-year's rent no further rental or tax of any description is leviable for two, three, and four years, according to the nature of the surface or bush.

Intending settlers should write to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Hokitika, and all possible information will be promptly forwarded for their guidance.

Forests.

Generally speaking the whole of the district is covered with dense forest from the sea-beach to the grass-grown tops of the high ranges, even the broken mountain-faces being wrapped with foliage. The varieties of trees differ considerably according to soil and altitude. Kamahi and rata are the chief timbers—very useful for firewood—and being spread over the whole district, constitute an almost inexhaustible supply. Rimu is the chief milling-timber, and this also is widely distributed from the seaboard to the interior uplands. Valuable stretches of white-pine belt the low-lying coastal lands, and the same may be remarked concerning the imperishable silver-pine. Clumps of black-pine are met with, also rarer patches of totara, while cedars are scattered along the flanks of the inland ranges and all over the lower hills and plateaux. The approximate area of forest is over 2,250,000 acres, of which a fair proportion carries timber fit for the sawmill, the remainder being mainly firewood and mining timbers and dwarfed alpine bush.

The sawmilling industry has advanced considerably during 1907. With the contemplated early extension of existing railway-lines and main roads, and the improvements of southern harbours and waterways, it will undoubtedly still further progress. Westland is well fitted for an expansion of this industry, as the forests extend over the whole district. Coal is located in many places, whilst the power derivable from the rivers and streams, either direct or by electricity, is practically unlimited. The isolation of the district, limited means of transport, and want of good harbours at present act against the utilisation of the areas of marketable timber south of Ross; but this is only a temporary obstruction, and ere long means will be adopted to cope with these difficulties.

The sawmills at present in operation (save five smaller ones) are located north of the Hokitika River—that is, in proximity to the running railway-lines. The millers are gradually extending their operations into the back country of the northern district, whence the haulage to the railways and ports is conducted by means of light railways, tramways, traction-engines, and water-carriage, *via* lakes and streams. Red-pine is the timber principally cut by the mills, and is accounted of very fine quality; but large quantities of white-pine have also been milled during the season and exported to Australia for butter-boxes. A few of the small mills cut silver-pine railway-sleepers only. A certain quantity of totara, black-birch, black-pine, &c., has also been utilised, but not in large quantities. A few mills are run by water-power, but the bulk of them use steam.

The appended summary shows the present position of the industry in Westland:—

Number of Mills.	Number of Hands.	Horse-power.	Cutting-capacity. Super. ft.	Output for the Year.	
					Super. ft.
52	1,000	960	116,450,000	White-pine Silver-pine Red-pine, &c.	.. 51,357,586

It is estimated that quite 1,250 hands are employed either about the mills or in cutting firewood, fencing-posts, railway-sleepers, bridge piles and braces, telegraph-poles, and blocks for houses; while many are wholly engaged in furnishing the props, sluice-blocks, and other timbers required for the coal and gold mines. From a settlement point of view alone these lumberers and their families are consumers of all kinds of farm-produce, and are thus local markets for the farmers.

Flax-milling.

Every available strip of flax in this district has been taken up. Eleven flax mills are now in full working-order, located all over the coast. The industry, by the employment given and the consumption of local produce, further tends to the settlement of the country.

Means of Communication.

Steamer Access.—Hokitika and Greymouth are the principal shipping centres, and steamers of various lines trade daily between the latter port and the other ports of the Dominion. A subsidised steamer runs between Hokitika, Okarito, and the southern ports as far as Jackson's Bay, plying every two months, thus enabling miners and settlers to obtain supplies and the latter to ship their cattle and produce to market. The Government steamer also calls at Big, Jackson's, and Bruce Bays on her quarterly trips from Dunedin and Bluff. Cargo-craft of various tonnage, with and without auxiliary steam-power, likewise make periodical calls at Hokitika and Greymouth.

Railways.—*Hokitika to Greymouth* (24 miles).—This line, with the exception of a loop midway to connect with Kumara, runs parallel to and only a short distance from the ocean-beach. Many interesting phases of old and modern gold-workings are passed through along the base of the wooded terrace which, at no far-distant date, formed the shore-line. Sundry small farms and wayside holdings are on either hand, and lumbering and gold-mining takes place on the plateaux and in the gullies for miles inland all the way through, numerous flag-stations affording termini for this side traffic.

And hereabouts, as elsewhere in Westland, there are clusters of miners, farmers, and wood-cutters, whose workings and clearings lie scattered far back on the terraces and amongst the hollows of the surrounding forest, of whom the passing traveller is unaware.

The line is being extended southward to Ross, and is already open for traffic to Ruatapu, a distance of seven miles. Complete communication with Ross will shortly be established.

Greymouth to Runanga (5 miles).—This short line connects with the State coal-mine in the vicinity of the newly established Township of Runanga, which lies to the north-east of the Port of Greymouth. An extension, three miles long, is in course of construction.

Greymouth to Reefton (46 miles).—This railway taps the central and lower valley of the Grey River, *via* Brunnerton, Stillwater, Ngahere, and Ahaura, as well as six minor stations within the Westland District. A great tonnage of coal from the Brunner and Blackball mines, large quantities of timber from the numerous sawmills, gold-mining material, green flax, farming produce, stock, and goods, besides a large number of passengers, are railed along this line. A further section (Reefton to Inangahua Junction) is in course of construction.

Greymouth to Otira.—This line branches from the Reefton line at Stillwater, and proceeds up the Arnold Valley, *via* Lake Brunner and Taramakau Valley, to Otira (42 miles from Stillwater and 51 from Greymouth). Large quantities of timber are brought down this section from the numerous sawmills that are established alongside of the line. Stock and produce also swell the amount of traffic, and there is also a considerable and increasing number of passengers travelling to and from Christchurch by the overland coach, which connects the present termini of the railways at Otira and Springfield.

The railways in course of construction in connection with the Westland system include the extension of the Greymouth–Reefton Section down the valley of the Inangahua River (20 miles) to the Buller Valley, a very convenient and promising line. There is also the link (43 miles) between the Otira terminus and the works now progressing up the Waimakariri Valley to complete communication between the east and west coast. This includes the tunnel at Arthur's Pass through the main range between the Otira and Bealey valleys, now under construction. The extension of the Greymouth-Hokitika line to Ross (16 miles) is likewise in progress, and its completion will render an immense area of milling-timber available, will revive the mining industry by the economical carriage of material and coal, and enable large numbers of fat stock to be railed to the northern markets; also the railway, nearly completed, of three miles which taps the Paparoa coal-beds.

Roads.—An arterial road extends throughout Westland from the Upper Grey valley, *via* Ahaura, Greymouth, Kumara, Hokitika, Ross, and Okarito, down to the Haast River, and thence partly by sea-beach and rough tracks almost to Big Bay, on the confines of Otago. This thoroughfare is fit for vehicle traffic down to the Waiho, but southward of that river it is merely a horse-track. The rivers in the northern district, as far as the Waitaha, are all bridged; below that point ferries are placed on all the large streams, so that access is safe and uninterrupted right through, *via* Haast Pass, to Otago.

Three roads only have been made across the island leading out of Westland. One, a coach-road, runs from Hokitika *via* Kumara to Christchurch. The others are bridle-roads, one of which at present is out of repair and impassable, leads up the Ahaura Valley *via* the Amuri Pass into North Canterbury, and the other, in fair order, proceeds from the sea-coast up the Haast Valley *via* the Makarora River to Pembroke in Otago.

Numerous short dray-roads and horse-tracks branch from these trunk lines to the various mining and settlement centres, while the sea-beach and open shingle river-beds likewise give access to the adjacent country. Sundry dips and *cols*, varying from 1,800 ft. to over 7,000 ft. in height, leading across the Southern Alps have been explored and mapped, and during the summer months are repeatedly crossed by experienced mountaineers. Of these depressions the only subalpine saddle is Haast Pass, all the others being liable to blocks by winter snow.

Four rough foot-tracks, blazed through the bush and partly benched, go across into Canterbury, as follows: (1) *Via* Arahura and Browning's Rivers over Browning's Pass into the Wilberforce Valley; (2) *via* Hokitika River over Mathias Pass into Mathias Valley; (3) *via* Whitcombe River, over Whitcombe's Pass into Rakaia Valley; and (4) *via* Copland River, over the main divide to the Hermitage in the Tasman Valley.

As a whole the West Coast roads are smooth and level, and, passing through rocky and gravelly districts, are free from mud and dust

Coach Traffic.—Coaches three times a week connect with Canterbury *via* Arthur's Pass, and also ply daily between Ross, Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, and the neighbouring towns. Once a week a mail is despatched by coach to Okarito and thence conveyed on horseback southward to Paringa, and once a fortnight to Jackson's Bay

Telegraph Lines.—These extend along all the trunk road-lines in the north, with numerous telephonic connections with side districts, and south as far as the Okura.

TOWNS.

Greymouth.

Greymouth is situated on the south bank of the Grey River. It was proclaimed a borough in 1868, having an area of 2,000 acres, of which about 500 acres is a Native reserve, and the remaining portion freehold. The tenure in the Native reserve is leasehold in perpetuity, with revaluations every twenty-one years, somewhat after the manner of the Glasgow leases.

Blaketown, within the borough area, is situated on Municipal Reserve No. 51, having a frontage to Tasman Sea of about a mile. About 30 acres of this reserve has been subdivided into quarter-acre sections and let for twenty-one years at £1 per annum each, with renewal of lease for further periods of twenty-one years at a revaluation of rental. Of this area a considerable number of sections have been taken up by workmen, who have erected substantial cottage-homes thereon. The municipal authorities, by this method of leasing the land, are encouraging workmen to provide homes for themselves.

The rising Township of Cobden, which is built on the north bank of the Grey River, immediately abreast of Greymouth—to which it is linked by a fine cylinder bridge—may be considered a suburb of the borough. It contains a population of about six hundred, and is principally occupied by the residences of Greymouth merchants and tradesmen.

Greymouth is the principal import and export town of Westland, and is a flourishing mining centre, having a present population of about 4,900. The unimproved value of rateable property on 31st March, 1907, was £144,371, capital value, £472,046, and municipal revenue £16,500 per year. The borough is connected by rail with Hokitika, Kumara, Grey Valley, Reefton, Moana, Otira, and the State coal-mine at Runanga, and on three days in each week Christchurch can be reached in one day, *via* Otira, by coach and rail.

At the beginning of the century the Borough Council adopted a progressive policy, and borrowed money for drainage and water-supply works, which are now completed. The drainage is effected by the earthenware-pipe system, with cement joints and trapped house-services. Some eight miles of sewers have been laid, to which 600 houses are connected.

The water-supply is taken from the Grey River. The filter is formed in a shingle-bed of the river, and the filtered water is then pumped up 286 ft. into a service reservoir which contains 800,000 gallons, and thence it is distributed through ten miles of mains all over the town. The pumps are driven by two 42 h.p. gas-engines fed from the Corporation gasworks.

The Council purchased the gasworks from the old company, and run them as a municipal concern. When purchased in 1900 the yield of gas was 7,700,000 ft., now it is 20,000,000 ft., and the revenue from gas and water is sufficient to pay the whole of the interest and sinking fund on the loans, and, as a consequence, the security rates have never been collected.

The town possesses some very fine buildings, notably the new Town Hall, Municipal Buildings, and Library. The Town Hall is fitted as a bijou theatre, with a sitting-capacity of 800. The Library and Reading-rooms are very commodious and handsome, and were rendered possible by the gift of £2,500 towards them from Mr. Carnegie. The Library is supported by a library rate of 1d. in the pound.

The new Post-office, now complete, is a splendid building, and the tower contains a four-face chiming clock of 6 ft. diameter.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches deserve special mention; the latter is a brick-and-compo building, with a very fine spire. Other fine buildings are the Grey River Hospital, Grey District High School, Convent School, Gieseking's and McDonnell's buildings, and many other substantial edifices. Tainui Street and Mawhera Quay—which faces the port—have been almost wholly rebuilt during the last few years, and present a fine appearance, whilst the number of comfortable up-to-date residences recently built give a most pleasing aspect to this prosperous town.

A monument, in a central position, containing four drinking-fountains, modelled and cast by McFarlane, of Glasgow, commemorates the Duke of York's visit, the King's Coronation, Trooper Martin (killed in the Boer War), and Peace Day (Boer War).

The town has a telephone exchange, which is in general use.

There are sixteen miles of streets in the borough, which are formed and gravelled, and the Council have commenced to finish the principal streets with tar-macadam. The streets are well lighted with gas.

One of the Government Railway Workshops is located here, with a number of local industries.

A description of the Port of Greymouth will be found under ports.

Hokitika.—This town is situated at the north mouth of the Hokitika River, bordering the sea-beach. It contains a population of about 2,250, and is mainly dependent on the adjacent sawmills, flax-mills, farming settlements, and gold-mines. A considerable trade is also done by sea with the miners and settlers in south Westland, for which district it is the shipping-port. It possesses convenient structures, such as a drill-shed, theatre, four churches, convent, and school, as well as a commodious Town Hall, containing the Corporation offices, public library and reading-room, and museum; is lit with gas and has a telephone exchange. A fine clock-tower, with chimes, has been erected in the centre of the town in memory of the Westland troopers who fell in the Boer war. A very handsome building encloses the High and State schools. On a high terrace immediately north of the borough are situated the hospital, gaol, and lunatic asylum, all of which, with their many detached buildings, gardens, and grounds, are beautifully kept. There is a fine central park—the recreation-ground of the place. As the suburban dwellings are surrounded by gardens the town has a most pleasing aspect. It enjoys grand views of Mount Cook and other dominant peaks, and from the terrace on the Town Belt the panorama of snow-capped mountains is one of the finest in the world. Excursions by road and water can be made to the adjacent beauty-spots and Lakes Kanieri and Mahinapua, which are unrivalled in their different scenic aspects. On the eastern boundary of the borough is the racecourse, which is well equipped and pleasantly situated. The local industries comprise sawmills, flaxmills, sash, door, and furniture factories, foundry and engineering shops, fish-cannery, coachbuilding, bone-mill, breweries, and coffee and spice works. Hokitika is connected with Greymouth and the north by railway, which will ere long be open southward to Ross. In connection with this latter extension a fine combined railway and traffic bridge has been erected across the Hokitika River, and proves a great convenience to the townspeople and suburban residents. The town has improved very much lately, new buildings having been erected (notably a Free Library, the gift of Mr. Carnegie). A contract has been let for a splendid water-supply from Lake Kanieri (fourteen miles), and improved sewerage and street-access will also be undertaken.

Brunner.—Situated on the banks of the Grey River, seven miles above Greymouth, includes the villages of Dobson, Taylorville, and Wallsend, and contains 1,133 people. This town is wholly dependent on the adjacent coal-mines and their allied industries of coke-burning and brick and tile making. The output of these mines and the manufactories is sent by rail to Greymouth, where the bulk of it is shipped. The mineral traffic causes this short branch to be the best-paying railway-line in the Dominion. Two fine suspension bridges across the Grey River link the townships together, one being a railway and the other a foot bridge.

Kumara.—This compact little town, with its suburbs of Dillmanstown and Larrikins, of 1,256 inhabitants is placed on the skirts of the largest alluvial gold-field in New Zealand. Main roads to Hokitika, Greymouth, and Christchurch radiate from this place, and a fine road of four miles connects it with the railway. The town is finely situated on a high table-land, and enjoys interesting views of mountains, and bush-clad plateaux, river, valley, and ocean. Hydraulic gold-mining is carried on here on an extensive scale, the greater portion of the water-supply coming many miles from the inland mountains. Sludge-channels have been made to carry away the tailings. This industry gives employment to a large number of men, and also provides lucrative work for sawmillers and mechanical engineers. Kumara has finely equipped and well-built schools, hospital, library, and school of mines.

Ross.—Population, about 600. A township situated at the foot of the northern slopes of Mount Greenland, 150 ft. above and one mile distant from the sea. It occupies a very sunny sheltered position, and is famed for fruit and flowers. It is essentially a gold-mining centre, and extensive sluicing is carried on. Right under the town area are various layers of auriferous drifts, partly worked, but at present waterlogged. It is expected that these deep levels will be worked again in the near future, and the town renew its old prosperity. The completion of the railway from Hokitika will greatly benefit Ross and the surrounding district.

Blackball.—Population, about 800. A township in the Grey Valley mainly dependent on the coal-mines in its vicinity. A railway and traffic bridge has been constructed over the Grey River, and a branch line about two miles and a half long will connect the town with the main trunk railway.

In addition to the towns already enumerated there are many small mining and sawmilling centres, such as Ahaura, Hatters' Terrace, No Town, Stillwater, Kokiri, Nelson Creek, Moana, Noble's, Orwell Creek, Twelve-mile, Stafford, Kanieri, Woodstock, Rimu, Blue Spur, Okarito, Gillespie's, &c. The town of Runanga, established in connection with the State coal-mines near Greymouth, which are connected by rail with that town, has now a population of about 600.

Ports.

Greymouth.—Twenty-four miles north-east of Hokitika. Extensive harbour-works have been carried out. A breakwater or sea-wall extends some 3,542 ft. seaward from the mouth of the river on the south side, and on the north side 1,400 ft. with internal half-tide training-walls, the result being an average depth of water on the bar of 22 ft. at high water and of 13 ft. at low water. Vessels of 1,500 tons can come alongside the wharf. There is a berthage accommodation of 2,770 ft., with a minimum depth of 12 ft. to 16 ft. at low water. Steps are also being taken to construct a tidal dock and walls in Kororo lagoon. The principal exports are gold, coal, coke, and timber. The number of vessels that entered the port during the year 1907 was: 743 steamers, tonnage 334,613; 37 sailing-vessels, tonnage 8,404; being a total tonnage of 343,017 for the year. The train runs down the wharf, and the coal-trucks, specially made for the purpose, are lifted and emptied into the vessel's hold by means of powerful hydraulic and steam cranes, of which there are five, with capacities of from 1½ tons to 12 tons, so that every encouragement is given to quick despatch. 340,047 tons of coal, 2,253 tons of coke, 1,318 tons of bricks, 3,337 bales of flax, 42,012,840 superficial feet of sawn timber, and 93,516 sleepers were shipped, and 53,763 tons of general cargo were imported during the year.

Hokitika.—Two training-walls have been constructed, the one on the north side being about 2,000 ft. long, while that on the south is 677 ft. The bar is of shifting sand, and the depth at high water varies from 9 ft. to 15 ft., while inside the depth is from 6 ft. to 22 ft. for three-quarters of a mile from the entrance. For ten months out of the twelve the port is usually safe for vessels drawing 8 ft.

to 10 ft. of water. The berthage-space amounts to 1,000 ft., with from 18 ft. to 22 ft. of water. The principal exports are gold and timber. Additional harbour works will be shortly taken in hand.

The several succeeding places are each the port for the adjacent small mining and farming settlements, which are wholly dependent on the periodical steamers for their supplies and for the export of flax, timber, produce, and, at times, of fat stock for the northern markets. The Government steamship calls at the three bays noted below, and the local steamer from Hokitika visits all these minor ports every two and three months, whilst other steamers ply to such of these places as trade induces; but as all the rivers have bar entrances the working of them is often precarious and intermittent.

Okarito.—Fifty-five miles south-west of Hokitika. A bar harbour, sometimes completely blocked by a high sandbank thrown up by heavy seas. When open the entrance is good, with a maximum depth of 10 ft. There is a small jetty about half a mile from the entrance. The sand and pipi bank has been removed.

Bruce Bay.—Ninety-five miles south-west of Hokitika. An open roadstead well sheltered from the south and south-westerly winds by Heretaniwha Point, which juts out fully a mile to the southward. Good anchorage in 18 ft. of water opposite the Green Rock, which stands up out of the water. Good boat-landing with above-named winds on a smooth sandy beach.

Paringa River.—104 miles south-west of Hokitika. Open roadstead. Vessels coming in and out should give Hanata Reef (off the north head) a wide berth. There is also a sunken reef, awash at low water, in the middle of the bay, and a dangerous sunken rock just off the South Head, two or three chains away, facing a small sandy bay, and right abreast of the trig. station. Vessels lie inside and a little to the northward of this rock, about a quarter of a mile from shore, and are quite safe with southerly winds.

Haast River.—118 miles south-west of Hokitika. A constantly shifting bar at entrance, which is nearly opposite and a little to the southward of the Alhambra Rock. This rock stands well out of the water, and vessels entering can go on either side with safety. Average depth of water on bar from 6 ft. to 8 ft.

Okuru and Turnbull Rivers.—139 miles south-west of Hokitika. These rivers join just inside the entrance. Good, straight channel; average depth, 8 ft. to 10 ft. The port is well sheltered by Open Bay Islands, which lie about three miles away, just opposite the entrance, bearing a trifle west of north. A dangerous reef lies about two miles and a half from the south-west point of the smaller island, and immediately to the north-west of a line drawn from the last-named point to the extreme end of Jackson's Head.

Jackson's Bay.—153 miles south-west of Hokitika. Good shelter and anchorage, open only to north-east, with 12 ft. of water within a few chains of shore. Jackson's Head runs out about one mile and a half in a north-easterly direction from the southern end of the bar. This is the only ocean harbour on the coast of Westland, and could be converted into a first-class port at comparatively small cost. No doubt Jackson's Bay will eventually form a great coal-port, as indications of coal are found from the Bay to Tauperikaka, a distance of thirty miles. Moreover, the recent discovery of a practicable pass through the main range, *via* the Waiatoto and Axius Rivers, will make it in the near future the natural outlet for the Lake Wanaka country.

Big or Awarua Bay.—200 miles south-west of Hokitika, at the extreme south-west corner of Westland. An open roadstead, sheltered from east and south-west winds; 24 ft. of water on south side anchorage and 30 ft. on north side just opposite Crayfish Rock, in a spot sheltered from northerly winds.

Steamers have also in past years entered the Taramakau, Waitaha, Wataroa, Whanganui, Waiatoto, Arawata, and Cascade Rivers, all of which have bar entrances. Goods and passengers are also landed at the roadsteads of Saltwater, Gillespie's Beach, and Abbey Rocks.

Minerals and Mining.

The whole of the District of Westland is a proclaimed goldfield, and contains the greatest area of alluvial auriferous ground on the West Coast.

All the Westland rivers carry down more or less gold, but the three great gold-yielding rivers are the Grey, Arahura, and Waiho, the bars and beaches of which appear to be replenished with fresh deposits of the metal after each flood. Every stream in the Grey Valley is auriferous, and the gold-bearing nature of the adjoining gravels is evidenced by the old and new workings which are scattered all over the watershed. Again, if one stands on the summit of Mount Turiwhate, the ancient beds of the Arahura can be easily traced northward to the Kumara and southward to the Rimu diggings. Similarly, the Waiho has in olden times flowed both northward down the present valley of the Okarito River and southward to the Omoeroa River, the lateral terraces in both directions being well defined and gold-bearing.

There are three main gold-bearing deposits in Westland. The first, which may be called riverine leads, run generally westward. These are ancient river-beds, often lying at a considerable elevation, of which the bulk has been washed away, leaving detached portions, as Kumara and Rimu. The second are beach leads, both those along the present coast-line and others running parallel thereto at distances varying from one quarter to four miles inland, and at levels from a few feet below to a couple of hundred feet above sea-level. The third are extensive masses of gravel, &c., occurring in large isolated patches, as at Bell Hill, Big Dam Hill, Humphrey's Gully, and Bald Hill, north of the Haast. These drifts have all one noticeable peculiarity—namely, that they invariably coat the seaward faces of the hills, and neither gold nor drift is to be found on the inland slopes. Gold-bearing fans from Mount Greenland have been found at different levels on Ross Flat, having probably been deposited in deep water by successive land slides.

Hydraulic mining on a large scale is successfully carried on in various portions of the northern districts, and is being extended to many other localities. Kanieri Lake is being again utilised, and an abundant quantity of water is now available for the sluicers in the Kanieri Valley. The extension, now surveyed, of the Humphrey's Gully water-race to Rimu and Back Creek will develop a very large field. The tapping of the Arahura River will enable the miners at Blue Spur to obtain an unfailing supply of water, and command a large area of auriferous country at present unworkable from want of water at a sufficient altitude. A large acreage of alluvial drift has been pegged out as dredging claims. Some companies are at work with more or less profit. Experts are assured that a large extent of auriferous gravels exists all over the low-lying country which will yield remunerative returns by this new treatment. Undoubtedly great areas of swampy, undrainable, and hitherto unavailable lands will be prospected, and it is expected that valuable finds will be made in such districts. Numerous and costly experiments have been made with dredges of different types in the endeavour to work economically the gold-bearing sands which lie along the sea-beaches for a distance of a hundred and forty miles, but so far without success. A considerable number of miners ("blacksanders") work on some of the beaches, and seem to make a fair living, many of them having been so employed in one neighbourhood for over twenty years.

Gold-bearing quartz has been found throughout the district, the most promising finds being at Paparoa, Mount Alexander, Taipo Range, Browning's Pass, and Cedar Creek. Silver-ores, associated with gold, have also been found, notably at Rangitoto.

The reefs at Garden Gully, on the Paparoa Range, are now undergoing a thorough test by a well-equipped battery on the spot, and evidence satisfactory results.

At Browning's Pass deposits of auriferous quartz, known as the "Westland Reefs," have been traced for considerable distances, and are at present being prospected by several parties of experienced miners.

The amount of gold exported during the past year amounted to 34,508 oz., valued at £138,668.

Specimens of all the known economic minerals have been discovered in various localities. These were displayed at the New Zealand International Exhibition and commanded considerable attention. The Paparoa Range, north of Greymouth, contains many varieties, and will eventually hold a large mining population.

Copper also occurs in the Taipo, Arahura, Toaroha, Whitcombe, Wanganui, and Jackson Valleys, the finest lodes discovered being on the western faces of the Matakitaki Range, near the Haast River, with good seams and beds of coal and limestone adjacent.

Petroleum has been found in the Arnold Valley, and borings are now being made to test and develop what is hoped may be a good oil-bearing basin.

First-class slate, suitable for any purpose, exists in the Upper Wanganui Valley and on the Paparoa Range. Fine pottery-clays and fireclays are also in bulk on this range, and building-stone of all kinds, granite freestone, &c., is to be found all over the Coast. Limestone also occurs in different localities, comprising qualities suitable for making lime and cement, and also for lithographic purposes. Greenstone (*pounamu*) is now largely exported for fine lapidary and jewellers' work, and commands a ready sale. Iron-ores occur in quantity in various localities.

Coal-mining.—As noted before, great quantities of coal are obtained from the mines at Brunnerton, and also from the fine seams at Blackball, higher up the Grey Valley. Extensive seams are now being developed at the State coal-mine in the Seven-mile Creek basin, and further along the coast. On the higher slopes of the Paparoa Range areas have been surveyed and leased, and large outcrops are being prospected. The Paparoa Coal Company, near Blackball, are now building a branch railway, erecting the various buildings, workmen's dwellings, and machinery for the commercial development of their fine property, and expect to place their coal on the market at an early date. It would appear that the greater portion of the seaward country hereabouts contains very extensive coal-fields—it undoubtedly contains the greatest area of coal-bearing strata yet discovered; but nevertheless all the way down the coast to Jackson's Bay, wherever the coal-measures have been protected from the scour of the ice-streams of the great glacial period, isolated areas of coal exist, and possibly borings would prove the lower coal-beds to be intact under the overlying drifts. The large coal-mines now at work—viz., the Brunner, Blackball, and State coal-mines—are all finely equipped with the latest machinery, are directly linked to the main railway by branch lines, and produce great quantities of coal varying in character and suited for different economic purposes. Last year some 378,926 tons were raised and railed to various towns, but principally into Greymouth, whence it was shipped to places in and beyond New Zealand.

THE CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT.

ERIC C. GOLD SMITH, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Boundaries—Physical Features.

The Land District of Canterbury comprises the central portion of the South Island, and lies between the Conway River, Barefell Pass, and Mt. Franklin on the northward; the Spenser Mountains, Travers Peak, Mt. Barron, the Amuri, Hope, and Hurunui Passes, the summit of the Southern Alps, and the western watershed of the River Hopkins and Lake Ohau on the westward; the Rivers Ohau and Waitaki on the southward; and the South Pacific Ocean on the eastward. It lies between south latitudes 42° 5′ and 44° 55′, and east longitudes 169° 45′ and 173° 30′. The length of the district north-east and south-west is about 220 miles; the breadth W.N.W. and E.S.E., from the summit of the Alps to the sea, averages seventy miles.

The sea-board has a length of about 300 miles, consisting generally of low-lying beaches, broken by the projection eastward of Banks Peninsula, which contains the only large natural harbours. That portion of the district which fronts the ocean between the Ashley and Opihi Rivers is flat land, about 2,500,000 acres in extent; north and south of those limits the plain is interspersed with undulating and hilly country. This great plain stretches westwards, rising and merging into downs and hills, which again extend westward and merge into the Southern Alps and the offshoots therefrom. Banks Peninsula, which has an area of about 250,000 acres, is wholly composed of ridges and hills, deeply intersected by basins and gullies, the result of volcanic action.

The Southern Alps, which form the backbone of the island, are a continuous chain of mountains, with a succession of magnificent peaks, attaining their culminating point in Mount Cook, or Aorangi, 12,349 ft. above sea-level; there are, besides, numerous peaks ranging in altitude between 7,000 ft. and 10,000 ft. Offshoots, extending to great distances eastward and south-eastward from the main range, attain elevations of 6,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. On these mountain-ranges are numerous and extensive glaciers, from which emanates the river-system of the district, comprising the Waiau-ua, about 100 miles in length; Hurunui, 85 miles; Waimakariri, 90 miles; Rakaia, 85 miles; Ashburton, 64 miles; Rangitata, 74 miles; the Waitaki and its main feeders, 140 miles. These rivers rush down from the mountain-gorges, through the intervening ranges and hills, and traverse the plains to the sea. The channels on the plains are shallow, and extend in some instances over a mile in width.

These rivers serve as outlets for a portion of the Lake system of the South Island, Lake Sumner being connected with the Hurunui, Lakes Coleridge and Heron with the Rakaia, and the Mackenzie Country lakes—Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau—with the Waitaki. Another important lake is that known as Lake Ellesmere, west of Banks Peninsula; it is separated from the ocean by a narrow shingle-spit only 5 chains across at one point, through which, at certain seasons, the flood waters force a channel to the sea. Lake Tennyson is situated on the eastern flank of the Spenser Mountains, 3,614 ft. above sea-level.

Climate.

The climate of Canterbury is well suited to Europeans. It resembles that of Great Britain, but on the plains is far more equable, the mean daily range of temperature being 17·10° Fahr. Observations taken at Lincoln (fourteen miles from Christchurch) for a period of twenty-one years, ending December, 1903, give the following results: Barometer, reduced to 32° Fahr. and sea-level, 29·968 in.; mean maximum daily temperature, 61·8°; mean minimum daily temperature, 43·1°; mean average temperature, 52·4°. The extremes of temperature were 98·4° and 19·9° Fahr. The rainfall for the same period averaged 24·674 in. per annum, the extremes being 35·287 in. in 1886 and 14·48 in. in 1897. The average annual number of days on which rain fell was 123, the extremes being 154 in 1902 and 98 in 1891. Snowfalls are very light on the plains, but in the high uplands the climate is much colder and more severe. The changes of weather and temperature are sudden, calms and gales rain and sunshine, heat and cold alternating. The prevailing winds are north-east, south-west, and north-west—the last a hot wind. The climate, as a whole, is splendidly healthy, bracing, and most enjoyable.

Foundation and Settlement.

The district was occupied, in the first instance, by settlers sent out by the Canterbury Association, which was formed in 1848, and incorporated by Roya Charter in 1849, under the auspices of prominent men in England, including th Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lyttelton. The step was not taken until aft due inquiry as to the most suitable part in which to establish a settlement. Capta (afterwards Sir George) Grey, at that time Governor, recommended the Wairara but it was finally decided to take over from the New Zealand Company a tract of t

Canterbury Plains, in the neighbourhood of Port Cooper. Captain Thomas, the agent of the association, who had advised the selection, superintended the surveys and the preparations for receiving intending settlers. The original intention of the founders was that the settlement should be independent and complete in itself, and should embrace only such persons as were members of the Church of England and were approved of by the association. This was frustrated by the influx of numbers of persons of all classes and beliefs. The first body of emigrants arrived at Port Cooper on the 16th December, 1850, and the settlement remained under the control of the association, as directed by a committee of management in England, and under the active personal supervision of Mr. John Robert Godley, until 1853, when the whole of Canterbury became a province of New Zealand by the provisions of "The Constitution Act, 1852."

Thenceforward the control of the settlement was vested in the Superintendent and the Provincial Council. The first Superintendent was Mr. James Edward FitzGerald, who held office till 1857; he was followed in succession by Mr. William Sefton Moorhouse, 1857–1863; Mr. Samuel Bealey, 1863–1866; Mr. Moorhouse again till 1868; and Mr. William Rolleston till the abolition of the provinces in 1876, when the district came directly under the control of the General Government.

Internal Communication.

In no part of New Zealand are the means of communication better than in Canterbury. The natural facilities of the country have been abundantly supplemented by railways and roads. Lyttelton, the chief port, is connected by rail with Christchurch, the heart and centre of the whole district. From Christchurch the main line extends northwards to Culverden, a distance of 69 miles, with a branch from Waipara to Domett in the Cheviot Estate (about thirty-two miles) open for traffic. Southward the main trunk line runs through Waitaki (139 miles) to Dunedin. These lines tap and serve the whole coastal district and the lands adjoining on the western side. In addition, eight branch-lines have been constructed westward, and two lines south-eastward; the former, in most instances, extending to the foot of the hills. The Springfield branch is being extended into and through the main range in order to connect with the West Coast system.

Combined with the railway system is a complete network of main, district, and subsidiary roads, extending into all parts of Canterbury. The total length of railways is about 486 miles, and the roads probably exceed 10,000 miles in the aggregate. The completion of this splendid system is due, partly to the foresight of the original settlers, partly to the exertions of the Provincial Government, and partly to the railway and public-works policy of the late Sir Julius Vogel.

Geological Formation.

According to the late Sir James Hector, the main western ranges are composed of Upper Palæozoic rocks, having at their base extensive plains of Tertiary fluviatile formation, with occasional protruding ridges of Upper Mesozoic, forming low mountain-ranges subordinate to the main axis. Banks Peninsula consists of basic volcanic rocks.

Area, Nature, and Disposition of Lands.

The area of the Canterbury Land District is 9,604,045 acres, of which the estimated area of forest land is 516,000 acres. Forest lands are found in Banks Peninsula and in the Mount Peel and Waimate districts, where the timber consists chiefly of totara and matai; at the sources of the Waiau-ua, Ashley, Waimakariri, Rakaia, and Hopkins Rivers, at Lakes Ohau and Sumner, and near Springfield and Methven, the timber in these localities being mostly native beech; and near Oxford, where the beech is interspersed with rimu, totara, matai, &c.

The lands of Canterbury may be classed approximately as follows: First class, 2,046,071 acres; second class, 5,207,173 acres; third class (barren lands and lands of small value), 2,350,801 acres: total, 9,604,045 acres.

The disposition of lands on the 31st March, 19 8, was as follows:—

	No. of Holders.	Area in Acres.
1. Crown lands disposed of for cash (including land granted under Midland Railway Act, 572,000 acres, but deducting lands repurchased for settlement—262,195 acres) ...	...	3,846,411
2. Lands held on deferred payments	11	8,979
3. Lands held on perpetual lease	36	1,642
4. Lands held as leaseholds in perpetuity	1,592	289,180
5. Lands held in occupation with right of purchase ...	33	4,611
6. Lands held as village-homestead special settlements ...	409	12,466
7. Lands held as small grazing-runs and grazing-farms ...	148	260,742
8. Lands held on renewable lease	1	462
9. Pastoral licenses	139	3,431,847
10. Special-settlement associations	41	4,651
11. Reserves and Crown lands held under temporary occupation licenses (area, 98,2[illegible]0 acres, included in 12 and 17)	771	...
12. Area of land reserved and granted under various Acts (exclusive of Midland Railway land included in 1) ...	...	976,772
13. Land purchased and disposed of under Land for Settlements Acts (included in 4, 7, 10, and 11; 1,236 holders, 259,945 acres)	...	...
14. Workers' dwellings	13	3
15. Crown lands open for selection	...	86
16. Crown lands being prepared for selection	...	45,515
17. Barren lands, and lands for future disposal	...	720,678
Total	3,194	9,604,045

In explanation, it may be noted that No. 1 comprises the freehold lands conveyed, and that tenants of Nos. 2, 3, and 5 have the right of acquiring the freehold, which is not the case with tenants of Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. Crown lands proper are: 15, open for selection.

Soils.

The Southern Alps and mountains adjoining are, owing to their great altitude, subject to disintegration, and form for the most part rocky barren wastes.

The lower ranges and hills, the high tablelands, and the light stony portions of the plain form the pastoral areas.

In the northern and southern districts and in the great central plain are the agricultural areas. This latter class of land comprises rich alluvial tracts about Cheviot, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Lincoln, Ellesmere, Longbeach, Temuka, and Waimate, and the splendid plain and down lands which extend from Cheviot to the Waitaki.

Banks Peninsula, where the soil is of a rich volcanic nature, though exceedingly hilly, has alluvial areas in the valleys and about the bays.

Pasturage and Crops.

Below a certain level, the mountainous and hilly regions, and the high upland country in the western and northern part, are covered by native grasses, with an admixture of English forage-plants where the character of the soil and other circumstances are favourable.

The pasturage, which is very suitable for sheep-farming, is taken full advantage of by the pastoral tenants of the Crown, and is used to some extent by freeholders. The light stony portions of the plain also contain native grass lands, well adapted to merino sheep.

The lower hills, downs, and better kinds of plain-country have been widely cultivated, and have proved well fitted for the production both of cereals and of grasses.

The chief crops grown in Canterbury District are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, rape, clover and grass seed; while amongst other crops produced are rye, peas, beans, mangolds, beet, carrots, and potatoes.

Of the cereals, wheat is the most largely grown, and was for many years a large item of export. In the season 1907-8 the area under crop for threshing was 19[illegible]507 acres, being nearly three-fourths of the total wheat-area. The total yield 445 bushels, being an average of 28·2 bushels per acre.

Oats also are very successfully grown, the figures for the same period being 169,018 acres, or over three-sevenths of the total area of this crop. The total yield was 5,713,594 bushels, being an average of 33·8 bushels per acre.

Barley of superior quality is also produced, the figures being 11,753 acres, equal to nearly one-third of the total area of barley-crop. The total yield was 461,022 bushels, being an average of 39 bushels per acre.

Grass-seeds are abundantly grown, cocksfoot mainly on the splendid Banks Peninsula country, and ryegrass throughout the land district.

Potatoes, which yield crops of excellent quality, were grown in 1907–8 on 8,735 acres; turnips and rape were grown on 273,880 acres, and the combined area of other crops grown, including rye, peas, beans, mangolds, beet, carrots, and onions, was 18,179 acres. The area of wheat, oats, and barley for fodder was 99,339 acres. The area ploughed and laid down in English grasses was 1,630,090 acres. Surface-sown lands comprised 669,148 acres. The total area under crop was 722,139 acres, and the area broken up but not in crop, 8,757 acres. Plantations, exclusive of private gardens, occupied an area of 28,240 acres. The aggregate area of private and market gardens, orchards, and vineyards over quarter of an acre in extent was 8,605 acres.

Stock.

The pastoral and agricultural lands provide grazing and fodder for a large number of sheep, cattle, horses, and other stock. Of late years the value of the plains has been much enhanced and the carrying-capacity thereof greatly increased by the water-race system, which supplies water throughout the length and breadth of the dry areas, and enables the country to be occupied in smaller holdings than would otherwise be possible.

The following table shows the extent, cost, and other particulars regarding the water-race system in the several counties:—

County.	Area watered.	Miles of Races.	Total Cost.	Cost per Acre watered.	Amount of Water distributed every Twenty-four Hours.	Annual Charge for Use of Water.
	Acres.		£	s. d.	Gal.	
Amuri ...	24,162	54	4,800	3 11⅔	...	Races are maintained by an annual charge in proportion to area watered.
Ashley ...	122,000	500	25,000	4 1	27,000,000	From ¾d. to 6d. per acre, in addition to special rates for interest on loans.
Selwyn ...	326,888	1,132	79,307	4 10	90,940,960	8s. 4d. to £1 6s. 6d. per 100 acres.
Ashburton	586,000	1,584	43,780	1 5¾	86,000,000	£1 13s. 4d. per mile of race.
Geraldine	71,212	260	9,010	2 6¼	29,520,000	About 7d. per acre, including a rate for payment of principal and interest on loans, and a rate for maintenance.
Levels ...	19,000	71	5,500	5 9½	6,480,000	2d. per acre, and an interest-rate of ¼d. in the pound on capital value.
Mackenzie	9,400	35	1,935	4 1½	7,516,800	$2\frac{11}{16}$d. per acre on part of district and ⅜d. in the pound on capital value in remainder of district.
Waimate	23,398	125	6,021	5 2	6,700,000	Races are maintained by an annual charge on the value of lands watered.

The sheep in the District of Canterbury, in April, 1907, numbered 4,946,398. In October, 1907, there were 64,528 horses, mules, and asses, 119,180 cattle, and 33,428 pigs.

The district has a well-deserved reputation for the classes and splendid quality of its sheep. On the mountains and higher lands the merino still predominates; but on the richer low-lying ranges, hills, and plains the prevailing types are crosses between the merino and Leicester, Lincoln, Romney Marsh, and other breeds. In proof of the superior character of the flocks, pasturage, and climatic conditions in the South Island, the following percentages of lambing returns are quoted—these are "fair average returns, but much higher might have been exhibited": Mountain native pasture—pure merino, 75·36; pure merino and Border Leicester, 88·94: English-grass pasture—crossbred and Border Leicester, 80·8; half-bred Border Leicester, 82·79; Border Leicester, 90·77; Lincoln, 88·08; Romney Marsh, 111·46; English Leicester, 93·34; Shropshire, 97·41; Southdowns, 96·87. It must be borne in mind that the flocks and herds are supported by the natural and artificial pastures without housing.

Owing to the development of the frozen-meat trade a great impetus has been given to sheep-breeding. The bulk of the primest meat exported is supplied by this district, with Marlborough, and commands the highest price in the London markets. The frozen meat exported from Canterbury during the year ended 31st March, 1908, was valued at £1,166,323, besides which large quantities of preserved meats, tallow, manure, neatsfoot oil, oleo, &c., were produced.

At Belfast, Fairfield (near Ashburton), Islington, Timaru, and Pareora freezing-works are established, each containing a complete plant for carrying on the industry, as well as departments for curing, preserving, boiling-down, tallow-rendering, fellmongering, and the manufacture of manures. The Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy Produce Export Company (Limited) owns the Belfast Freezing-works, with storage for 110,000 carcases, and a daily capacity of 5,500 carcases; the Fairfield Works (near Ashburton), with storage for 90,000 carcases, and a daily capacity of 4,000 carcases; and the Pareora Works (near Timaru), which have storage for 110,000 carcases, and can deal with 4,500 in a day. The works have engines representing 1,050-horse power, and employ 846 men when in full work. The Islington and Timaru works, which are owned by the Christchurch Meat Company, employ in all about 700 men, and have engines representing 1,450-horse power. The former can put through 6,000 carcases per diem, and have storage for 120,000 carcases. The latter can deal with 5,000 carcases in a day, and have storage for 100,000 carcases. At Hornby there has been established by Messrs. Nelson Brothers (Limited) a well-equipped factory for freezing only, with engines of 300-horse power, and a capacity of dealing with 1,000 sheep per diem. The factory has storage-room for 50,000 sheep, but is not now in operation.

Wool.

During the year ended 31st March, 1908, there were shipped at Lyttelton and Timaru 29,267,573 lb. wool, valued at £1,305,892; and to this must be added the amount bought for manufacture by the woollen-mills in the district. The Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Company (Limited) owns large woollen-mills at Kaiapoi, and clothing-factories at Christchurch. These are fitted with modern machinery and appliances, and the company's products have obtained a considerable reputation. The company employs about 900 hands, and uses about 1,176,000 lb. of wool and 5,000 pounds' worth of other New Zealand products in a year. The staple of the New Zealand wool, especially the long-wool and cross-bred, is remarkable for its freedom from breaks and other imperfections. The average clips are approximately as follows: Merino, 4 lb. to 7 lb.; quarter-breds, 6½ lb.; half-breds, 7½ lb.; three-quarters, 8½ lb.; Leicesters, 10½ lb.; Lincoln, 11 lb. From special flocks clips up to 25 lb. and 30 lb. are obtained.

Butter and Cheese.

Banks Peninsula and the rich tracts of country previously mentioned are excellently suited for dairy farming. The pasturage and climatic conditions are favourable, and a great increase in the production of butter and cheese may be looked for, more especially as housing and hand-feeding are in some districts unnecessary. A central co-operative dairy factory has been established at Addington, served by twelve creameries, situate at Marshlands, Oxford, Halswell, Springston, Doyleston, Little River, Ladbrooks, Lakeside, Kaiapoi, Green Park, Brookside, and Ashburton, each capable of dealing with the milk of 1,000 cows. There are also very complete dairy factories at Taitapu, Sefton, Cheviot, Timaru, Temuka, Southbrook, Belfast, Tinwald, and Le Bon's Bay, as well as cheese-factories at Flemington and German Bay. The number of cheese and butter factories in the district in 1907 was 15, and of creameries 42; the output of butter and cheese amounted to 4,596,160 lb.

Timber.

The sawmilling industry finds its development chiefly in the Oxford, Little River, Mount Somers, and Waimate districts. The number of mills in Canterbury in 1906 was eighteen, employing 266 hands, the horse-power being 393. The output is, however, diminishing owing to the working-out of the available timber. The timber comprises birch, totara, red and white pine. The first-named is used chiefly for sleepers and fencing, the totara and pine for building purposes. Including the work done by the planing and moulding mills the value of all the manufactures under this head was £29,912.

Fruit.

The district is eminently adapted for the growth of a large variety of fruits especially all that flourish in Great Britain. Attention has recently been directed to landing supplies of fruit in London; the attempts so far have proved satisfactory, and point to the possibility of a large trade being established.

Coal.

Brown coal is found at the Malvern Hills, Homebush, Whitecliffs, Springfield, Mount Somers, Albury, and various other places. Lignite is also commonly distributed. For the year 1907, the output from 11 collieries, employing about 85 hands, was 23,679 tons, bringing the total amount raised from 26 collieries up to the 31st December, 1907, to 554,103 tons. The seams worked vary from 16 ft. to 2 ft. 3 in., the average width being 8 ft. At Acheron, near Lake Coleridge, a true anthracite is found, the other pits in the district being of brown coal or lignite.

Building-stones.

The building-stones of Canterbury comprise some excellent varieties. The Halswell quarries produce an exceedingly hard and close-grained stone of a dull leaden-grey colour. Granular trachytes are obtained from Governor's Bay, Lyttelton; porphyrites at Malvern Hills; good limestone at Malvern Hills, Waikari, Mount Somers, and various other places; bluestone rock is found at Timaru suitable for millstones. There is abundance of limestone in North Canterbury, Mount Somers, Castle Hill, and various other parts, which is well adapted for making lime.

Fisheries.

Deep-sea fishing is carried on from Lyttelton and Akaroa, the kinds of fish chiefly caught being groper (hapuku), ling, conger-eels, moki, butterfish, barracouta, soles, whiting, red-cod, herrings, and garfish. From Lake Ellesmere and the river estuaries excellent flounders are obtained.

Trout thrive amazingly in the rivers and fresh-water lakes, affording excellent sport.

Manufactories.

Excluding mines and quarries, the total number of manufactories in Canterbury at the date of the census in 1906 was 695, employing 7,516 males and 2,403 females.

Included in the above were 37 printing, 9 agricultural-implement, 26 coach building and painting, 27 fellmongering, tanning, currying, and wool-scouring establishments, 7 sail and oilskin factories, 15 boot and shoe factories, 2 rope and twine works, 8 flax-mills, 6 boiling-down, meat-preserving, and freezing works, 11 bacon-curing works, 16 cheese and butter factories, 22 grain-mills, 33 chaff-cutting and grass-seed-dressing works, 13 breweries, 8 malt-houses, 28 aerated waters and cordial works, 4 sauce and pickle making factories, 4 soap and candle works, 18 sawmills and sash and door factories, 4 gasworks, 22 brick, tile, and pottery manufactories, 13 iron and brass foundries, 41 cycle-works, 27 furniture-factories, and 6 engineering-works.

The census returns also showed that in 1905 the value of land, machinery, and buildings used for factory purposes was £2,200,902, and the total value of manufactures £5,088,329.

Educational Institutions.

Primary Schools.—The district is divided into two parts, termed North and South Canterbury, each presided over by an Educational Board. Under the control of the Boards schools have been established throughout the whole country wherever population warranted their erection.

The number of children attending the public primary schools in Canterbury on 31st March, 1908, was 24,876. Average daily attendance, 21,616. Number of teachers—males, 248; females, 421: total, 669. Number of schools, 279.

There is a Normal School at Christchurch for the training of teachers.

Secondary Education.—For the further education of children ample provision has been made by the establishment of secondary schools. The principal schools of this class are the Boys' and Girls' High Schools at Christchurch, Rangiora, Ashburton, and Timaru. For more advanced students Canterbury College, Christchurch, is available. This institution was founded and endowed by the Provincial Government in 1873, and is presided over by a Board of Governors. The teaching staff comprises fifteen professors and lecturers, and the number of students attending lectures is 342. The School of Engineering, Electricity, and Technical Science, recently established as a special branch of the college, is well equipped, and is attended by a large number of students. The School of Art is also a special branch of the college work, and the popularity of both these branches has been met by the recent erection of considerable additions to the building accommodation.

It should be recorded here that the Provincial Government of Canterbury was fully alive to its duties as regards higher education. It made reserves for the purpose of endowment for the following objects: (1) College, 101,640 acres, reserved June, 1873; (2) technical science, 103,000 acres, reserved July, 1873; (3) School of Agriculture, 100,950 acres, reserved June, 1873; (4) Boys' High School, 9,220 acres, reserved at various dates; (5) Classical School, 8,953 acres, reserved at various dates. To these were subsequently added the following: (6) Girls' High School, 2,578 acres, reserved January, 1878; (7) Medical School, 5,000 acres, reserved December, 1877.

Technical education is provided for by the schools of engineering and art in connection with Canterbury College, a technical and continuation school under the control of a local Board of Management subsidised by the Government and local bodies, and a school of domestic instruction, also controlled by a local Board of Management.

Private Schools.—There are numerous private schools, independent of the State, the chief amongst them being Christ's College, Christchurch, connected with the Church of England. The Roman Catholics support schools of their own in Christchurch, Pleasant Point, Lyttelton, Timaru, Addington, Papanui, Ashburton Akaroa, Rangiora, Sheffield, Temuka, Leeston, and Waimate. There are besides in Christchurch, some excellent private boarding and day schools for both boys, and girls, and two good commercial training schools

Other Institutions.

Canterbury has the advantage of possessing many flourishing public institutions. The School of Art, Christchurch, was established by the College Governors in 1882; the Art Gallery owes its origin to the Art Society, the site being the gift of the Government. The Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln, also founded by the

College Governors, is surrounded by 660 acres of land. The commodious buildings, which cost over £20,000, provide accommodation for the Director and teaching-staff, and for forty-five students. The fees are on a low scale. The farm buildings are complete, and include a well-equipped dairy. Instruction is given in agriculture, chemistry, botany, mechanics, physics, surveying, &c.

The Public Library, Christchurch, under the control of the College Governors, contains reading-rooms, a circulating library of some 23,000 books, and a reference library of about 16,000 volumes. One hundred and thirty-six magazines and newspapers are provided. The number of subscribers is 2,000, and the average daily attendance over 1,000. There is also a spacious free reading-room, 60 ft. by 36 ft., which is supplied with 148 English, American, and colonial newspapers and periodicals.

The Museum, Christchurch, is a handsome pile of stone buildings; the collections are large and varied. They are separated into two groups: (1) Those from New Zealand; (2) those from foreign countries. In the New Zealand department the skeletons of whales and moas, as well as the collections of shells (tertiary and fossils) and rocks, are specially good; and the Maori collection, exhibited in a Maori house, is also of considerable interest. In the foreign department, the geological, mineralogical, and ethnological collections are the most extensive, but there is also a good illustrative series of Egyptian and Roman antiquities, as well as of the remains of prehistoric man in Europe and America.

This institution owes its origin and success to the foresight, skill, and energy of the late Sir Julius von Haast, and to the munificence of the Provincial Government.

The philanthropic institutions embrace the Christchurch, Akaroa, Ashburton, Timaru, and Waimate Hospitals; the Sunnyside Mental Hospital; the Rhodes Convalescent Home; the Memorial Home for the Aged at Woolston; the City Mission and Destitute Men's Home, Christchurch; the Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum at Sumner; the Orphanage, Sydenham; the Industrial School at Burnham; and the Mount Magdala Asylum, Samaritan Home, and St. Mary's Home, in the vicinity of Christchurch.

Towns.

Christchurch, the capital city of the Canterbury District, is situated on the plains. It is practically level, the original portion of the city being laid out in rectangular form, two miles by one mile and a quarter, and intersected diagonally by a street. All the principal streets are 66 ft. in width. There are numerous open spaces, including the Cathedral Square in the centre, and Cranmer and Latimer Squares. The Avon, a pretty stream, overhung by willows, runs through the town, presenting from all points charming vistas. The city is surprisingly English in its appearance, architecture, and surroundings. The central portion, where stands the Cathedral, Government offices, and other substantial structures, has a handsome, well-built look. Other parts contain fine public buildings, such as the Museum, Canterbury College, High Schools, &c. The whole is admirably set off by Hagley Park, 400 acres in extent, the Domain and Botanical Gardens, 79 acres, Lancaster Park, the Town Belts, and other public and private gardens and plantations. The suburbs can show many handsome houses and beautifully kept grounds.

On the 1st April, 1903, the suburbs of Sydenham, Linwood, and St. Albans were amalgamated with the original city proper into what is known as "Greater Christchurch," comprising a total population of 53,826. Including the adjacent Boroughs of Woolston, New Brighton, and Sumner, and other suburban areas, the total population now amounts to about 73,462. Tramways connect the centre of the city with the outlying areas of Addington, Sydenham, the Port Hills, Opawa, Papanui, and Fendalton, and with the seaside villages of New Brighton and Sumner. The city has been drained at considerable expense, the sewage being conveyed three miles and discharged on the sand wastes near the sea. A pure and copious water-supply has been provided by nature, and is obtained by artesian wells. For the purposes of municipal government the city is divided into four wards, and its affairs are controlled by the City Council, presided over by the *Mayor*. Christchurch is the centre of trade and commerce for the

North Canterbury agricultural and pastoral country, and the headquarters of man-manufacturing industries, including carriage, boot and clothing factories, iron and brass foundries, agricultural-implement works, fellmongering, tanning, and wool-scouring works, flour-mills, breweries, meat preserving and freezing, biscuit, planing and moulding, bicycle, brick and pottery, soap and candle, and other works.

There are large and well-equipped agricultural and pastoral show-grounds at Addington, where a fine and successful show is held every year.

Recreation and amusement are provided for by His Majesty's Theatre, Theatre Royal, Opera House, and various public halls, the famous Riccarton racecourse, the numerous cricket and football grounds, &c., while boating men have the River Avon and the Heathcote estuary.

Christchurch is connected with the outside world by Port Lyttelton, seven miles distant. The railway-tunnel of 1⅝ miles in length, through the Port Hills, is on this line. Christchurch is not only the centre of the splendid Canterbury Plains, but is also one of the chief railway centres. Addington railway-workshops are extensive and fully equipped.

Lyttelton, the chief port of the district, is situated on the northern shores of the inlet of that name, sometimes called Port Cooper. The surrounding country consists of high precipitous hills, which separate the harbour from Christchurch and the plains; but by the construction of the railway and tunnel the natural difficulties have been overcome, with the result that the whole of the imports and exports of northern and central Canterbury pass through Lyttelton. The origination and accomplishment of this great engineering work is due to the late William Sefton Moorhouse, at that time Superintendent of the Province. The natural advantages of the port have been enhanced by reclamation and harbour-works, which include two breakwaters, 2,010 ft. and 1,400 ft. in length respectively, extending from Officer and Naval Points, enclosing about 107 acres; long lengths of wharf-accommodation, 10,041 ft.; a patent slip for ships up to 400 tons; and a splendid graving-dock 450 ft. long, width on top and bottom 82 ft. and 46 ft. respectively, the entrance being 62 ft. wide, well equipped with machinery and all requisites for repairs. Ships drawing up to 25 ft. can berth alongside the spacious wharves and sheds. The railway, electric-light, machinery, and appliances are available throughout, which renders loading and unloading practicable both by day and by night. As an indication of the volume of trade dealt with at the port, it may be noted that for the year ended 31st March, 1908, the imports were valued at £2,780,992 and the exports at £2,337,269. The town is built on the side of the range, the streets being generally steep, flanked by solid stone buildings; and a background of green spurs and bold rocky faces gives completeness to the whole appearance. The water-supply is obtained from artesian wells on the Christchurch side of the hills. To Christchurch there is a bridle-track over the range, and a carriage-road *via* Sumner. The harbour is well defended by fortifications and batteries on Ripa Island and the mainland. The population in 1906 was 3,941 persons.

Timaru, the third town in importance, is situated on the coast and railway-line between Christchurch (100 miles) and Dunedin (131 miles). It has a well-constructed artificial harbour, the port of shipment for the agricultural and pastoral districts of Geraldine, Timaru, and Waimate. The harbour is enclosed by a breakwater built of blocks of concrete; a rubble wall—the North Mole—starts from the shore a quarter of a mile away to the north, and extends easterly to a point 350 ft. from the breakwater. The enclosed space is 50 acres. During the year ended 31st March, 1908, the value of goods imported here was £307,760 and of produce exported £899,495. The town is situated on rolling hills overlooking the sea. The streets are irregular, but the public and commercial buildings, churches, and private houses are generally well and handsomely built of stone. The chief industries are meat-freezing, sawmilling, flour-milling, &c. The town has a good high-pressure water-supply, and is connected by well-made roads with the surrounding districts, and by rail with Fairlie, the route to the Mackenzie Country and Mount Cook. The population 7,935 persons.

Of other towns in Canterbury the following deserve mention: Rangiora, population about 1,800 persons, twenty miles from Christchurch by northern line of railway, is situated in the centre of a fine farming country, and possesses manufactories, including flax-mills, flour-mill, and brewery. The town and neighbourhood are much benefited by plantations.

Kaiapoi, on the Waimakariri, population about 1,804, about fourteen miles from Christchurch by the northern railway-line, lies in a rich farming country, rendered pleasing and attractive by the extent and variety of plantations and gardens. There are factories and various industries, including ham and bacon curing, saw-mills, brewery, and agricultural-implement works. Here also is the famed Kaiapoi Woollen-mill, which employs 600 hands when trade is brisk. The Waimakariri is navigable for small vessels to the centre of the town.

Ashburton, the newest of the towns, has a population of about 2,850, and is fifty-three miles from Christchurch on the southern trunk line. It is a well-built town, with extensive and beautiful recreation-grounds and gardens. It owes its existence to the settlement of the plains, the surrounding country being well adapted for farming. There are meat-freezing works, a cordial-factory, flour-mills, gasworks, ironworks, woollen-mill, brickworks, &c.

Geraldine, population about 1,020, is situated on the Waihi River, four miles from Orari Railway-station, about eighty-six miles south-west from Christchurch. It is a neat and pretty town, in a first-class farming district, and has a beautiful park of native forest-trees.

Temuka, eighty-nine miles from Christchurch, on the southern railway-line, is a well-built town, with good agricultural land all round. It possesses flour-mills, a butter and cheese factory, brewery, foundry, and fellmongery. There is a beautiful park and domain. The population of the borough is 1,675 persons.

Waimate, population about 1,800, is situated on the Waihao Forks Railway, about four miles from Studholme Junction, over a hundred miles from both Christchurch and Dunedin. This town is the centre for an extensive back-country, and a splendid agricultural area. It owes its origin to the sawmill industry of the Waimate bush. Industries: sawmilling, flour-milling, &c.

Akaroa, population 557, situated on the noble harbour of that name, was founded in 1840, in the first instance by the French. It is a quiet, picturesque little place, much patronised by Christchurch residents and others as a summer resort and watering-place. It was here that Captain Stanley hoisted the British flag on 11th August, 1840, when he took possession of the South Island on behalf of the Crown, forestalling the French by a few hours only. A suitable obelisk commemorating this event has been erected on the spot.

THE OTAGO LAND DISTRICT.

David Barron, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor.

Boundaries and Area.

The Otago Land District lies between the 44th and 47th parallels of south latitude, and extends from 167° 20′ to 171° 10′ of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Canterbury Land District; on the south-east and south by the ocean; on the west and south by the Waikawa, Mokoreta, Slopedown, Waikaka, Chatton, Wendon, Waikaia, Gap, Rockyside, and Kingston Survey Districts, the western and southern shores of Lake Wakatipu, to opposite Round Peaks; thence by southern watershed of the Greenstone, Hollyford, and John o' Groats Rivers to the ocean at Stripe Point; and on the north-west by the ocean to Big Bay.

The district measures about 160 miles from Stripe Point on the west coast to Waikouaiti Bay on the east coast, and the same distance from north to south. Its area is 8,882,800 acres.

Physical Description.

The country generally is mountainous, the highest land being to the north-west, and culminating in Mount Aspiring, 9,960 ft. above the level of the sea.

The west coast mountains are remarkably rugged and grand. The thirteen sounds that pierce this coast are on the west coast of the Southland District. Milford Sound, though only eight miles in length, contains some of the grandest scenery in the world; and fourteen miles inland from its head is the great Sutherland Waterfall, 1,904 ft. high, possibly the highest waterfall known. Bligh Sound is smaller than Milford, and not nearly so interesting; but George Sound is larger.

A tourist track has been opened from the head of Te Anau Lake to Milford Sound. The Government Tourist Department has now assumed complete control of this track, and has established a comfortable accommodation-house at the head of Te Anau, where guides can be procured if required from the 1st November to the 30th April. There are six huts on the track, supplied with blankets, provisions, &c., and a man in charge of each hut. The track runs through the Clinton Valley, passes the Sutherland Falls and Lake Ada, and opens out some of the finest scenery in the Dominion. A practicable route has also been discovered, and a track formed, from the north-west arm of the middle fiord of Te Anau Lake to the head of George Sound. During the season there is a fortnightly mail between Invercargill and Milford.

For nearly one hundred miles inland from the west coast the country is very mountainous, but at a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the south-east coast-line it begins to get gradually lower, taking the form of rolling hills and downs along the sea-shore.

Rivers and Lakes.

The largest rivers are the Clutha, Taieri, and Waitaki: the first-named drains Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, and Hawea; the last, Lakes Ohau, Pukaki, and Tekapo, in the Canterbury District. Te Anau, the largest lake in the South Island, lies partly in the Otago and partly in the Southland District. The dimensions of these lakes are as follows:—

Lakes.	Length in Miles.	General Breadth in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Height above Sea-level in Feet.
Te Anau, in Southland	42	1 to 6	132	694
Manapouri, "	14	4	56	597
Wakatipu, in Otago ...	50	1 to 3½	112	1,016
Wanaka	29	1 to 3	75	920
Hawea	19	3	48	1,062
Ohau	11	1 to 3	23	1,720
Pukaki	11	2½ to 5	31	1,588
Tekapo	15	1 to 3½	32½	2,321

These lakes are situated in mountainous country; they are of glacial origin, and all very deep.

The steamer service on Lake Wakatipu is owned by the Government, and is under the control of the Railway Department. During the summer months the steamers run between Kingston and Queenstown daily, and to the head of the lake from Queenstown three times a week. During the winter months the daily service to Kingston is maintained, but the communication with the head of the lake is only bi-weekly.

On Lakes Wanaka, Manapouri, and Te Anau smaller steamers are in use.

The Clutha River is the largest in New Zealand, and is estimated to discharge over 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for small steamers for a distance of forty miles from its mouth. The Waitaki is not a navigable river. For some seventeen miles from its mouth the Taieri River is affected by tides, which run up one branch into Waihola Lake, and up the other branch as far as Allanton (Greytown).

A small privately-owned steamer runs from Henley to the mouth of the Taieri River. There is also a house-boat in connection with the steamer. The scenery down the Taieri River is exceptionally fine, and the numerous excursions are well patronised by those in search of a day's outing. The distance from Henley to Taieri Mouth is about six miles.

Plains.

There are some considerable areas of tolerably level land in the interior, the largest being the Maniototo Plains, the Idaburn, Manuherikia, and Upper Clutha Valleys. Their dimensions are approximately as follows: Maniototo Plains, length twenty-four miles, average breadth, ten miles; Idaburn Valley, twenty-five miles by four miles; Manuherikia Valley, thirty-five miles by four miles; Upper Clutha Valley, thirty-three miles by five miles.

The Taieri Plain, nearer the coast, is about the same size as the Idaburn Valley, and is very fertile. Other plains are the Waitaki in the north, the Tokomairiro, the Strath-Taieri, the Tapanui, and the fertile Inch-Clutha, lying between the two branches of the Clutha River, and consisting entirely of alluvial deposit. There is also a good deal of low country, chiefly rolling downs, on the south-west side of the Clutha near the sea.

Forests.

The forest land lies mostly along the sea-coast, the largest area of bush being Tautuku Forest, about forty miles in length and fifteen miles in breadth. The western part of this forest is in the Southland District. The other principal forest areas are in the following localities, viz.: west of the Tapanui Mountains, in the upper valley of the Waikaia River, and towards the north-west coast.

The forests of Otago contain a large variety of useful timber, both hard and soft wood; some being suitable for building purposes, while other varieties are highly ornamental, and much prized for cabinet-work.

Building-stones.

Building-stones of good quality are found in various places throughout Otago. The Port Chalmers quarries afford an inexhaustible supply of bluestone, a basaltic stone of great hardness and durability; and the neighbourhood of Hindon furnishes a bluestone of superior quality. A very good bluestone is also to be found on the Horseshoe Bush Estate, about thirty miles south from Dunedin and one mile from Clarendon Station. In Otago central a hard, close sandstone is obtained near Kokonga. A hard freestone of excellent quality is found at Waikawa, where there is a large hill of it close to the water's edge. Blocks of very great size can be obtained. There is also a freestone of superior quality on land at the Peninsula, but the inaccessibility to the stone would make it difficult to quarry. A dense dark granite of first-class quality is obtainable on Ruapuke Island; specimens, both tooled and polished, may be seen in the base and pilasters of the new Government Life Insurance Buildings at Dunedin. The same quality of stone is also obtainable at the Ocean Beach, near the Bluff. A soft white building-stone—the well-known Oamaru limestone — is found in large quantities along the railway-line near Oamaru, from whence a good deal is exported to other parts of New Zealand and to the Australian States. A similar kind of stone is found at Otekaike, about two miles from the railway-station, and it may be interesting to note that during the years 1891–93 about 3,000 tons of stone were sent from the Otekaike quarries to form the facings of the Melbourne Fish-market.

Limestone for Burning.

Limestone is found in the following places: Oamaru, Otekaike, Otepopo, Waihemo, Waikouaiti, Lower Harbour, Peninsula, Waihola, Millburn, and Wakatipu.

The Millburn Lime and Cement Company burn large quantities of lime at their Millburn works, whence it is sent to all parts of Otago, for building purposes, gasworks, &c. It is also largely used in farming, and the productiveness of the Tokomairiro Plain has been greatly increased of late years by its application to the soil. Large cement-works belonging to the same company have been open for some years on the reclaimed land in Otago Harbour, near Dunedin. The cement manufactured at these works is considered fully equal, if not superior, to the best imported, and is largely used in building and other constructive works.

The Government lime-kilns at Makareao, near Dunback, have been leased for ten years from 1st September, 1907. The lime produced is of good quality, and there is a branch railway to the kilns.

Coal and Lignite.

In the southern portion of Otago and in part of Southland thin seams of coal of a bituminous character exist. Probably the coal produced from the pits at Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Nightcaps is the best in quality. First-class brown coals are worked in several parts of Otago, the principal seats of the industry being Green Island, Milton, Alexandra, and Bannockburn, as well as other parts of Central Otago.

Beds of lignite are also found in numerous localities, chiefly around the margins of the old lake-basins and along the courses of the older river-valleys, and are worked on a sufficient scale to supply local requirements.

The output of coal and lignite in Otago and Southland for year ending 31st December, 1907, was 438,331 tons.

Climate.

The climate of Otago is on the whole fairly equable. Central Otago suffers a little from the intensity of the cold in the winter and the excess of heat in summer; but places on the sea-coast have a fairly even temperature all the year round. There is a somewhat large area of practically rainless territory, which includes the Maniototo Plains, the Idaburn and Manuherikia Valleys, and extends to Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, Hawea, and Ohau on the west and north, and to the northern portion of Waitaki County on the north-east. From Oamaru the direction would be across country to Mount Benger and to the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. This part of the country is well adapted for sheep of all kinds, especially merinos, some of the runs being capable of carrying 80,000 sheep. Wonderful results have been worked with irrigation on parts of the hitherto dry and barren portions of Central Otago.

West Coast.

In marked contrast to Central Otago is the West Coast District, which may be described as having a wet climate. Not that the number of wet days in the year is great, but it is subject to very heavy rains from the north-west, the fall generally exceeding 100 in. per annum. But, although wet, the climate is mild, and the vegetation is consequently luxuriant. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland keep a house of accommodation for tourists at the head of Milford Sound. There are very few visitors to the Sounds during winter, but in summer the tourist traffic is considerable. Towards the south-east and south coasts of the district the climate is moist, being somewhat similar to that of Dunedin, where the average rainfall is 38 in., distributed over 180 days in the year.

Fruit.

There are some fine fruit-growing districts in the valley of the Clutha, from below Roxburgh right up to Lake Wanaka. The summers are dry and warm, and the soil suitable. Apricots, peaches, &c., come to maturity fully a month before they do at Dunedin, and grapes ripen in the open air. There is a great future for this neighbourhood in the growing of those varieties of fruit which agree with and thrive in a dry climate. The grape might be cultivated either for wine-making or for the table, and some varieties could be made into good raisins. The dryness of the atmosphere is favourable for preserving all kinds of fruit, while the Otago Central Railway has brought portion of the valley into direct communication with a market.

Crops.

The following are the agricultural statistics as at 31st October, 1907 :—

Total area in occupation in the Otago Land District, including sown grasses and land in native grass, &c., 7,639,494 acres. Corn-crops sown for threshing, chaffing, and feeding-off, comprising wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, peas, beans, 185,360 acres; green, root, and other crops, 133,427 acres; grasses sown for seed and hay, 6,599 acres; land ploughed and sown in grass, 837,184 acres; surface-sown grasses, 194,870 acres; plantations, &c., including private gardens, market gardens, orchards, and vineyards, of a quarter of an acre and upwards, 10,056 acres; land ploughed but not planted, 10,728 acres; area in tussock or native grass, 6,267,869 acres.

	Acres.	Estimated Yield per Acre.	Total.
Wheat for threshing ...	42,559	30·5 bushels	1,299,634 bushels.
Oats " ...	86,233	44·9 "	3,872,351 "
Barley " ...	4,131	25·8 "	106,752 "

Stock.

	Head.
Sheep, as at 30th April, 1907	2,481,452
Horses, as at 31st October, 1907	40,422
Cattle, " "	120,609
Swine, " "	14,534

The dairy industry continues to flourish and expand in Otago, and new lands are continually being brought under cultivation.

The export of rabbit-skins from Dunedin during the financial year ended 31st March, 1908, amounted to 4,411,311 skins, valued at £41,126.

Freezing Establishments.

There are three freezing and preserving works in Otago. The establishments are at Oamaru, Burnside, and Port Chalmers. At Oamaru there is a 60-ton Hercules refrigerator, capable of freezing 1,000 sheep a day, and there is storage-room for 30,000 carcases. The Port Chalmers freezing-works, erected in 1896 by the Otago Dock Trust, are largely used for the storage of butter prior to shipment, and for the freezing of rabbits during the season when these are available for export. The refrigerating machinery originally consisted of a 12-ton Hercules, but lately the buildings were enlarged, and a 35-ton Hercules was added. At Burnside there is a 75-ton Hercules machine, capable of freezing 1,500 sheep per day, and there is storage-room for 60,000 carcases. In addition to the usual export in mutton and lamb, much export business is done at these works in frozen rabbits.

Gold-production.

Gold is found very generally distributed throughout Otago, except in the southern portion of the district. The principal localities are: Clutha Valley, Tuapeka, Shotover, Cardrona, Tinker's, St. Bathan's, Mount Ida, Nevis, Bannockburn, and Maerewhenua.

Last financial year 102,980 oz. of gold were exported from Dunedin, having a value of £418,127.

Manufactories and Works.

Under this head the returns to 1st May, 1908, of the various trades and the number of factories within Dunedin and surrounding district are as follows: Aerated-water factories, 10; agricultural-implement works, 5; bakers and pastry-cooks, 57; basket-factories, 6; blacksmiths and coachbuilders, 41; boot-factories, 56; bacon-factories, 12; box-factories, 6; breweries, 7; brick and tile works, 8; brush and broom factories, 2; butchers (manufacturing small goods), 38; butter and cheese factories, 13; cabinetmaking-factories, 56; calico and leather-bag factories, 4; carpentering, 40; cement-factories, 2; chemical-works, 12; cigarette-factories, 3; clothing-factories, 11; coffee and spice factories, 6; coopers, 2; dentists, 20; dressmakers and milliners, 115; engravers, 2; engineers, 45; fellmongers, 3; fish-curers, 11; flock-makers, 3; flour-millers, 4; seed-cleaning works, 8; gasworks, 3; gunsmiths, 4; hat and cap manufactories, 6; hair-preparing works, 5; hosiery-factories, 4; jam, biscuit, &c., 15; ink-factory, 1; lapidaries, 4; lead-light working, 8; laundries, 46; match-factory, 1; marine stores, 2; manure-factories, 3; mat and rug factories, 2; monumental-works, 4; paint-manufactories, 2; paper-mills, 2; cycle-factories, 21; photographers, 16; piano-manufacturers, 4; plasterers, 4; plumbers, 36; printers, 26; quarries, 6; rabbit-exporters, 7; rope and twine works, 1; saddlers, 17; sail and tent makers, 4; sauce-factories, 4; sawmills, 8; shirt-manufactories, 15; soap and candle works, 5; tailors, 60; tanneries, 3; tea packers, 10; umbrella-factories, 3; venetian-blind factories, 2; watchmakers, 34; typewriter-repairing works, 2; wireworking, 4; woollen-mill, 1; wool-dumping, 2; sawing firewood, 13.

Woollen-mills.

There are four woollen-mills at work in the Provincial District of Otago, employing about 1,200 hands. The woollen industry in Otago is of greater magnitude than in any other district of New Zealand, and as an exemplification of the excellent quality of the material turned out it may be mentioned that the Mosgiel Woollen Factory took the Grand Prix at St. Louis Exposition for rugs, blankets, and wool.

Besides supplying local needs, Otago Provincial District exported during the year ended 31st March, 1908, 20,800,513 lb. of wool, valued at £831,889; but this includes Southland wool.

The number of hands employed in the manufactories of the Otago Provincial District was, according to the last census, 9,664 males and 3,210 females; total number of works of the above description, 888.

Chief Towns.

The following are the chief towns of Otago, with their population, including all having 1,000 inhabitants and upwards: Dunedin and suburbs, 59,495; Oamaru, 5,180; Port Chalmers, 2,250; Mosgiel, 1,550; Milton, 1,400; Kaitangata, 1,682; Lawrence, 1,106; Balclutha, 1,200.

City of Dunedin.

Dunedin, the capital city and commercial centre of Otago, is situated at the head of Otago Harbour, and is distant eight miles—about half an hour's journey by rail—from its seaport, Port Chalmers. Otago Harbour has been greatly deepened by dredging during the past decade, and ocean liners are now berthed alongside the Dunedin wharves.

The city proper is about two miles and a half long by a mile broad, and is dotted here and there with handsome public buildings and large warehouses which compare favourably both in size and architecture with those in other centres of New Zealand. Among buildings of note may be mentioned the Law Courts, Knox Church, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Boys' High School, First Church, Town Hall, Otago University, and Railway-station. The city has been much beautified with numerous parks and reserves artistically laid out by the Dunedin and Suburban Reserves Conservation Society, who have taken in hand with praiseworthy energy the task of planting with trees and flowers hitherto neglected areas of waste land. The Octagon, Jubilee Park, and Victoria Gardens (formerly known as the Triangle) are standing monuments to the society's work.

The private residences of Dunedin are largely situated on the hills sloping upwards from the harbour, and cable tramways connect the city proper with the hill suburbs. A reserve of native bush fringes the hills round about, and is traversed by a fine carriage road, named "The Queen's Drive," from which views of the harbour and city can be obtained. This reserve—known as the Town Belt—was set apart in the early days of Otago settlement.

The city has an electric tram service, which has been extended to the favourite seaside resorts of St. Kilda and St. Clair, each within three miles of the Chief Post Office. At the northern end of the city—about two miles from the Chief Post Office—the electric cars run down to the Botanical Gardens, which are tastefully and artistically laid out with many beautiful flowers and shrubs. A band rotunda has been erected here, and on Sunday afternoons sacred concerts are given throughout the summer months.

The Woodhaugh Valley, the reservoir, and the Leith Valley with its waterfalls, are also within easy distance of the town, and from a scenic point of view possess many features of interest.

Dunedin is well supplied with elementary schools, there being in 1908 six large schools in the city proper, with an attendance of 2,870 pupils, and twelve more in the suburbs, with 3,927 pupils.

There is also in Dunedin a training-college for teachers. The students in training number eighty.

The School of Art and Design is in the same building as the Normal School, and has a staff of seven teachers. In 1908 there were 545 students in attendance.

The Otago Boys' High School stands on a commanding plateau 300 ft. above the business part of the city and the harbour. The school was opened on the 3rd August, 1863, in the building in Dowling Street now occupied as the Girls' High School. The new buildings in Arthur Street were opened by the late Sir William Jervois, Governor, in February, 1885. The teaching staff, including the Rector, numbers 14; the attendance is 310.

The Otago Girls' High School was opened on the 6th February, 1871, with a roll of 78 pupils. The present attendance is 189, with a teaching staff of 10, exclusive of visiting teachers. Otago holds the proud distinction of having established the first Girls' High School in Australasia. Among the earnest band of workers who laboured to establish this first High School for girls the name of Miss Dalrymple stands pre-eminent, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Otago.

At the commencement of the year 1903 the Board of Governors accepted the Government's offer in connection with providing free secondary education by admitting sixty-three boys and fifty-one girls who passed the Sixth Standard in the primary schools and were under fourteen years of age on 31st December, 1902, on payment by the Government at the rate of £8 per annum per head.

There are now 278 boys and 183 girls in attendance at the schools under the new Government regulations.

A swimming-bath has been erected at the Boys' High School 75 ft. by 30 ft., 6 ft. deep at one end and 3 ft. 6 in. at the other, covered with iron roof with skylights, and furnished with dressing-rooms. This bath will be available for both schools, and will be a valuable adjunct.

The University of Otago was founded in 1869, and opened in 1871. It is well housed in a pile of handsome buildings after the domestic Gothic style. There are four separate faculties in the University—viz., arts and science, medicine, mining, and law. The teaching staff comprises thirty professors and lecturers.

The School of Medicine provides the full course for the medical degrees of the University of New Zealand. There is a medical museum in the University buildings containing anatomical, pathological, and other preparations and models.

The School of Mines occupies a separate (temporary) building. It possesses a metallurgical testing-plant, well-equipped mining, geological, and metallurgical laboratories. The curriculum provides for the course prescribed for the B.Sc. degrees in mining and metallurgy of the University of New Zealand, and for the Associate diplomas in mining and metallurgy of the University of Otago.

A School of Dentistry has been established during the year, and is now open. Instruction is given qualifying for the degree in dentistry of the University of New Zealand.

The undergraduates keeping terms, according to the latest available information, are 226 men and 107 women. The University library contains over 5,000 specially selected volumes, and is open to the public under certain conditions for purposes of reference.

The Chemical and Physical laboratories are well fitted up, and furnished with all necessary instruments and appliances. There are six scholarships tenable at the University, ranging in value from £15 to £30 per annum.

The public museum is under the control of the University Council. It is situated in Great King Street, about five minutes' walk from the University. It includes a public art gallery, in which there are some good works of art, and a well-equipped biological laboratory. Up to the present time only the central portion of the original design for the museum building has been erected.

The Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute is centrally situated in the Octagon, and possesses a well-maintained library of over 20,000 volumes, and a membership of about 1,820 subscribers. The building, which was considerably enlarged a few years ago, contains, in addition to the circulating library, a reference library, a large reading-room with an excellent supply of magazines and newspapers from all parts of the world, a chess-players' room, and a smoking-room. A free public library is about to be established. It will be controlled by the City Council. Mr. Andrew Carnegie donated the sum of £10,000 to the object. The building has recently been completed, but is not stocked yet.

The Cargill Monument, which was erected to the memory of the late Captain Cargill, the founder of the Otago settlement, stands in the Triangle, between the Customhouse and the Bank of New Zealand. It is an ornate specimen of early decorated Gothic.

Towns and Surrounding Country.

Port Chalmers (eight miles from Dunedin) situate on Otago Harbour, midway between the Heads and Dunedin, has a population of about 2,250. It is the chief port of Otago, and possesses every accommodation for Home vessels, including dry dock, 80-ton sheer-legs, steam-hammer, and other appliances, besides several private foundries, cool-storage chamber, &c. The Port Chalmers graving-dock is described in the article on page 82.

Leaving Dunedin by the northern railway, winding in and out through the hills which surround the town and port, and skirting the precipitous cliffs of the coast-line, the first station of importance reached after Port Chalmers is Waitati, a favourite seaside resort in Blueskin Bay; distance, seventeen miles. Fifteen miles beyond is Waikouaiti—population, 700—pleasantly situated on the Hawksbury Lagoon, the centre of a flourishing farming country. The next place of note is Palmerston, forty-one miles from Dunedin, with 800 inhabitants. A branch line leaves Palmerston and runs nine miles up Shag Valley to Dunback. Six miles further on the main line there is a branch to Shag Point, a coalfield, with two pits.

Oamaru (seventy-eight miles) is the second town in Otago, having a population of about 5,180. It is the centre of a large farming district, and has a good harbour, formed by a concrete breakwater, for the reception of ocean-going ships. The chief exports are wool and grain. A branch-line runs from the junction near Oamaru up the Waiareka Valley to Ngapara, seventeen miles, and Tokarahi, twenty-five miles from Oamaru, and another seven miles by road leads to Livingstone.

Starting from Oamaru, and proceeding to Central Otago, *via* the valley of the Waitaki River, the first part of the journey is accomplished by rail across the fertile Papakaio Plains to Awamoko (ninety-six miles), and thence following up the Waitaki River past Duntroon to Kurow (120 miles from Dunedin). At Kurow the traveller leaves the railway and follows the course of the Waitaki through pastoral country to Rugged Ridges Station (133 miles); a little beyond Rugged Ridges the road leaves the Waitaki River, and crossing the Ahuriri Pass (141 miles), strikes the Ahuriri River, which it follows up past Omarama Station (158 miles) to the junction of Longslip Creek; it then ascends this creek until Lindis Pass saddle is reached (172 miles), at a height of 3,185 feet. Here begins the descent to the Clutha Valley *via* Morven Hills Station (181 miles) and Tarras Station (200 miles). From Tarras Station the road runs through settled farming country up the Clutha River, which is crossed by means of a punt at Newcastle (219 miles), and four miles more brings the traveller to Pembroke, on the southern shore of Lake Wanaka.

From Dunedin the main trunk railway runs southward to Invercargill, a distance of 139 miles. Passing through the Caversham Ward and tunnel the traveller reaches Burnside (four miles) and Abbotsford (five miles), industrial centres, with coal-mining, tanning, iron-smelting, and other works. Four miles farther on is Wingatui, the junction of the Otago Central Railway; and ten miles from Dunedin is Mosgiel, a rising township with 1,550 inhabitants, noted for its woollen-mills. The railway-line now skirts the Taieri Plain, an alluvial flat eighteen miles long by five miles broad, the most fertile portion of Otago. A branch line nine miles long from Mosgiel Junction runs to Outram, on the farther side of the Taieri Plain. The main line continues on from Mosgiel, passing the smaller townships of Allanton (Greytown) and Henley, and Lakes Waihola and Waipori, strikes Milton (thirty-six miles), in the middle of the Tokomairiro Plain, a town of 1,400 inhabitants, with flour-mill, dairy factories, flax-mill, pottery-works, and tannery. The next place of importance is Balclutha (fifty-three miles), on the banks of the Clutha River, with flax-mills, dairy factories, and chicory-works; population about 1,200. Kaitangata, situated lower down the Clutha River, and connected by a branch line four miles long, has extensive coalfields, and a population of about 1,700. Leaving Balclutha, the main line runs through the Clutha downs, passing the small centres of Waitepeka, Warepa, Kaihiku, and Waiwera, and reaches Clinton (seventy-four miles), on the Waiwera stream, a favourite resort of anglers. The next station of note beyond Clinton is Waipahi Junction (eighty-four miles), on the Waipahi River, likewise a favourite fishing-ground. Further on is Gore (100 miles), on the Mataura River, in the Southland District. Gore is a fast-rising township of about 3,100 inhabitants, with paper-mill, flour-mill, freezing-works, dairy factory, coal-mines, &c.

A branch line is being constructed from a point on the main line near Gore to the Township of Waikaka, twelve miles distant, and will serve a rich agricultural district which has been settled and cultivated for many years.

A branch line from Waipahi follows up and crosses the Pomahaka River and connects Tapanui (13 miles), Kelso (16 miles), Heriot (20 miles), and Edievale (26 miles).

The Otago Central Railway starts from Wingatui, crosses the Taieri Plain, and then winds round to the Taieri River, which it follows up to Waipiata, eighty-one miles from Dunedin, thence proceeds across the Maniototo Plain to the watersheds of the Taieri and Manuherikia Rivers and through the Ida Valley to Omakau, Chatto Creek, and Alexandra to the present terminus, at Clyde. In its course along the river it runs for some distance through a rocky gorge, but after crossing the Sutton Stream enters Strath-Taieri—a comparatively flat, open country. Near Hindon Station (twenty-five miles from Dunedin), in the Taieri Gorge, and Barewood (thirty-seven miles) there are quartz-reefs being worked. In traversing the Strath-Taieri, the line passes the Blair-Taieri Village Settlement (forty-four miles), Middlemarch, a rising township (forty-eight miles), and reaches Hyde (sixty-four miles). The line passes through the Poolburn Gorge across the Manuherikia River to Chatto Creek. Central Otago has a great future before it, as, in the opinion of experts, it is naturally adapted for producing fruit of different kinds in perfection.

Another means of access to Central Otago is by the Clutha Valley. Two miles beyond Milton the Lawrence branch leaves Clarkesville Junction, runs up the Tokomairiro River and the gorge of Manuka Creek, and down to Waitahuna (fifty-three miles from Dunedin) and Lawrence (sixty miles), gold-mining centres, with a population of about 1,100. This line is being extended towards Beaumont and Roxburgh. Gold was first discovered in the Lawrence district in 1861, and the mines are still yielding. From Lawrence a coach runs to Beaumont (seventy-two miles), on the Clutha River, and thence up the Clutha Valley. Crossing the Beaumont Bridge the road follows the west bank of the Clutha, passing numerous dredging-claims. At eighty-nine miles is Ettrick, and seven miles further on is Roxburgh—the Teviot—(ninety-six miles), a town of about 500 inhabitants.

Following the main road along the west bank of the Clutha River the traveller reaches Alexandra South (122 miles), at the junction of the Manuherikia River with the Clutha, and Clyde—the Dunstan—(130 miles), the county town of Vincent County. The next place of importance is Cromwell (143 miles), at the junction of the Kawarau River with the Clutha. Cromwell is a small town of nearly 700 inhabitants.

If the traveller wishes to pursue his journey farther he can either follow the road up the Clutha to Newcastle and Pembroke, on Lake Wanaka, or take the Kawarau Gorge road by way of the Crown Terrace to Queenstown, on Lake Wakatipu.

Queenstown, a township situated on the shores of Lake Wakatipu, has a population of 675, and is the centre of a large gold-mining district. The chief feature of Queenstown is the grand mountain and lake scenery in the neighbourhood, which attracts large numbers of tourists every year. There are two ways of reaching Queenstown—the one by the Clutha Valley and Kawarau Gorge, as above described, and the other by rail to Kingston, at the foot of Lake Wakatipu, and thence by steamer, which runs to suit the trains.

The Tautuku bush, in the south of Otago, has only lately been opened up, but already a large number of settlers are making their homes there. Starting from Balclutha the Catlin's River branch line runs southwards to Romahapa (sixty-one miles from Dunedin) on the crossing of the main road to Port Molyneux, thence to Glenomaru (sixty-five miles), Owaka (seventy-two miles from Dunedin), and the present termination at Catlin's, three miles further on. The Catlin's-Waikawa main road is formed the whole way through, as are also numerous district roads.

Railways.

The principal lines are as follows: (1.) The main trunk line from Dunedin to Christchurch, with branches from Oamaru to Hakataramea, forty-three miles: and Oamaru to Ngapara and Tokarahi, twenty-five miles; also, Palmerston to Dunback, nine miles. (2.) The main trunk line, Dunedin to Invercargill, with branches—Mosgiel to Outram, nine miles; Milton to Lawrence, twenty-four miles; Stirling to Kaitangata, five miles; Balclutha to Catlin's River, twenty-two miles: and Waipahi to Edievale, twenty-four miles. (3.) The Otago Central, from Wingatui to Clyde, 134 miles.

The following is a list of portions of railways under construction in Otago and Southland:—

Lawrence-Roxburgh Railway, under construction, eight miles from end of station-yard at Lawrence.

Catlin's River Railway, under construction, five miles and three-quarters from end of station-yard at Catlin's River.

Riversdale-Switzers Railway, under construction, ten miles from Riversdale Junction.

Waimahaka-Catlin's Railway, under construction, five miles and a half from end of station-yard at Waimahaka.

Gore-Waikaka Railway, under construction, twelve miles and three-quarters from junction with main line at Waikaka siding.

Orepuki-Waiau Railway, under construction, six miles and a half from end of station-yard at Waihoaka to Te Tua.

Statistical.

The total population of the Otago Land District on the 29th April, 1906, was 127,877.

Area of Otago Land District: Open land below 2,000 ft., 5,230 square miles; forest land below 2,000 ft., 1,710 square miles; open land above 2,000 ft., 6,177 square miles; forest land above 2,000 ft., 500 square miles; area of lakes, &c., 262 square miles: total, 13,879 square miles, or 8,882,800 acres.

The following table shows the disposition of the land in the Otago District on 31st March, 1908:—

	Holdings.	Acres.
1. Lands finally alienated, comprising freehold land and vested reserves (net area after deducting land acquired under Land for Settlements Acts, &c.)	...	2,707,565
2. Lands held on deferred payment, rural	13	3,874
3. Lands held on perpetual lease, rural	175	29,958
4. Lands held under occupation-with-right-of-purchase clause	262	47,880
5. Lands held on lease in perpetuity, ordinary Crown land, rural	815	204,967
6. Lands held on renewable lease, ordinary Crown land, rural	1	119
7. Lands held under agricultural lease on goldfields ...	16	521
8. Lands held under Mining Districts Land Occupation Act	270	10,443
9. Lands held under village settlement, deferred payment ...	2	100
10. Lands held under village settlement, perpetual lease ...	14	292
11. Lands held under village settlement, lease in perpetuity ...	111	1,710
12. Lands held under village settlement, renewable lease ...	4	30
13. Lands held under village-homestead special settlement, perpetual lease	71	1,053
14. Lands held by special-settlement associations, lease in perpetuity	14	2,765
15. Lands held as small grazing-runs	295	725,053
16. Lands held under pastoral license, not including bush ...	221	4,199,496
17. Lands held under lease or license for miscellaneous purposes, exclusive of gold-mining	795	141,476
18. Lands acquired and disposed of as lease in perpetuity under Land for Settlements Act, rural	574	110,067
19. Lands acquired and disposed of as renewable lease under Land for Settlements Act, rural	63	46,269
20. Lands acquired and disposed of as small grazing-runs under Land for Settlements Acts	9	10,733
21. Lands acquired and disposed of as pastoral homestead sites under Land for Settlements Act	2	954
22. Lands acquired and disposed of as miscellaneous licenses under Land for Settlements Acts	61	1,941
23. Crown lands open for selection (including Land for Settlements Act), exclusive of pastoral runs	...	308
24. Crown lands being prepared for selection	...	38,400
25. Lands open for application under pastoral license ...	...	Nil
26. Lands held by aboriginal Natives	...	16,500
27. Lakes, and Clutha and Taieri Rivers	...	163,500
28. Balance of Crown lands, including mining reserves, public reserves not vested, bush lands, roads, barren country, &c.	...	416,826
Total area of district (13,879 square miles),		8,882,800

Tenants of land included in 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 14 have the right of acquiring the freehold. There is no right of acquiring the freehold for tenants of lands included in 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

THE SOUTHLAND LAND DISTRICT.

E. H. Wilmot, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Boundaries.

The Southland District may be stated to comprise the Counties of Fiord, Stewart Island, Southland, Wallace, and part of Lake, and is bounded on the north and east by the Otago District, and on the south and west by the Tasman Sea, and may be said to lie between south latitudes 45° and 47° and east longitudes 166° 15′ and 169° 15′. For administrative purposes, however, the Snares, Auckland, Enderby, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, and all other islands within the limits of the Dominion south of the 47° parallel of south latitude are included in it.

Area and Physical Features.

The total area of the district, including Stewart Island, but exclusive of Solander, Ruapuke, and the other small islands enumerated above, is 7,583,892 acres, of which 500,000 are covered with bush. A considerable area in the Fiord County consists of wild alpine country with scrubby bush reaching to the snow-line. This little-known country extends to the western sea, and there presents the remarkable indentations of the coast-line known as the West Coast Sounds. The whole region is a paradise for the artist, and, indeed, for all enthusiastic lovers of nature, but has little attraction for the agriculturist or pastoralist. The bush land suitable for timber lies in the neighbourhood of Forest Hill, Longwood, Hokonui, Waikawa, and on Stewart Island. The timbers of commercial value are totara, rimu, miro, matai, kahikatea, rata, towai, and kamahi, in mixed bushes; but *Fagus fusca* and other beeches predominate on the high lands.

The open land in Southland and Wallace Counties, in its natural state, carries tussock and snow-grass, fern, flax, manuka, &c., and there is a considerable area of marshy land, interspersed here and there with peat bogs.

Perhaps the most striking feature, if we exclude the Fiord country, is the number of well-defined rivers and valleys of the district, the latter often widening out to some extent with gravel beds as they run through very extensive plains. Commencing with the eastern side, the Mataura, Oreti (or New River), Aparima (or Jacob's River), and Waiau are the most prominent illustrations of this; but these rivers by no means exhaust the list, as they all have numerous tributaries, which exhibit the same features on a lesser scale.

Speaking generally, the watersheds of these rivers do not attain any great height until followed far inland, and near the great lakes to be presently noticed. From what has been said above, it follows that the extensive plains and valleys referred to are of alluvial formation, in many places of very rich and fertile quality, and capable of raising crops of every known product, subject, of course, to climatic limitations. Generally these plains and valleys rise from the river-levels in a very gradual slope, sometimes into a series of terraces from 10 ft. to 50 ft. in height, and sometimes into undulating hills intersected at frequent intervals by lateral gullies affording natural drainage and an abundant supply of water.

These hills are covered with an indigenous growth, consisting of tussock and other grasses, fern, flax, &c., and even in their native state afford excellent grazing for sheep.

Near the large lakes, such as Wakatipu, Te Anau, Manapouri, Hauroto, and others, and between these and the west coast, the country becomes very high, often reaching 5,000 ft. and 6,000 ft. above sea-level, with very steep and rugged spurs. But these features are seen more prominently in the almost inaccessible Fiord country before referred to, and also in the West Coast Sounds. The open country of the interior occasionally presents a number of low ridges and lesser mountain-tops covered with tussock and other herbage, affording admirable pasture for sheep in summer; but stock have to be removed from April to October, during which period this part of the district is generally covered with snow.

Southland does not contain so much forest as most of the North Island districts, nd this, with its extensive tussock-covered plains before referred to, will account for its early and extensive settlement; nevertheless there are considerable areas of forest in the eastern, southern, and western parts, and on Stewart Island, and a large export trade is done in the different kinds of pine and other timbers used for building, engineering, furniture-making, &c.

From what has been said of the river systems it will be evident that the country is well supplied with water, although none of the rivers can be used for purposes of internal communication; but the plains are traversed by railways for considerable distances from the principal towns, and where the railways end communication is continued by good roads, so that there is probably no part of the Dominion better off for means of transit; and with the Bluff Harbour the Southland District would seem to possess every facility.

Agriculture.

Having already touched on the character of the soil, it only remains to say that the plains, terraces, and lower hills are well adapted for raising wheat, oats, and other cereals, turnips, mangolds, beets, and the various other crops common to temperate climates. Wheat is not so widely grown as it might be, for the reason, probably, that the pastoral branches of farming receive more attention than the agricultural, and wheat is not required for these, whereas oats are largely grown for export and to feed sheep in the form of chaff; turnips also are much cultivated for winter food. Where wheat is grown the yields are very satisfactory, ranging from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, while oats frequently give 70 to 80 bushels.

Linseed is now receiving some attention from farmers, as they find ready sale for it to the manufacturing chemists at remunerative prices, a fair crop yielding over £5 per acre.

There are extensive deposits of limestone throughout the district. At Limehills a large plant has been put up which turns out agricultural and building lime in large quantities. This is a great boon to the district, and owing to its free carriage by railway up to distances of 100 miles, farmers are enabled to go in for extensive liming of their holdings.

Owing to the introduction of the drain plough of recent years considerable areas of land are now capable of being brought into a high state of cultivation, which on account of excessive moisture or their swampy nature were formerly only fit for rough pasturage.

Dairy-farming, &c.

Dairy-farming now forms a very important industry in this district, a number of factories having been established. In this connection the Customs Department returns (for year ending 31st March of the present year) for this district, show that 52,074 cwt. of cheese, valued at £149,139, was exported.

Sheep-farming.

By far the most important industries are those connected with the raising and export of mutton and wool. Some years ago sheep-farming was much hindered by the inroads of rabbits; but owing to the repressive measures adopted there has been a marked abatement of the pest. The hill-country, although it does not carry a large proportion of stock to area, is eminently healthy. The average carrying-capacity over the whole district would probably be slightly over two sheep to the acre. Until within the last few years most of the runs were stocked with merinos, but owing to the carcase being unacceptable to the European market, these sheep have, generally speaking, been replaced by Leicesters, Lincolns, Romney Marsh, Cheviot, and crossbreds of various kinds, better suited to the existing demands. The total number of sheep on the books of the local Stock Department reaches 1,378,522. This number is distributed over Southland District. A number of large establishments for slaughtering and freezing sheep and tinning meat are at work. Two are situated at the Bluff, and another at Mataura (on the Main Trunk Railway-line). Beef, mutton, and rabbit tinning works have been in operation for some years at Woodlands. The exports from these factories (frozen meats) as returned for 1907 are as follows: Frozen mutton—123,158 carcases, value £80,635; lamb—240,320 carcases, value £130,541; rabbit-carcases—1,812,346, value £37,763; beef—1,371 cwt., value £1,371; rabbit-skins—1,098,035, value £10,710; while the export of wool was 7,959,988 lb., value £324,896.

Industrial (Coal, Gold, &c.).

Extensive seams of coal and lignite are distributed over the district, and a large deposit of brown coal is being developed by the Nightcaps Coal Company. This coal is used throughout the district, and its utility has been recognised by the Railway Department, some 17,000 tons having been used on the Southland section of New Zealand railways during the past year. Coal of quality similar to that at the Nightcaps has been opened up at Hokonui, and some 52,000 tons have been taken out therefrom. The comparatively small demands of the district, however, led to the mine being closed down a few years since. A deposit of shale covering a fair area exists at Orepuki, and very extensive works have been erected in connection therewith. From various causes, however, they have been closed down for the last few years, but there is now a prospect of their being again brought into operation. Peat is also found in some up-country neighbourhoods—notably at Mataura—and is used for fuel where wood and coal are scarce. Gold is found all over the district, and is being obtained either by sluicing or dredging. A considerable amount of capital has been invested in river and beach dredges worked by steam. The dredging operations of the past year have for the most part been confined to the streams lying east of the Mataura River. These dredges have been working for some years, and the yields of gold, although of an intermittent character, have on the whole been satisfactory; output during 1907, 24,892 oz., valued at £99,329. Payable gold-bearing reefs also exist in Preservation Inlet and at Stewart Island. Among the lesser industries the preparation of the fibre of the native flax plant (*Phormium tenax*) is worthy of notice. The plant is found all over this district, forty-one mills have been set up, and in 1907 some 3,787 tons, value £101,459, were graded and exported from the Bluff.

Timber.

Last, but of considerable value in results, the timber industry of the district merits attention. For many years the active efforts of the sawmiller have proved a source of considerable wealth. No less than fifty-eight sawmills are now at work off and on within the timber-areas of Southland, and although the quantity of timber sawn during 1907—viz, 49,513,000 super. feet—has exceeded that produced in former years, there can be no doubt that the industry will be very considerably reduced in the near future.

Fish.

Salt-water fish abound in great numbers in the waters surrounding Stewart Island, and oysters are found on banks between that island and the Bluff. Fish are largely exported to Melbourne, some 8,200 cwt., of the value of £12,238, having been frozen and exported from the Bluff, as also large numbers of oysters during the open season. Freezing-works have been established at Stewart Island and Preservation Inlet. All the large rivers, and many of the tributaries, are well stocked with trout, while for heavy trout-fishing the Waiau River may be mentioned as one of the finest in New Zealand. One river—the Aparima—had salmon-spawn put into it some years ago, and, it is now believed, with success.

Fruit.

The small English fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c., grow in great profusion, as do also apples. Stone-fruits are not so common, although peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c., do well when trained against nursery-walls in favourable aspect. There is a good jam-factory at Seaward Bush.

Climate.

The climate is bracing in winter, and warm and genial in spring and summer. The old residents state that there has been a marked decrease in the rainfall within the last decade, the average being now about 30 in. a year. It may, however, be observed that more rain falls near the coast than inland, and also that the rainfall is more evenly distributed throughout the year than is the case in the northern part of the Dominion. The temperature varies from 40° in winter to 70° in summer.

Towns.

Invercargill, the chief town, was from the first well laid out with wide streets and liberal reserves in the town belts for recreation purposes. The town has become conspicuous by the architectural beauty presented to the visitor in the many fine buildings. Among these—all in brick, concrete, or limestone—the branches of the leading banks doing business are prominent, also hotels and many wholesale and retail mercantile houses. The Government Buildings are on a scale not often seen in a town of the same size, and a clock and chimes of New Zealand make have been placed in the central tower. The Corporation has built a Town Hall and Municipal Theatre at a cost of £23,800. It presents a very handsome appearance in brick and concrete, while the Theatre has every convenience, together with large seating accommodation and the electric light. The Corporation provides water and gas, also disposes of sewage, &c., for the citizens. The streets are well lighted, paved, and maintained. Artesian water is pumped to the top of a handsome brick tower—which, by the way, is a very conspicuous landmark—and stored there in a tank, from which most of the houses within the town boundaries are supplied. Visitors to the town, and especially those who have been absent for some years, cannot fail to be impressed with the prosperity of the place, as evidenced by the rapid growth of the suburbs. In all directions may be seen commodious and substantial villa residences, standing on what a few years ago were bare paddocks. The population, including suburbs, was 12,507 by the census of April, 1906, and is now estimated to have increased to 13,419. Five railways concentrate here, one from the famed Cold Lakes, another from Dunedin and Christchurch, a third line communicates with the agricultural and pastoral country lying east of the Mataura River, known as the Seaward Bush line, a fourth line which branches into two at Thornbury opens communication with the extended area westward covered by the Wallace County and known as the Western District, while the short line to the Port of Bluff carries a heavy traffic—the main produce of the district—for export. Rope and twine, carriage and implement factories, flour-mills, saw-mills, fellmongeries, a boot factory, three bacon-factories, brick and pottery works, iron-foundries, furniture-factories, and various other industries are in active operation. During the year a woollen-mill, the first in the district, commenced operations, and now manufactures blankets, tweeds, hosiery, rugs, and flannels, principally for local consumption, putting through about 1,000 lb. of wool per week. The works, erected at a cost of £15,000, are lighted throughout by electricity, and are said to possess the most up-to-date machinery in the Dominion. There are three first-class hotels. In the summer season Invercargill, by the arrival of intercolonial steamers and express trains, may be said to be thronged with visitors and tourists desiring to view the beauties of Stewart Island or the more distant high alpine scenery and deep waters of the Cold Lakes District (Te Anau, Wakatipu, Manapouri and the further lakes), for, doubtless, the combinations of scenery there presented in mountain, glacier, and lake are unexcelled in either hemisphere. It should also be mentioned that Stewart Island is now connected by means of a submarine cable used for telephonic communication, which is of the greatest service to business men and pleasure-seekers. Although the Bluff is the principal port, Invercargill is provided with a lesser harbour in the New River Estuary, forming its western margin, where there is a jetty with appliances for the use of small steamers and craft trading with Stewart Island and along the coast, the goods being handled within the town boundaries. During the year a tramway across the estuary connecting with the

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communication is by rail from Invercargill to Lumsden and onward by coach as before noticed.

The Village of Nightcaps is reached by a short line of railway from Thornbury, on the Invercargill–Riverton line. A large colliery exists here. (See Industrial, Coal, &c., *ante.*)

The Town of Winton (population about 500) is on the Invercargill–Kingston Railway, about twenty miles distant from Invercargill, and is the centre of a good farming, sawmilling, and coal-mining district. A short line of railway has been opened from here to Hedgehope, an extensive agricultural locality lying some fifteen miles away in an easterly direction.

Lumsden is the junction of the Kingston (Lake Wakatipu), Invercargill, and Waimea Plains Railway-lines. Coaches starting from here take passengers and mails to Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau and the surrounding country.

East of Invercargill are Edendale and Wyndham, both with railway connection, and surrounded by rich agricultural country reaching to Fortrose, with good roads. Fortrose is easily reached from Invercargill by the Seaward Bush Railway, which connects with the Wyndham Road at Waimahaka, distant about four miles north of Fortrose. It is surrounded by exceedingly fertile country, and the harbour (estuary of the Mataura River) can be entered by coasting steamers. The Seaward Bush Railway is at present open for traffic to Waimahaka (26 miles from Invercargill), and is being extended towards Tokanui.

Eastward of Fortrose and about midway between that place and Catlin's River is Waikawa, a township with a harbour for coasters, and a large area of surveyed Crown land around, with good timber, available for settlement. Steamers trading with Dunedin and Invercargill call here and at Fortrose at regular intervals. A good export of timber occurs at Waikawa.

Crown Lands for Disposal.

The total area of surveyed lands remaining open for selection as on the 31st March, 1908, was 912 acres, comprising the following lands:—

Town and suburban	514 acres.
Village-homestead settlements	398 "
Rural—ordinary	Nil "
" —bush and swamp	Nil "
Land for settlements	Nil "
Rural—lease in perpetuity	Nil "
" —bush and swamp (lease in perpetuity), unsurveyed	Nil "
Total	912 "
Unsurveyed pastoral runs	Nil "
Gross total	912 "

Owing to the operations of "The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1907," all land in the Land Guide was withdrawn from sale in order to be reclassified. The town and suburban land was not affected, and the only other lands which were reclassified and opened for application before the 31st March were the village-homestead allotments; the remaining surveyed sections will be open for selection some time during the current year, and it is expected that some 20,000 acres will be opened for selection at an early date.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXTENDED BOUNDARIES.

Sketch of the Cook and other Islands annexed to New Ze in 1901.

The Pacific islands annexed to New Zealand in pursuance of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives in September and October, 1900, were Rarotonga, Mangaia, Mauke, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mit Hervey Islands, Palmerston, Niue, Danger, Rakahanga, Manih Penrhyn, and Suwarrow. Takutea and Nassau, not mentioned in t resolutions, also lie within the boundary-lines prescribed by the Imper Order in Council and the New Zealand Proclamation dealing with the annexation. Under "The Cook and other Islands Government Ac 1901," the Federal Parliament of the Cook Islands and the seve Native Councils were continued under the names "Federal Coun and "Island Councils." The former has power to enact Fede Ordinances for the government of all the islands excepting Niue, wh each Island Council can make local Ordinances governing the inhabi tants within its jurisdiction. No Ordinance passed in the island however, can have the force of law until assented to by the Governor New Zealand in the name and on behalf of His Majesty; and th Governor has power, by Order in Council, to direct that any of th laws in force in the islands at the commencement of the principal Ac shall be repealed or modified. The Governor in Council has power al to apply to the islands any law in force in New Zealand, either in wh or with modifications, excepting the laws relating to alcoholic liquo "The Licensing Act Amendment Act, 1904," contains special provisions dealing with the question of liquor in the Cook and oth Islands. The New Zealand Customs Tariff is, with certain exceptions, in force within the extended boundaries, and the Governor, by Order in Council, may from time to time modify the tariff as applying to any of the islands.

The laws are enforced through the High Court, which has jurisdiction throughout the whole of the islands excepting Niue; and in the Cook Group, until 1906, there were also the Arikis' Courts which were composed of Native Judges, except at Aitutaki, where no Court was legally constituted unless the European Magistrate was present. Under "The Cook and other Islands Government Act Amendment Act, 1904," however, the Arikis' Courts have been abolished in all those islands in which a European Resident Agent has been appointed, and the jurisdiction and power of these Courts or a Judge thereof are now exercised by such Resident Agent. The High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of murder or of assault with intent to commit murder, and in all cases of manslaughter; in all criminal charges against foreign residents; and in all cases between foreign residents, or between foreign residents and Maoris in which the plaintiff may, with the consent of the Chief Judge, begin an action in the Court, or may with the same consent seek redress for any wrong alleged to have been done by any local Government in any island. The Chief Judge has power to send any case of a criminal charge against a foreign resident for trial before a Court constituted under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council. The headquarters of the High Court are at Rarotonga, where it sits once a week, but visits are periodically made to the other islands within its jurisdiction. Appeals are allowed from the local Courts to the High Court. In Niue the laws are administered by Native Magistrates, except in cases in which white people are concerned. These are dealt with in a Court [illegible] the Resident Commissioner.

The Act of 1901 placed all the annexed islands under one adminis- ation, and Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., who, prior to the annexa- on, had acted as British Resident, was appointed Resident Commis- oner. By the amending Act of 1903 Niue was placed under a separate lministration, and the Federal Council and the High Court of the ook Islands have now no jurisdiction in that island. Mr. H. G. Corn- all, is now Resident Commissioner in Niue.

Rarotonga.

Rarotonga is certainly the finest island in the Cook Group, both in oint of scenic attractions and in respect of its general productiveness. t is a particularly good specimen of the volcanic order of islands, and he rugged grandeur of its mountain-peaks and the variety and luxu- iance of its vegetation combine to present one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes that one could possibly find even in the South Seas, where the romantic and picturesque are supposed to abound. Attaining, as it does, a height of 2,100 ft., the island is well watered; and a belt of rich soil, varying from one to two miles in width, extends all round from the mountains to the sea. The circumference of Rarotonga is over twenty miles, and the total area is 16,500 acres. The land at present is not being utilised to anything like the full extent of its possibilities; but the Land Titles Court is doing good work, and the island has now been surveyed. With the advent of a larger European population a steady increase in the yield of the staple products of the island may be looked for. In the case of copra it will be some years before the production can be greatly increased, but the cocoanut-palm is being extensively planted, and, given favourable conditions, the results may be awaited with confidence. The banana trade is developing very satisfactorily, and large areas are being planted with this fruit. Rarotonga is particularly well adapted to the growth of the banana, and the outlook so far as this item is concerned is distinctly hopeful, the export from the group for 1907 having exceeded that of the previous year by 12,000 cases. Avarua, on the north coast, is the principal village on the island, and the seat of the Federal Government and Islands Administration. It is also the port of call for the Union Steam Ship Company's steamer, which visits the Group every four weeks. A substantial building known as the "Whare Manuhiri" has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors, and it is expected that a tourist traffic will now be developed. The Native population of Rarotonga is 2,334, in addition to which there are 107 whites on the island.

Mangaia.

This is one of the largest of the annexed islands, being about thirty miles in circumference, and having an area of some thirty square miles. Given proper landing facilities, it would be in no way behind Rarotonga, except in the lack of that impressive mountain scenery that lends such a charm to the latter island. Mangaia is somewhat peculiar in structure. At a short distance inland from the shore there rises an almost perpendicular wall of dead coral, about 100 ft. high, as if the reef of earlier days had been lifted bodily by some convulsion of nature. This *makatea*, as it is called, runs right round the island, and is perforated by numerous caves and crevices, which in olden times were used as depositories for the dead, as well as for storage and other purposes. These caves still supply, in the calcareous formations in which they abound, the material from which the Natives manufacture some of their household implements. The top of the *makatea* averages about a mile in width, and is well adapted to the growth of the citrus family of fruits. The interior face of this coral rampart slopes down gradually into a basin of rich swamp land containing extensive taro-plantations, and from this the land rises again in a succession of low hills to a central plateau, about 650 ft. high, known as the "Crown of Mangaia." These taro-swamps still supply most of the food of the Mangaians, although for many years the tribes have lived in the Villages of Oneroa, Tamarua, and Ivirua, on the coast. The interior of the island, which contains some splendid valleys, is well watered by streams which filter through below the base of the *makatea* into the sea. The population, according to the latest returns, is 1,523, in addition to eight whites. The people are said to display a greater degree of industry than is usual among Natives of the Pacific islands, and this fact, combined with the natural resources of the island, promises well for the future prosperity of Mangaia. There are considerable areas of waste land awaiting cultivation, and the Natives are becoming alive to the necessity for planting these with cocoanuts, &c. Citrus fruits are already growing in profusion, and it is estimated that with proper cultivation the output could be increased twenty-fold. Mangaia produces the best coffee in the Group at present. Last year there were exported 11,248 cases of bananas, 14,459 cases of oranges, 67 tons of copra, 26,900 lb. coffee, 1,699 cases pines, 2,352 cases kumaras and taros, 15,675 cocoanuts, and 5,300 gallons of limejuice. The trade of the island has hitherto been hampered to a considerable extent in consequence of the difficulty in shipping produce. The reef, which encircles the island at a short distance from the shore, is without an opening, and communication between the island and outside can only be obtained by crossing the reef in Native canoes. This process, where cargo is concerned, is necessarily slow and costly—it takes as long to ship 50 tons over the reef at Mangaia as it does to ship 200 tons at Rarotonga—besides which the produce is always liable to be damaged by salt-water. Steps are being taken, however, to have suitable boat-passages opened through the reef, and when this has been accomplished the chief hindrance to the development of the trade of this island will be removed.

The Resident Agent at Mangaia is Mr. J. T. Large.

Mauke.

This island is low and flat, and is skirted by a belt of ironwood (*toa*), which was formerly found in large quantities, and was much sought after by traders. Mauke, like Mangaia, has a fringing reef which, however, does not so readily lend itself to the process of crossing in canoes that obtains in Mangaia. A landing has to be effected on the edge of the reef itself, and one reaches dry land by wading or being carried through the shallow water covering the depression in the coral between the outer edge and the shore. Mauke also has its *makatea*, or raised-coral area, but it merges almost imperceptibly into the volcanic formation of the centre, and the general level of the island all over is about 60 ft. above the sea. The island is small, its area being only about four square miles and a half; but it is remarkably fertile, and, notwithstanding that in common with the other islands of the Group it is very imperfectly planted, it exported last year 68 tons of copra and 10,904 cases of oranges. The island has now been surveyed and subdivided. Tararo Ariki is Resident Agent on Mauke. The Native population of the island is 444, the whites numbering only two.

Atiu.

This island is much like Mauke in appearance, having the same high fringing reef and the same dead-coral formation over the greater part of its area. It is much larger, however, its area being about thirty-two square miles, and it has four times as much unused land as Rarotonga. Atiu is a valuable island, and exports good quantities of

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and was by him presented to His Majesty King Edward for the benefit of his subjects in the Group. The Resident Commissioner is having the island systematically planted with cocoanut-palms, and he anticipates that it will in time yield 200 tons of copra annually. At present it is uninhabited.

Palmerston.

Palmerston is an atoll, with a land-area of one square mile, lying to the north-west of Rarotonga, some 273 miles distant. The reef carries a number of small islets, which are in the occupation of the descendants of the late William Marsters, an old English sailor. One of these, Joel Marsters, acts as Resident Agent, and he and six other members of the family constitute the Island Council. The lagoon, which is about eight miles in diameter, does not carry pearl-shell at present, but it is hoped that spawn may be successfully introduced from other islands. The planting of the land is being well looked after by the Marsters family. The population is 82.

Manuae and Te Au-o-Tu.

These two small islands are enclosed within one reef, and are known as the Hervey Isles—a name that is frequently applied to the Cook Group as a whole. They contain approximately 500 acres and 1,000 acres respectively of good cocoanut land, and under the careful cultivation of the Cook Islands Trading Company, to whom they are leased, they will ere long produce an immense amount of copra. The islets form a dependency of Aitutaki, about sixty miles distant, by the people of which they were conquered in heathen times. By a recent decision of the Land Titles Court Te Au-o-Tu was awarded to the Arikis of Aitutaki and their clans, seventy-one owners, who claimed the islands by right of conquest; while in the case of Manuae an order was made in favour of the eighty-six descendants of the conquered people, their claim also having been recognised as good. This partition of the islands ends a long-standing contention between the rival claimants, and the judgment is admitted to be an equitable one. The Cook Island Trading Company's lease runs for twenty-five years from the 7th June, 1898, and the rent will now be shared equally by the owners of the two islands. The population is stated as ten.

Suwarrow.

Suwarrow is a valuable atoll, 530 miles from Rarotonga. Its value lies chiefly in its lagoon, however, the land-area being very small. The lagoon is from eight to ten miles long, and about eight miles across at the widest part, and it makes a splendid harbour, having an entrance sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing up to 20 ft. of water. The island is under lease to Lever's Pacific Plantations (Limited) "for the purpose of removing guano or other fertilising substances therefrom, and of planting the land with cocoanuts, and for collecting pearl-shells, and for other purposes of a like nature." A portion of one of the reef islets, known as Anchorage Island, is vested in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a reserve for naval purposes. Large quantities of pearl-shell of excellent quality were obtained from the lagoon by the Pacific Trading Company, the predecessors of the present lessees; but diving has been discontinued for some time now, and the shell-beds are being given a long rest, the company having transferred its operations to Christmas Island. It is probable that on the expiry of the present lease in August, 1913, the Islands Government will take over the control of the lagoon, so far, at least, as machine-diving is concerned. It is estimated that one machine will obtain from 40 to 45 tons of shell a year at Suwarrow. There are about thirty people on the island.

studded with lilies carved out of alabaster. As one descends to the lower galleries the sensation is decidedly weird. The gurgling and reverberations of the swiftly flowing water is heard deep down in dark subterranean channels, which are evidently connected with the sea, for, ever and anon, a mighty gust of wind impelled by the huge rollers breaking on the reef outside, strikes the visitor, and it requires a steady nerve and a firm foothold to avoid being swept into the seething cauldron below. If these caves were in an accessible position they would be a great draw to tourists."

In consequence of the porous nature of the rock there are no streams in Niue, and consequently fresh water is scarce. A supply is obtainable from the caves, but the difficulty of carriage is necessarily considerable, and the water is frequently brackish. Concrete tanks have now been constructed in the principal villages. These are roofed over with galvanised corrugated iron, and provide a sufficient catchment-surface to fill them during the rainy season. The people thus have a reliable supply of good drinking-water.

In the past the manufacture of hats from a kind of pandanus by the Natives, who are very expert plaiters, has been of considerable dimensions; owing to the introduction into the markets reached by the Niue article of a cheaper kind of Panama hat, the industry has declined somewhat, but it is hoped that it will increase again. During the year ending the 31st December, 1907, hats to the number of 4,441 dozen were exported from Niue, principally to Auckland, the value represented being £2,952. There was a decrease in the export of copra during the year, owing to the unfavourable weather. The Native population of Niue is 3,801, exclusive of 580 at present absent in other islands or at sea. The Niueans are naturally of a roving disposition, and numbers of the men go to Tonga, Samoa, Malden Island, &c. Many go under engagement as labourers, and return on the expiration of their term. The white population numbers twenty-one persons. The Resident Commissioner is Mr. H. G. Cornwall, who also acts as Postmaster, Collector of Customs, &c.

LAND.

No land is sold by the Natives of the Cook Islands or Niue, but considerable areas have been leased in Rarotonga to European settlers. It is recognised that the prosperity of the islands depends in great measure on the settlement of the spare lands by a good class of white planters, and it is hoped that before long additional areas in Rarotonga, as well as portions of the adjacent islands of Mauke and Atiu, will be open for lease. At present there are difficulties in the way of securing leases from the Natives, but the work of surveying the land and defining the Native titles is proceeding rapidly, and every effort is being made to bring the unused lands into profitable occupation. It is desirable that the intending settler should have a capital equal to at least £10 for each acre he purposes taking up. The cocoanut-palm takes from eight to ten years to reach bearing-point, and during that time the planter must maintain himself by growing bananas or securing some outside employment. When the palms are in full bearing, however, the annual value of the crop may be estimated at not less than £6 per acre, and this may be regarded as a practically assured income for sixty years or more.

EDUCATION.

The educational requirements of the islands are met by missionary effort. The London Missionary Society has established village schools in the various islands, and the Roman Catholic Mission and the Seventh-day

Adventists are also maintaining schools, though to a less extent. Th London Mission has six schools in Rarotonga, three in Mangaia, four i Aitutaki, one in Aitu, two in Mauke, one in Mitiaro, two in Penrhyn, tw in Manihiki, one in Rakahanga, one in Pukapuka, and one in Palmersto There is also a boarding-school at Tereora, which has between sixty an seventy boarders. The teaching in this institution is more advanced tha that in the village schools, and it may be considered in the light of secondary school for the Islands.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have a very good school at Avarua, Raro tonga, where music is included among the subjects taught; and in th Village of Titikaveka the Seventh-day Adventists have a school whic is well patronised owing to the fact that the lady in charge makes th teaching of English the leading feature of her work.

Good work is being done in the village schools of Niue also, of which ther are eleven, and one thousand children are there being taught reading, writin and arithmetic in the vernacular. Nearly all the younger Niueans are able to rea and write in their own language.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Cook and Northern Islands.—For the financial year ending the 31st March 1908, the revenue of the Cook and other Islands, including the balance from th previous year, was £9,773 6s. 11d., and the expenditure £6,189 14s. 1d. Thi leaves a credit balance of £3,583 12s. 10d., in addition to which there is an amoun of £1,511 3s. 10d. outstanding for Land Titles Court fees. The following is comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the past nine years.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898–99 ..	1,801	13	4	1,402	12	5	399	0	11
1899–1900 ..	3,165	7	10	2,188	9	10	976	18	0
1900–1 ..	4,252	17	11	2,951	14	10	1,301	3	1
1901–2* ..	4,063	9	6	2,335	7	3	1,728	2	3
1902–3 ..	6,584	13	4	4,725	16	11	1,858	16	5
1903–4 ..	7,169	0	8	4,558	3	9	2,610	16	11
1904–5 ..	8,185	11	0	5,093	8	8	3,092	2	4
1905–6 ..	10,249	3	4	5,455	10	11	4,793	12	5
1906–7 ..	9,840	7	4	6,416	6	6	3,424	0	10
1907–8 ..	9,773	6	11	6,189	14	1	3,583	12	10

* Figures for 1901-2 are for nine months only.

Niue.—The revenue of Niue for the year ending the 31st March, 1908 (in cluding balance from previous year), was £3,653 1s. 2d., and the expenditur £1,910 0s. 4d. The total funds to the credit of the Niue Government on th 31st March, however, amounted to £1,743 0s. 10d.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Cook and Northern Islands.—The value of exports for the year 1907 wa £51,578, while the imports amounted to £50,756. The principal items exporte were as follow:—

	£
Coffee, 45,060 lb.	944
Copra, 934 tons	15,491
Bananas, 75,295 cases, 14,727 bunches	12,910
Oranges, 104,201 cases	18,235
Pineapples, 5,352 cases	1,070
Limejuice, 5,840 gallons	438
Pearl-shell, 27 tons	1,350

The amount of the imports is made up as follows:—

	£
From New Zealand	39,289
„ United Kingdom	3,439
„ New South Wales	630
„ Victoria	65
„ United States	4,360
„ Germany	366
„ France	90
„ Tahiti	2,087
„ Niue	133
„ British Columbia	92
„ Canada	57
„ Hong Kong	26
„ Tonga	2
„ Malden Island	120
	£50,756

Niue.—The exports for 1907 amounted to £7,955, and the imports to £8,491. The principal items of export were—

	£
Copra, 311 tons	4,141
Hats, 4,441 dozen	2,952
Fungus, 17,293 lb.	260
Curios	11
Kits, 220 dozen	34
Yams, 18 tons	92

The imports represented—

From New Zealand	6,803
„ Australia	924
„ Tonga	239
„ Samoa, German	158
„ Malden Island	187
„ Cook Islands	72
United Kingdom	35
„ Germany	11
„ United States	46
„ Pago Pago	16
	£8,491

APPENDIX.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

DATES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Dec. 13, 1642.—Discovery of New Zealand by Abel Jansen Tasman.

Oct. 8, 1769.— Captain Cook landed at Poverty Bay on his first visit.

June 30, 1788.—Macaulay and Curtis Islands, of the Kermadec Group, discovered by Captain Sever, of H.M. transport "Lady Penrhyn."

Nov. 29, 1790.—Chatham Islands discovered by Lieutenant Broughton, in H.M.S. "Chatham."

Nov. 17, 1793.—Captain d'Entrecasteaux, with the "La Recherche" and "L'Espérance," discovered Raoul or Sunday Island. (The latter name was given by Captain Raven, of the transport "Britannia," who visited the island 6th Nov., 1796.)

Nov., 1793.—Lieutenant-Governor King's (of Norfolk Island) visit to Doubtless Bay.

1795.—The ship "Endeavour," Captain Bampton, sunk at Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound.

1800.—Antipodes Island discovered by Captain Pendleton.

1806.—Auckland Isles discovered by Captain Briscow, ship "Ocean," one of Enderby's whalers.

1806.—Ship "Venus" visited East Coast of New Zealand. She was taken by convicts at Port Dalrymple, Tasmania. Their visits gave rise to the Nga-Puhi southern expedition.

1807.—Defeat of Hongi and Nga-Puhi Tribe at Moremonui, ten miles south of Maunganui Bluff, Kaipara.

1809.—The taking and burning of the transport "Boyd" at Whangaroa.

1810.—Campbell Island discovered by Captain F. Haselburg, of brig "Perseverance."

1814.—First arrival of the Rev. Mr. Marsden at Bay of Islands, and introduction of Christianity. Horses, oxen, sheep, and poultry first brought to New Zealand.

Aug., 1815.—Attempted capture of the "Trial" and "Brothers" at Kennedy Bay.

1818.—Hongi's and Te Morenga's great expedition to East Cape.

1819–20.—Patuone, Nene, and Te Rauparaha's raid on Taranaki and Port Nicholson.

May 9, 1836.—Te Tumu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Te Arawa.

Aug. 5, 1836.—Battle at Matai-puku, Rotorua—Waikato beat Te Arawa.

Oct., 1836.—Siege of Toka-a-kuku, Te Kaha, Bay of Plenty.

1838.—The Roman Catholic Bishop Pompallier, with several priests, arrived at Hokianga.

Sept. 1, 1838.—H.M.S. "Pelorus" discovers Pelorus Sound.

April, 1839.—Taking of the French whaler "Jean Bart" at Chatham Islands by Maoris.

May 12, 1839.—Departure of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company from England.

June, 1839.—Issue of Letters Patent authorising the Governor of New South Wales to include within the limits of that colony any territory that might be acquired in sovereignty by Her Majesty in New Zealand.

Sept. 16, 1839.—First body of New Zealand Company's emigrants sailed from Gravesend.

Sept. 20, 1839.—Arrival in Port Nicholson of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company under Colonel Wakefield.

Oct. 16, 1839.—Battle of Te Kuititanga, Otaki.

Jan. 20, 1840.—First steamer arrived in New Zealand.

Jan. 22, 1840.—Arrival of first body of immigrants at Port Nicholson.

Jan. 29, 1840.—Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands. On the following day (Jan. 30) he hoisted the Union flag, and read the commission, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which extended the boundaries of the Colony of New South Wales so as to embrace and comprehend the Islands of New Zealand; also his own commission as Lieutenant-Governor over territory that might be acquired in sovereignty.

Feb. 5, 1840.—Treaty of Waitangi signed.

May 21, 1840.—Date of Proclamations of sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand.

June 17, 1840.—The Queen's sovereignty over the South Island formally proclaimed at Cloudy Bay, by Major Bunbury, H.M. 80th Regiment, and Captain Nias, R.N.

Aug. 11, 1840.—The British flag hoisted at Akaroa by Captain Stanley, R.N., and British authority established. The French frigate "L'Aube" arrived there on the 13th August, and the vessel "Comte de Paris," with fifty-seven immigrants, on the 16th August, in order to establish a French colony.

Sept. 18, 1840.—The British flag hoisted at Auckland. The Lieutenant-Governor's residence established there.

1840.—Formation of Wanganui settlement under the name of "Petre."

Feb. 12, 1841.—Issue of charter of incorporation to the New Zealand Company.

Mar. 31, 1841.—Arrival of first New Plymouth settlers.

May 3, 1841.—New Zealand proclaimed to be independent of New South Wales.

Oct., 1841.—Selection of site for settlement at Nelson.

Feb. 1, 1842.—Settlement founded at Nelson.

May 29, 1842.—Arrival of Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand

Sept. 10, 1842.—Death of Governor Hobson. Lieutenant Shortland, R.N. Colonial Secretary, became Acting-Governor until the arrival of Captain Fitzroy.

Dec. 31, 1853.—Departure of Governor Sir George Grey.

Jan. 3, 1854.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard assumed the administration of the Government.

May 27, 1854.—Opening at Auckland of the first session of the General Assembly by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Administrator of the Government.

Jan., 1855.—Very severe earthquake on each side of Cook Strait.

Sept. 6, 1855.—Arrival of Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, C.B.

Nov. 12, 1855.—First members elected to House of Representatives under system of Responsible Government.

Aug. 8, 1855.—General Assembly opened.

Sept. 15, 1855.—General Assembly prorogued.

May 7, 1856.—Appointment of the first Ministry under the system of Responsible Government, under Mr. Sewell, Colonial Secretary.

May 14, 1856.—Defeat of Mr. Sewell's Ministry.

May 20, 1856.—Appointment of a Ministry under presidency of Mr. W. Fox, as Attorney-General.

May 28, 1856.—Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a direct vote of want of confidence.

June 2, 1856.—Appointment of a Ministry under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Stafford.

1857.—First payable goldfield in New Zealand opened at Collingwood, in the Nelson Province.

Aug. 21, 1858.—New Provinces Act passed.

Nov. 1, 1858.—Establishment of the Province of Hawke's Bay.

Dec. 22, 1858.—The Austrian exploring frigate "Novara" arrived in Auckland Harbour. Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, at the request of the New Zealand Government, was commissioned to make geological surveys of the greater part of Auckland and Nelson Provinces.

March, 1859.—Te Teira offered land at Waitara for sale to the Government.

Nov. 1, 1859.—Establishment of the Province of Marlborough.

Mar., 1860.—Commencement of hostilities against Wiremu Kingi te Rangitake at Waitara.

Mar. 18, 1860.—Capture of Maori pa at Waitara.

Mar. 28, 1860.—Engagement at Waireka.

June 27, 1860.—Engagement of Puketakauere at Waitara.

Nov. 6, 1860.—Defeat at Mahoetahi, with heavy loss, of a force of Waikato Natives, who had crossed the Waitara River to join Wiremu Kingi.

Dec. 31, 1860.—Capture of the Matarikoriko Pa, and defeat of a large body of Waikato Natives.

Jan. 23, 1861.—The Natives made a determined attack on the redoubt at Huirangi occupied by Imperial troops, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

April 1, 1861.—Establishment of Province of Southland.

May 21, 1861.—A truce agreed to.

May, 1861.—Discovery of gold at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.

July 5, 1861.—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a vote of want of confidence.

July 12, 1861.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Fox.

May 14, 1864.—Battle of Moutoa, an island in the Wanganui River, between friendly and rebel Hauhau Natives. Complete defeat of rebels.

June 21, 1864.—Engagement at Te Ranga, near Tauranga, by Lieut.-Colonel Greer, 68th Regiment. Severe defeat of the Natives.

1864.—Discovery of gold on the west coast of the South Island.

Sept. 10, 1864.—Escape of Maori prisoners from Kawau.

Oct. 3, 1864.—Wellington chosen as the seat of Government.

Nov. 24, 1864.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. F. A. Weld, the Whitaker-Fox Ministry having resigned during the recess.

Dec. 17, 1864.—Confiscation of Native lands in Waikato by Sir George Grey.

Feb., 1865.—Removal of the seat of Government to Wellington.

March 2, 1865.—Barbarous murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, a Church of England missionary, at Opotiki, by Hauhau fanatics, under Kereopa.

June 8, 1865.—Submission of the Maori Chief Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa (William Thompson).

June 17, 1865.—Murder of Mr. Fulloon, a Government officer, and his companions, at Whakatane, by Hauhau fanatics.

July 22, 1865.—Capture of the Wereroa Pa, near Wanganui.

Aug. 2, 1865.—Assault and capture of the Pa Kairomiromi, at Waiapu, by Colonial Forces under Captain Fraser, and Native Contingent under the chief Te Mokena. Eighty-seven rebels killed.

Sept. 2, 1865.—Proclamation of peace issued by Governor Sir George Grey, announcing that the war, which commenced at Oakura, was at an end.

Sept. 30, 1865.—Murder by Hauhaus, at Kakaramea, of Mr. Broughton, when sent as friendly messenger to them by Brigadier-General Waddy.

Oct. 12, 1865.—Resignation of Mr. Weld's Ministry, on account of a resolution adverse to the Government policy, having been defeated only by the casting-vote of the Speaker.

Oct. 16, 1865.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. E. W. Stafford.

Dec. 25, 1865.—Defeat of rebel Natives at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces and Native Contingent.

Jan. 4, 1866.—Defeat of Natives at Okotuku Pa, on the west coast of the North Island, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 7, 1866.—Assault on and capture of Putahi Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 13, 1866.—Assault on and capture of Otapawa Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 17, 1866, to Jan. 25, 1866.—Period of Major-General Chute's march through the bush to New Plymouth.

Jan., 1866.—Escape of a large number of Native prisoners from the hulk at Wellington; many were drowned in trying to swim ashore.

March 29, 1866.—Submission of the rebel chiefs Te Heuheu and Herekiekie, of Taupo district.

Mar., 1866.—A detachment of Maori prisoners sent to the Chatham Islands.

June 15, 1866.—Commencement of Panama steam mail-service.

Aug. 26, 1866.—The Cook Strait submarine telegraph cable laid.

Oct. 2, 1866.—Engagement with rebel Natives at Pungarehu, West Coast, by Colonial Forces, under Major McDonnell.

Oct. 8, 1866.—First Act passed to impose stamp duties.

Oct. 12, 1866.—Defeats of rebel Natives at Omaranui and at Petane, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces.

July, 1867.—Opening of Thames Goldfield.

Oct. 10, 1867.—An Act passed to establish an institute for the promotion of science and art.

Oct. 10, 1867.—An Act passed for the division of New Zealand into four Maori electorates, and the admission of four Maori members to the House of Representatives.

Jan., 1868.—Establishment of the County of Westland.

Feb. 5, 1868.—Arrival of Governor Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

July 4, 1868.—Seizure by Maori prisoners, under the leadership of Te Kooti, of the schooner "Rifleman," and their escape from the Chatham Islands.

July 12, 1868.—Night attack by Natives on redoubt at Turuturu Mokai. Sub-Inspector Ross and seven Europeans killed. Natives driven off by the arrival of a force under Major Von Tempsky.

Aug. 8, 1868.—Pursuit by Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore of escaped Chatham Island prisoners, and indecisive engagement in the gorge of the Ruake Ture.

Aug. 21, 1868.—Attack on Ngutu-o-te-Manu by force under Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell. Defeat of Natives; four Europeans killed and eight wounded.

Sept. 7, 1868.—Engagement in bush at Ngutu-o-te-Manu. Major Von Tempsky, Captains Buck and Palmer, Lieutenants Hunter and Hastings, and fourteen men killed.

Oct. 19, 1868.—Bishop Selwyn left New Zealand.

Nov. 7, 1868.—Attack on Moturoa. Repulse of Colonial Forces, with severe loss.

Nov. 10, 1868.—Massacre of thirty-two Europeans at Poverty Bay by T Kooti's band of Natives, who had escaped from the Chatham Islands.

Nov. 24, 1868, Dec. 3, 1868, Dec. 5, 1868.—Engagements between friendl Natives and rebels under Te Kooti, at Patutahi, Poverty Bay district.

Jan. 5, 1869.—Assault on and capture of Ngatapa Pa, Poverty Bay district after a siege of six days, by the Colonial Forces of Europeans and friendl Natives under Colonel Whitmore and Major Ropata. Dispersion and pursuit o Te Kooti's band. More than 136 rebel Natives were killed.

Feb. 13, 1869.—Treacherous murder of the Rev. John Whitely and seve other Europeans at the White Cliffs, Taranaki.

Feb. 18, 1869.—Attack by rebel Natives on a foraging-party at Karaka Flat one sergeant and six men killed.

Mar. 3, 1869.—Termination of Panama mail-service.

Mar. 13, 1869.—Attack on and defeat of Titokowaru's force at Otauto.

April 10, 1869.—Native pa at Mohaka taken by Te Kooti, who killed fort friendly Natives and several Europeans in the neighbourhood.

April 12, 1869.—First arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Wellin ton, in H.M.S. "Galatea."

May 6, 1869.—Surprise and capture of Ahikereru and Oamaru Teangi Pa Waiwera country. Defeat of Te Kooti.

June 13, 1869.—Surrender to Major Noake and Mr. Booth, R.M., of the chie Tairua, with 122 men, women, and children of the Pakakohe Tribe, near Wanganui

June 24, 1869.—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry on a want-of-confidenc motion.

June 28, 1869.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. W. Fox.

Sept. 3, 1869.—An Act passed providing Government life insurance and annuities.

Oct., 1869.—Seventy-four prisoners from the bands of Te Kooti and Titokowaru sentenced to death, after trial, for treason. The sentences of seventy-three were commuted to penal servitude for various terms.

Oct. 4, 1869.—Pourere Pa stormed and taken by Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell, with a mixed force of Europeans and Natives.

Jan., 1870.—Three hundred friendly Natives under Topia, and three hundred under Major Keepa (known as Kemp), started up the Wanganui River in pursuit of Te Kooti, who retreated into the Urewera country.

Jan. 25, 1870.—Capture of Tapapa Pa, occupied by Te Kooti.

Feb. 24, 1870.—The last detachment of the Imperial troops left New Zealand.

Mar. 25, 1870.—Major Keepa, with Native force, captured the position held by Te Kooti at Maraetahi, in Urewera country; nineteen rebels killed and seventy-three of Te Kooti's men taken prisoners. Te Kooti escaped with twenty followers.

Mar. 26, 1870.—Commencement of San Francisco mail-service.

June 28, 1870.—Enunciation in the House of Representatives of the public-works policy by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Vogel.

July, 1870.—Thirty prisoners of Te Kooti's band sentenced to death. The sentences were commuted to penal servitude.

Aug. 27, 1870.—Arrival in Wellington of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in H.M.S. "Galatea." Second visit.

Sept. 12, 1870.—An Act passed to establish the New Zealand University.

Sept. 12, 1870.—The Land Transfer Act passed, to simplify the title to land and dealings with real estates.

Oct. 6, 1870.—Southland Province reunited with Otago.

Dec. 5, 1870.—Honiani te Puni, the chief of the Ngatiawas, a staunch friend of the Europeans, died at Petone, near Wellington, aged ninety years.

Mar., 1871.—Commencement of railway-construction under the public-works policy.

Aug. 4, 1871.—Death of Tamati Waka Nene, the great Ngapuhi chief and friend of the Europeans.

Nov., 1871.—Capture of the notorious rebel Kereopa, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, by the Ngatiporous.

Jan. 5, 1872.—Execution of Kereopa at Napier.

Jan., 1872.—Remission of sentences on fifty-eight Native prisoners then undergoing imprisonment for rebellion.

Feb. 22, 1872.—Visit of William King, the Maori chief of Waitara, to New Plymouth, and resumption of amicable relations with the Europeans.

May 9, 1872.—A general thanksgiving-day for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Sept. 6, 1872.—Defeat and resignation of Mr. Fox's Ministry.

Sept. 10, 1872.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. E. W. Stafford.

Oct. 4, 1872.—Defeat of the Stafford Ministry on a vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Vogel.

Oct. 11, 1872.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.

Oct. 11, 1872.—First appointment of Maori chiefs (two) to be members of the Legislative Council.

Oct. 25, 1872.—The Public Trust Office Act passed.

Jan., 1873.—Establishment of the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Mar. 3, 1873.—The Hon. W. Fox appointed Premier on the resignation that office by the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, the other members of the Minist being confirmed in their offices.

Mar. 19, 1873.—Departure of Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Mar. 21, 1873.—Assumption of the Government by Sir G. A. Arney, Chi Justice, as Administrator.

April 8, 1873.—Resignation of the premiership by the Hon. W. Fox, on th return of the Hon. J. Vogel, C.M.G., from Australia. Appointment of Mr. Vog as Premier, the other Ministers being confirmed in their offices.

June 14, 1873.—Arrival of Governor Sir J. Fergusson, P.C.

Aug. 22, 1874.—The Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Act passed.

Nov. 27, 1874.—Sir James Fergusson left New Zealand.

Dec. 3, 1874.—Arrival of Governor the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.

1874.—31,774 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigratio and public-works policy.

Jan. 3, 1875.—Visit of Sir Donald McLean to the Maori king; resumptio of amicable relations.

July 6, 1875.—Resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the absence Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., in England, and his being unable to attend the sessio of Parliament. Reconstitution thereof, under the premiership of the Hon. D Pollen, M.L.C.

July, 1875.—Establishment of the Union Steam Shipping Company of Ne Zealand.

1875.—18,324 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigratio and public-works policy.

Oct. 12, 1875.—The Abolition of Provinces Act passed.

Feb. 15, 1876.—Resignation of the Hon. Dr. Pollen's Ministry, and recon stitution under the premiership of Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.

Feb. 18, 1876.—Completion of the work of laying the telegraph cable betwee New Zealand and New South Wales.

June, 1876.—Death of Dr. Isaac Earl Featherston, while acting as Agent General for New Zealand in England. He was the first to hold that office, an had previously been Superintendent of the Province of Wellington from th time of the first establishment of provincial representative institutions.

Sept. 1, 1876.—Resignation of Sir J. Vogel's Ministry in view of the appoint ment of Sir J. Vogel as Agent-General. Formation of a Ministry under th premiership of Major Atkinson.

Sept. 13, 1876.—Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence c doubts being entertained as to the constitutional position thereof. Recon struction of the Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.

Nov. 1, 1876.—"The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875," came into full opera tion. Complete abolition of provincial institutions. New Zealand subdivide into counties and municipal boroughs.

Oct. 8, 1877.—Defeat of the Atkinson Ministry on a vote of want of confi dence moved by Mr. Larnach.

Oct. 15, 1877.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Si George Grey, K.C.B.

Nov. 29, 1877.—The Education Act, providing for the free and compulsor education of children, passed.

April 11, 1878.—Bishop Selwyn died, in England.

Oct. 29, 1878.—Sir George Grey's first land-tax passed.

Feb. 29, 1879.—Departure of Governor the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.

Mar., 1879.—Removal of surveyors from the Waimate Plains by Natives acting under Te Whiti's orders.

Mar. 27, 1879.—Arrival of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

May 25, 1879.—The Natives from Parihaka, by order of Te Whiti, began ploughing up lands occupied by Europeans.

June, 1879.—Arrest and imprisonment of 180 of these Natives for causing disturbances.

July 29, 1879.—Defeat of the Grey Ministry on an amendment to the Address in Reply, moved by Sir William Fox, followed by a dissolution of Parliament.

Oct. 3, 1879.—Defeat and subsequent resignation of Sir George Grey's Ministry.

Oct. 8, 1879.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. John Hall.

Dec. 19, 1879.—An Act passed to assess property for the purpose of taxation.

Dec. 19, 1879.—The Triennial Parliament Act passed.

Dec. 19, 1879.—An Act passed to qualify every resident male of twenty-one years of age and upwards to vote.

June, 1880.—First portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners released by the Government.

July 9, 1880.—Bounty Island taken possession of by Captain George Palmer, H.M.S. "Rosario."

Sept. 8, 1880.—Departure of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Oct. 1880.—Release of the last portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners.

Oct. 26, 1880.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell appointed Agent-General.

Nov. 29, 1880.—Arrival of Governor Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.

April 29, 1881.—"Tararua," steamer, wrecked; 130 lives lost.

June 26, 1881.—Severe earthquakes in Wellington.

Nov. 5, 1881.—March of force of Constabulary and Volunteers on Parihaka, and arrest of Te Whiti and Tohu, without bloodshed.

Feb. 15, 1882.—First shipment of frozen meat made from Port Chalmers. (See Year-book, 1893, p. 192.)

April 21, 1882.—Resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. J. Hall's Ministry, and its reconstruction under the premiership of the Hon. F. Whitaker, M.L.C.

June 23, 1882.—Departure of Governor Sir A. H. Gordon.

June 24, 1882.—Assumption of the Government by Sir J. Prendergast, Chief Justice.

Jan. 20, 1883.—Arrival of Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Jan. 26, 1883.—A direct line of steam-communication between England and New Zealand inaugurated by the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Feb. 13, 1883.—Proclamation of amnesty to Maori political offenders.

Feb. 19, 1883.—Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.

Sept. 25, 1883.—Resignation of the office of Premier and his seat in the Ministry by the Hon. F. Whitaker, and the appointment of the Hon. Major H. A. Atkinson to be Premier, the members of Mr. Whitaker's Ministry being confirmed in their offices.

May 25, 1891.—Adhesion of Australia to Postal Union.

Aug. 19, 1891.—Labour Laws: Passing of Employers' Liability Act 1882 Amendment Act.

Aug. 29, 1891.—Labour Laws: Passing of Truck Act, to prohibit payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in money.

Sept. 8, 1891.—Passing of Land and Income Assessment Act for purposes of taxation, and repeal of property-tax.

Sept. 21, 1891.—Labour Laws: Passing of an Act for supervising and regulating of factories and workrooms. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]

Jan. 19, 1892.—Electoral districts based on population as ascertained by the results of the census of 1891 proclaimed.

Feb. 2, 1892.—Departure of Governor the Earl of Onslow.

Feb. 25, 1892.—Assumption of the Government by Sir James Prendergast Chief Justice.

June 7, 1892.—Arrival of Governor the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

June 28, 1892.—Death of Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council, and previously four times Premier.

Oct. 1, 1892.—Labour Laws: Passing of Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act.

Oct. 8, 1892.—Passing of Dairy Industry Act. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]

Oct. 11, 1892.—Passing of first Land-tax and Income-tax Act on the basi of the Assessment Act of previous year.

Oct. 11, 1892.—"Land Act, 1892": Lease in perpetuity without revaluation system introduced; occupation with right of purchase; optional method of selection; small-farms associations.

Oct. 8, 1892.—"Land for Settlements Act, 1892," authorising purchase of lands from individuals for purposes of subdivision. [Repealed by Act of 1894. See *post*.]

April 19, 1893.—Cheviot Estate taken over by Government under the Land and Income Assessment Act.

April 27, 1893.—Death of Hon. John Ballance, Premier of New Zealand.

May 1, 1893.—Resignation of the Ministry in consequence of the death of the Hon. John Ballance, and appointment of a new Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. R. J. Seddon.

June 23, 1893.—Death of Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G., four times Premier of New Zealand.

Sept. 2, 1893.—Passing of Bank-note Issue Act, to make bank-notes a first charge on assets and to enable the Government to declare them to be a legal tender, &c.

Sept. 8, 1893.—The Legislative Council of New Zealand passed, by a majority of two, the Bill conferring the franchise on women.

Sept. 14, 1893.—Banks and Bankers Act Amendment Act passed, to permit of increase of capital by issue of new shares.

Sept. 19, 1893.—"The Electoral Act, 1893," extending franchise to women.

Oct. 2, 1893.—Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act passed: New licenses to be granted subject to the votes of the electors; reduction or abolition of licenses if desired.

Oct. 6, 1893.—Passing of "Criminal Code Act, 1893."

Oct. 6, 1893.—Labour Laws: Passing of "Workmen's Wages Act, 1893."

Oct. 6, 1893.—Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act.

Oct. 20, 1893.—Sir James Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of the Governor.

Nov. 28, 1893.—A general election took place, being the first occasion o which women exercised the franchise.

Dec. 28, 1893.—Death of Right Rev. Dr. Henry John Chitty Harper, fo merly Bishop of Christchurch and Primate of New Zealand.

Mar. 19, 1894.—Sir James Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of th Governor.

June 30, 1894.—Passing of Act to extend operation of Bank-note Issue Act and another Act to control the transfer of bank shares.

June 30, 1894.—"Bank of New Zealand Share Guarantee Act, 1894," t guarantee special issue of shares to amount of £2,000,000, and purchase of Asset Estates Company by Assets Board. [Amended on July 20.]

July 20, 1894.—Passing of an Act to limit number of bank directors an power of shareholders to transfer their shares.

Aug. 21, 1894.—Labour Laws: Passing of Conspiracy Law Amendment.

Aug. 31, 1894.—Labour Laws: Passing of an Act to encourage the formatio of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Oct. 18, 1894.—"New Zealand Consols Act, 1894."

Oct. 18, 1894.—"Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894," for relief o settlers burdened by high charges of interest, &c.

Oct. 18, 1894.—Passing of "Land for Settlements Act, 1894," authorisin acquisition of private lands for purposes of settlement, with compulsory powers and repealing Act of 1892; also "Lands Improvement and Native Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

Oct. 18, 1894.—Labour Laws: Passing of "Shops and Shop-assistants Act 1894," for limiting hours of business in shops.

Oct. 23, 1894.—Passing of "Banking Act, 1894."

Oct. 23, 1894.—Dairy Industry Act, to regulate manufacture of butter an cheese, with inspection and grading for export, and provide for purity of milk.

Oct. 28, 1894.—Wreck of s.s. "Wairarapa" at Great Barrier Island; 13 lives lost.

Mar. 29, 1895.—Death of Right Reverend Andrew Burn Suter, D.D., formerl Bishop of Nelson, and Primate of New Zealand.

May 27, 1895.—Government assumed management of the Midland Railway

Aug. 3, 1895.—Death of C. W. Richmond, Puisne Judge of Wellington.

Aug. 20, 1895.—Trustees of cemeteries authorised to provide for crematio of dead.

Sept. 4, 1895.—"Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895," providin for writing off paid-up capital with proceeds of first call on reserve liability also for new capital and Assets Realisation Board, &c.; also to purchase busines of any other bank.

Sept. 20, 1895.—Labour Laws: Passing of an Act to regulate attachment o wages.

Sept. 20, 1895.—Labour Laws: Passing of Servants' Registry Office Act.

Sept. 20, 1895.—"Family Homes Protection Act, 1895," to secure home or the people and to prevent them from mortgage or sale for debt.

Oct. 18, 1895.—Amended tariff passed.

Oct. 31, 1895.—Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act Amendment Act Sale of Colonial Bank business to Bank of New Zealand.

Dec. 20, 1895.—Appointment of Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., as a Judge o Supreme Court.

Jan. 10, 1896.—Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed Agent-General in London.

Mar. 26, 1896.—Brunner Mine explosion; sixty-seven deaths.

April 12, 1896.—General census of New Zealand taken for Sunday night.

May 18, 1896.—Death of Sir Patrick Buckley, K.C.M.G.

July 11, 1896.—Appointment of Mr. W. B. Edwards as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

July 19, 1896.—Death of Hon. Robert Pharazyn, M.L.C.

Aug. 2, 1896.—Death of James Edward FitzGerald, C.M.G., Controller and Auditor General.

Oct. 16, 1896.—Land for Settlements Act amended: Special provision made for disposal of highly improved lands acquired; preference given to landless people; Boards may select applicants, &c.

Oct. 17, 1896.—Alteration of franchise by abolition of non-residential or property qualification.

Oct. 17, 1896.—Government Valuation of Land Act passed.

Dec. 4, 1896.—General election of members of House of Representatives for the new districts as fixed by the Representation Commissioners on basis of census, 1896.

Feb. 6, 1897.—Departure of the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

Feb. 8, 1897.—Sir James Prendergast Administrator of Government.

June 22, 1897.—Diamond Jubilee of reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, called to Privy Council, on occasion of his visit to England with contingent New Zealand Forces.

July 29, 1897.—Wreck of s.s. "Tasmania" at Mahia Peninsula; ten lives lost.

Aug. 10, 1897.—The Earl of Ranfurly assumed office as Governor.

Dec. 22, 1897.—Act to establish at Wellington the Victoria College, in connection with the New Zealand University.

July 15, 1898.—Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., died.

1898.—Death of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

1898.—Death of Bishop Selwyn, of Melanesia.

Oct. 15, 1898.—The Municipal Franchise Reform Act passed.

1898.—The Divorce Bill passed both Houses. Her Majesty's assent thereto gazetted 13th April, 1899.

Nov. 1, 1898.—An Act to provide for old-age pensions passed.

Feb. 10, 1899.—Rev. William Colenso died at Napier.

March 13, 1899.—Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., died.

April, 1899.—Victoria University College opened in Wellington.

May 25, 1899.—Resignation of Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice.

June 1, 1899.—"The Divorce Act, 1898," assented to by Her Majesty the Queen, came into operation.

June 22, 1899.—Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice.

Oct. 19, 1899.—Act passed constituting Labour Day. The second Wednesday in the month of October in each year to be a public holiday.

Oct. 21, 1899.—N. Z. Contingent (the first) consisting of 215 officers and men, left in s.s. "Waiwera" for Algoa Bay to assist the British in the Transvaal war.

Nov. 16, 1899.—General Assembly dissolved.

Dec. 6, 1899.—General Election of Members of House of Representatives.

Jan. 21, 1900.—The Second N.Z. Contingent (258 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Waiwera."

Feb. 5, 1900.—Hon. Thomas Dick died.

Feb. 17, 1900.—The Third N.Z. Contingent (264 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Knight Templar."

March 24 and 31, 1900.—The Fourth and Fifth Contingents (1,060 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.ss. "Monowai," "Gymeric," "Waimate," and "Maori."

June 28, 1900.—"Bubonic Plague Prevention Act, 1900," passed.

Aug. 8, 1900.—"Immigration Restriction Act, 1899," assented to by Her Majesty in Council, came into operation.

Oct. 13, 1900.—Public Health Act passed.

Oct. 18, 1900.—The Maori Councils Act passed.

Oct. 20, 1900.—"The Representation Act, 1900," passed, increasing number of European representatives to seventy-six.

Dec. 29, 1900.—Hon. Sir James Prendergast, Kt., appointed Deputy-Governor.

Jan. 1, 1901.—Universal penny postage adopted by New Zealand.

Jan. 22, 1901.—Queen Victoria died.

Jan. 28, 1901.—Accession of King Edward VII. proclaimed in New Zealand.

Jan. 30, 1901.—Sixth N.Z. Contingent (578 officers and men) sailed for South Africa in s.s. "Cornwall."

Feb. 14, 1901.—Death (in England) of Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G., formerly three times Premier of New Zealand.

Feb. 21, 1901.—Appointment of Mr. Theo. Cooper as a Judge of the Suprem Court.

March 31, 1901.—General census of New Zealand taken for Sunday night.

April 6, 1901.—Seventh N.Z. Contingent (600 officers and men, rough-rider sailed for South Africa, per s.s. "Gulf of Taranto."

May 22, 1901.—Deceased Husband's Brother Marriage Act came into operation after Royal assent.

June 10, 1901.—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived in New Zealand.

June 10, 1901.—Boundaries of New Zealand extended to include Cook an other Pacific Islands.

Aug. 6, 1901.—Sir John McKenzie, K.C.M.G., died.

Nov. 7, 1901.—State Coal-mines Act passed.

Feb. 1, 1902.—North Island division of the Eighth N.Z. Contingent saile rom Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Surrey."

Feb. 8, 1902.—South Island division of the Eighth Contingent sailed fro Lyttelton per s.s. "Cornwall."

March 12, 1902.—South Island division of the Ninth N.Z. Contingent saile from Port Chalmers for South Africa per s.s. "Kent."

March 19, 1902.—North Island division of the Ninth Contingent sailed fro Auckland per s.s. "Devon."

March 24, 1902.—End of Pacific cable landed in Doubtless Bay, Mangonui.

April 14, 1902.—North Island division of the Tenth N.Z. Contingent saile from Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Drayton Grange."

April 14, 1902.—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon sailed for London to attend Conference of Colonial Premiers, and to represent New Zealand at His Majesty the King's Coronation.

April 19, 1902.—South Island division of the Tenth Contingent sailed for South Africa per s.s. "Norfolk."

June 26, 1902.—Death of Most Rev. Bishop William Garden Cowie, Primate of New Zealand.

Aug. 9, 1902.—Celebration in New Zealand on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Aug. 1902.—Return of N.Z. troopers from South Africa (Eighth Contingent left Durban 5th July; Ninth, 9th July; Tenth, 15th July).

Nov. 5, 1902.—General Assembly dissolved.

Nov. 9, 1902.—Wreck of s.s. "Elingamite" on Three King's.

Nov. 25, 1902.—General Election of Members of House of Representatives.

Dec. 8, 1902.—Pacific (all red) Cable service opened for international business.

Dec. 31, 1902.—Export of frozen meat for year valued at £2,718,763.

Dec. 31, 1902.—Export of butter and cheese for year valued at £1,369,341.

Feb. 8, 1903.—Hon. W. Rolleston died.

Mar. 16, 1903.—Sir George Whitmore, K.C.M.G., died.

May 22, 1903.—Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te Wherowhero (formerly known as the Maori King) summoned to the Legislative Council, and sworn in as a member of the Executive Council.

May 24, 1903.—Empire Day proclaimed in New Zealand (anniversary of birth of late Queen Victoria).

June 29, 1903.—Opening of Parliament (the fifteenth).

Sept. 11, 1903.—Mr. F. R. Chapman appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 18, 1903.—State Fire Insurance Act passed.

Nov. 24, 1903.—Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act passed.

Jan. 5, 1904.—Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G., died.

June 20, 1904.—Assumption of the Government of New Zealand by Lord Plunket.

July, 1904.—A team of riflemen, chosen from the Defence Force of New Zealand to represent New Zealand, was sent to England under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Collins, V.D., to compete at Bisley for the "Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup," and succeeded in bringing the trophy to New Zealand.

March 23, 1905.—Death of Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, Speaker, Legislative Council.

June 14, 1905.—Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed first High Commissioner for New Zealand at London.

July 29, 1905.—"Old-age Pensions Act, 1905," passed, increasing amount of annual pension to £26.

Oct. 30, 1905.—Workers' Dwellings Act passed.

Nov. 29, 1905.—General Assembly dissolved.

Dec. 6, 1905.—General election of Members of House of Representatives.

April 29, 1906.—General census of New Zealand.

June 10, 1906.—Death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., Premier of New Zealand.

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